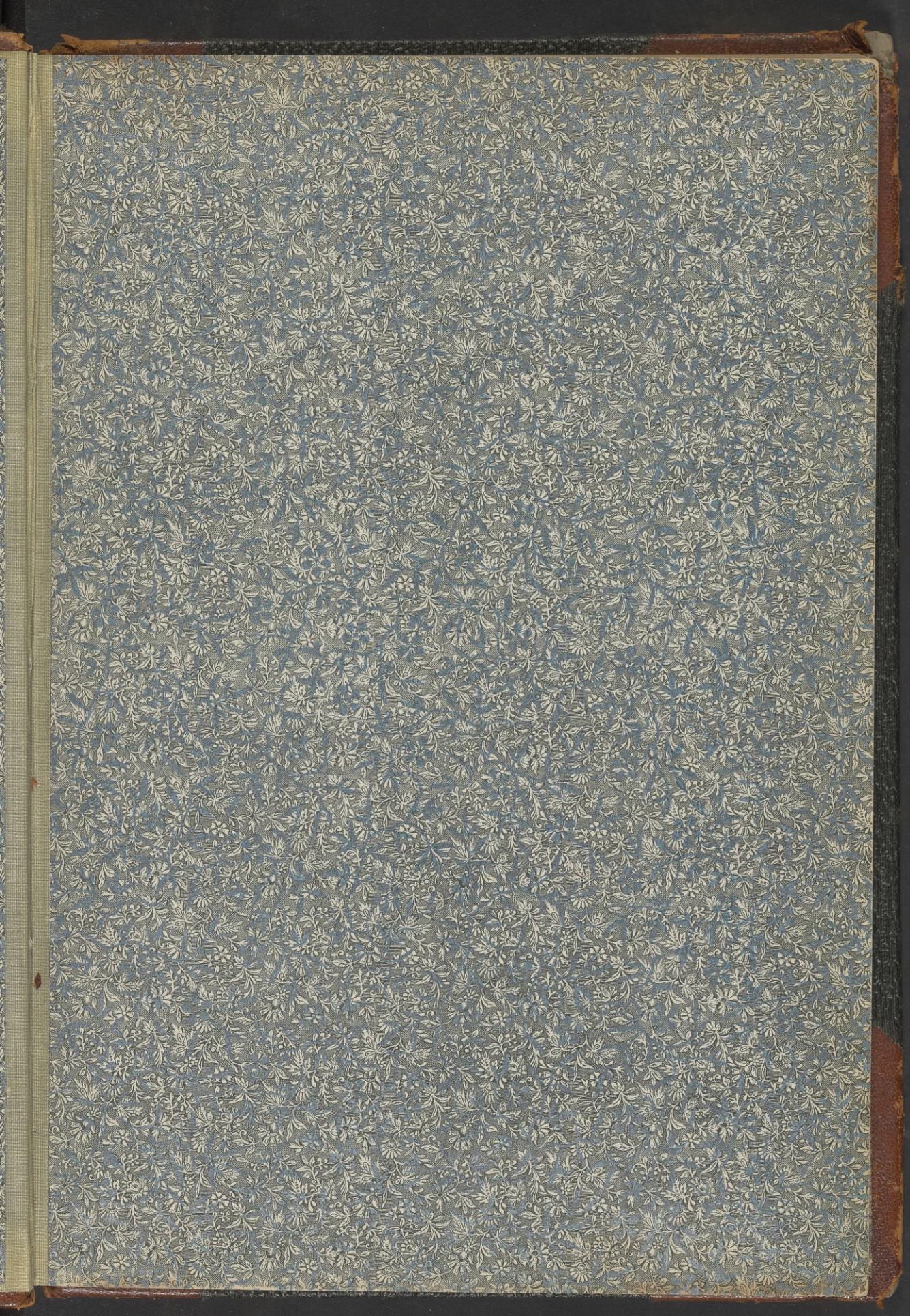
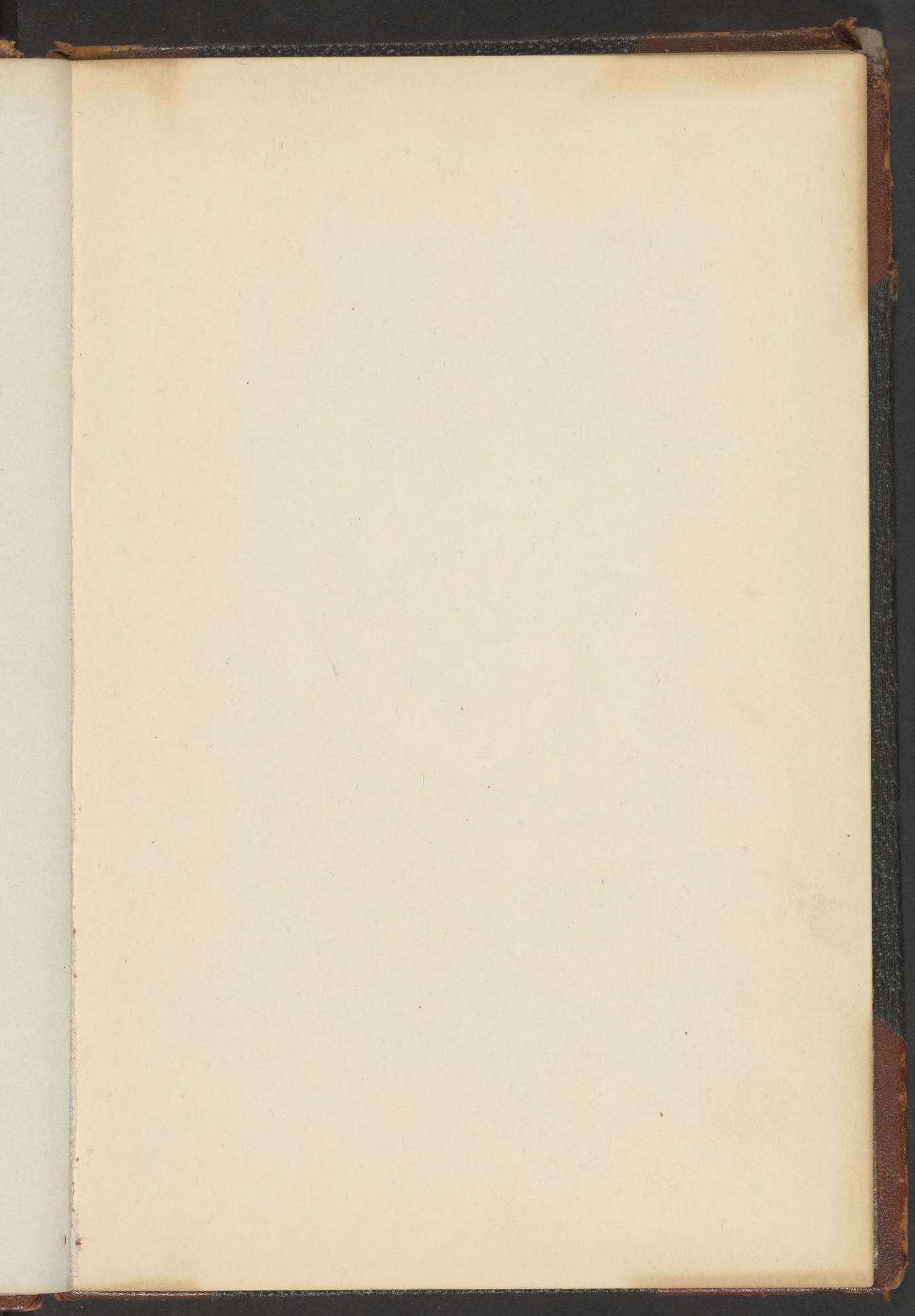


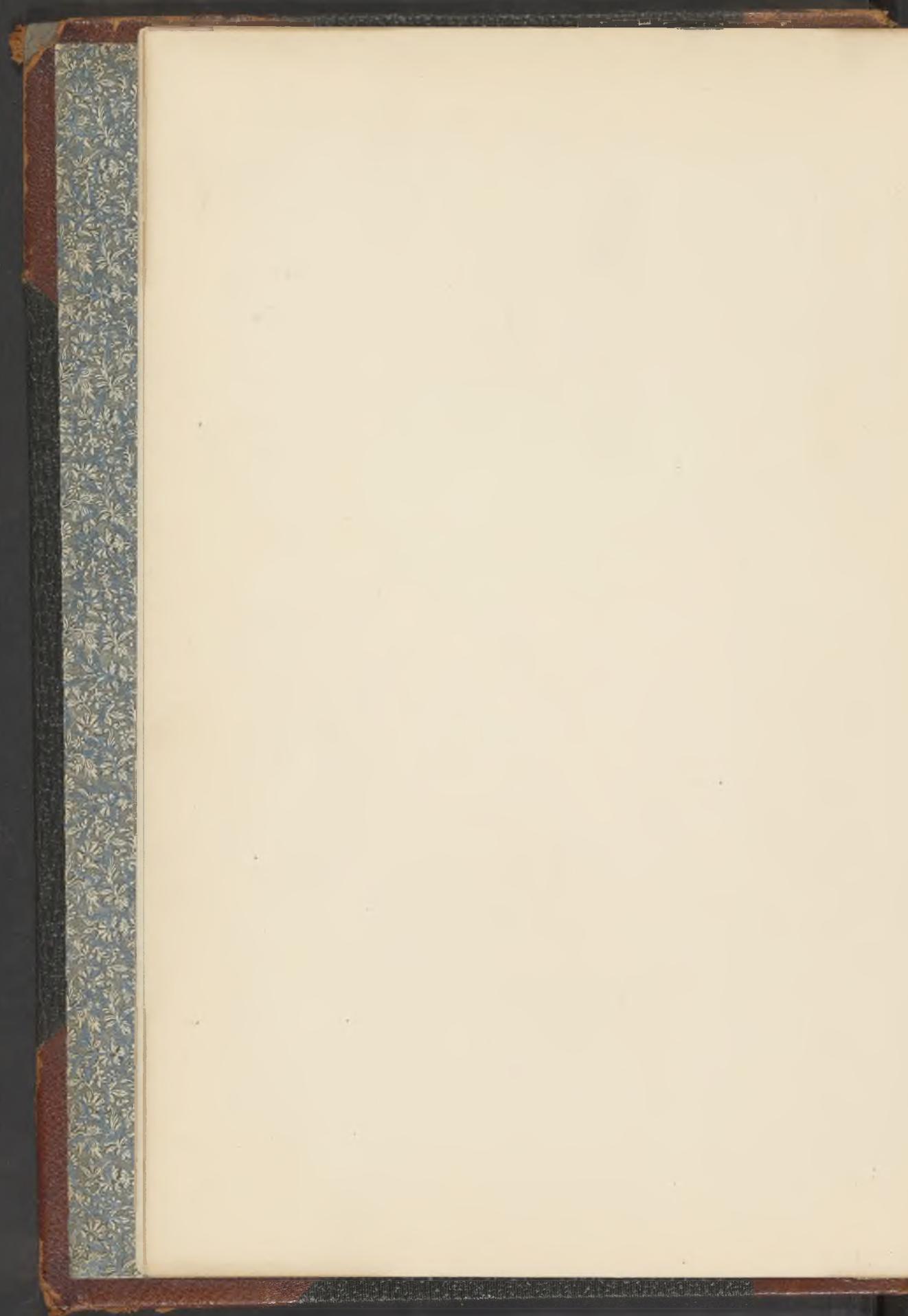


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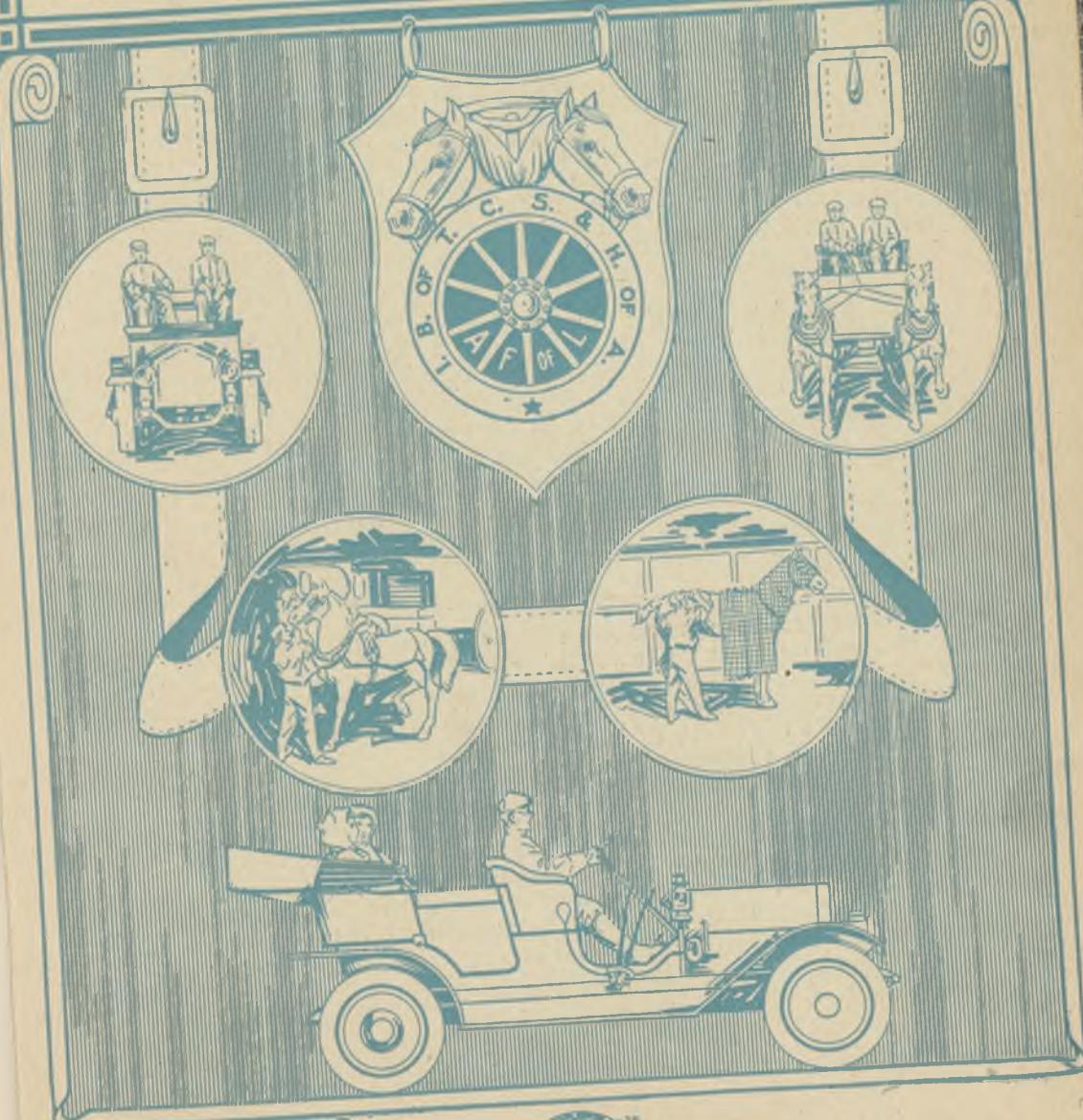






DECEMBER, 1913

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



The General President, General Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer Gillespie addressed a meeting of the teamsters and chauffeurs in St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday afternoon, November 2, and in the evening addressed a mass meeting of our membership in Minneapolis, and left next day for Butte, Mont., to address the membership of our unions there while on their route to Seattle.

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If you have sent communications to the General Office during the past month and have not received a reply, understand that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer have been absent from the office during the entire month of November and part of December, traveling throughout the northwest from Chicago to Los Angeles, visiting our local unions, encouraging, advising and instructing them, and have also been attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Seattle, Wash., during the month of November. Be patient, therefore, if you have not had a reply to your letter. The business of the General organization must be taken care of by those officers and some of the unions visited have never before enjoyed the presence of the International officers principally because of the fact that the locations are remote and it is rather expensive visiting those unions in the extreme portions of the country.

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When shall we see the day that all unions will have within their membership a Boosters' Club that will do nothing but work on the outside between meetings of the union endeavoring to obtain new candidates for membership in the local union? What we need is live wires. Men who have something in them; some force of character; some brains, and some fighting ability to go out and work among the unorganized in their respective districts and through their force of argument bring into the fold those who are now on the outside. Get busy, therefore, appoint your organizing committee and work as you never worked before to make this the banner year of our International Union.

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As has been stated oftentimes before, the man who only pays his dues into his local union and does nothing else is only half a member. A member of our union should attend its meetings, take a special interest in the discussions arising, and at each meeting help with advice and counsel to mold the policy of the union; be honest, diligent and faithful to his organization between meetings, never injuring a brother or speaking ill of him; always trying to lend a helping hand or a word of encouragement to the other brother wearing the emblem of our organization; endeavoring to get more members into the union, speaking with kindness of its officers; giving every man a square deal, such as you expect yourself. This is the man who makes the union man in the real sense of the word, not the growling, cringing, crying, begging individual who is always knocking, kicking and finding fault all the time.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —

# INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS ·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·



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DECEMBER, 1913

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#### ALL HAIL THE UNION



ATER runs down hill. But water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among wage-earners not only checks this tendency, but forces wages up.

Employers are endeavoring to make all the profit they can, and if their workmen are docile and non-union, they pay them the lowest wages so that the employers' profits may ever be on the increase. The employer fears or respects the power of the union, for he knows that organization among his workmen will compel him to pay them decent wages and accord them better treatment.

Many schemes are being hatched, with the aid of unscrupulous employers, to induce workmen to keep out of unions, because the employers are afraid of the combined action of their workmen. Employers have unions of their own, but they do not call their organizations "unions." They call them "associations," or "corporations," or "trusts." That sounds better to the employers. The workmen have the same right to organize as the employers. If an association is good for employers, a union is good for workmen.

Why do workmen organize? Because—

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.

When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.

When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.

When workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced there is no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized

they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent. since they were organized.

The American Federation of Labor has no mission other than to assist the workmen to secure justice. The membership of organized labor is made up entirely of workmen and workwomen. Organized workmen know so well the value of the unions that they support the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the non-unionists so that they, too, may derive equal benefits.—Bridgeman.

### THE DEFENDER OF THE DEFENSELESS



EARS ago a man unknown to fame, a young man with an old face, all lined and seamed with woe and want of suffering thousands, sat in the Governor's chair at Springfield, Ill.

Twenty years ago, almost; it was when John P. Altgeld was Governor, the eagle-eyed pioneer of radicalism, who saw with prophetic vision many things others did not see until years afterward, and then, as is the way of the world, was punished, persecuted and crushed for what he saw and dared proclaim.

This young Chicago lawyer had left his practice to come to the State Capitol in the interest of a prisoner, whose release he sought. He asked an interview with the Governor. He got it. He failed in his mission.

But through the years, through success and failure, through prosecution and persecution, leaving be-

hind the profitable legal work of the corporations, carrying forward the banner of labor, he has fought the battles, advocated the rights and plead for the liberties of those who toil. He was and is labor's stanchest legal advocate.

The interests always recognize brains. Sometimes the people don't. The interests always reward service. Sometimes the people don't. When the interests cannot buy a man they seek to ruin him. Clarence Darrow stands today, not prosecuted, but persecuted.

Even some of the men whose cause he had plead have doubted him and deserted him. But the rank and file of labor will stand by him and future generations will perpetuate in stone and bronze, in prose and poetry, in painting and print, the words and gestures and face and form of the man who spoke for those who could not speak for themselves, the dauntless defender of the defenseless.—Bridgeman.

## CONGRESSMAN NOLAN HOME



ONGRESSMAN J. I. Nolan, from the Fifth district in this city, arrived in San Francisco last Saturday after an absence of about six months spent in the performance of his official duties at Washington.

Congressman Nolan is very optimistic concerning the prospects of labor legislation when Congress convenes in regular session next December. He says:

"Labor has not had a chance to get much at the special session, as the only measures considered were the tariff and currency, and urgent efficiency and appropriation bills.

"A great many measures of general interest to labor have been introduced, and from all indications will be given early consideration at the regular session, which opens in December.

"The seamen's bill will probably be reported to the Senate this week, and may possibly pass at this session. It is practically the same measure as the one vetoed by Taft. If the La Follette bill comes out of committee, instead of the Nelson bill, it will be more satisfactory to the seamen. The bill does away with involuntary servitude. When it comes to the House it will go through flying.

"Had this session not been called for consideration of the tariff and the currency bill, a great deal of labor legislation would have been passed. I predict the early passage of the Burnett immigration bill, prescribing an educational requirement, at the regular session. This measure was also vetoed by Taft. Of tremendous interest to labor is the American Federation of Labor anti-injunction bill. Its chances of going through the next

session of Congress are exceedingly favorable.

"The women's eight-hour bill in the District of Columbia passed the Senate and will no doubt pass in the House during the first days of the December session.

"The committee on labor in the House has also recommended for passage the convict labor bill, giving the different States the right to regulate the sale of convict-made goods shipped in interstate commerce. The principle embodied in the bill will be applied to the eight-hour law for women throughout the country, and will be made the basis for other legislation.

"Briefly, this principle is that a State which legislates to protect its women and children workers is given authority by Congress to regulate the sale of goods made in other States where the workers do not receive the benefits of protective legislation. For example, California, which protects its women with an eight-hour law, is made the dumping ground for goods from other States where the manufacturers work their women nine, ten or twelve hours. The principle of the convict labor bill, applied to such a condition, will enable California to refuse to allow the sale of goods made in States which do not protect their women as this State is doing.

"The same legislation is being sought in separate bills relating to child and woman labor."

Congressman Nolan will remain in this city until the regular session unless some important matter comes before Congress during these closing days of the special session.—*Labor Clarion*.

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Though every man upon the earth  
Has troubles of his own,  
Few have enough to make them leave  
The other chap's alone.

### MAN ABOVE THE DOLLAR

Every time the clock ticks sixteen times a worker somewhere in the United States is hurt in an accident, most of which a proper supervision of industry, coupled with intelligence, would prevent. Every quarter of an hour a worker is killed.

The continuous toll of the shops, mills and railroads in maimed and dying exceeds each year the total blood cost of the Civil war; it strikes into the life blood of every inhabitant in fifty and of every worker in ten.

If it happened at one place at one time, humanity would be staggered. Because it is scattered, continuous and familiar, it is tolerated. Though we're slowly learning that life is more important than property, we're still largely letting dollars stand in the way of welfare, instead of making them minister to the greatest good of the greatest number.

Late in October, in Harrisburg, Pa., a unique convention is to be held. This is to be a convention to see what can be done to better the common lot.

The delegates are to be from labor unions, stockholders, insurance companies, humane organizations, public officials; and the subject for consideration is the broad one of how to proceed to reduce accidents in industry, losses of life and property by fire and occupational wastes of health and welfare.

Preliminary to it the state commissioner of labor is visiting the various central bodies of organized labor, asking their help in the important work of his department and explaining that if the frightful blood toll is to be made less, it can only be done by everybody lending a hand.

If every State were to have conferences like these, at which facts, opinions and suggestions could be

cleared, it would not be long before there would crystallize a public opinion which would enforce real progress toward safer and more just working conditions.

Not the millennium right away, but progress.

It is one of the best ways we know to put the man above the dollar.—Cincinnati Post.

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### INTRODUCES LOAN BILL

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, a member of the labor group, has introduced a bill in the House amending the act of June 25, 1910, an act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings with the government. The bill contains an elaborate scheme whereby the government is to reserve deposits from individuals and corporations. It is also contemplated that there shall be created a loan bureau, under the supervision of a board of trustees, for the purpose of making loans on agricultural lands and improvements, homes and for other purposes. The annual rate of interest is placed at 3 per cent., and with a time limit of twenty years. It is further provided that counties, cities, villages, townships, school districts or any other public taxing body can borrow money from the government for the construction of public works within a prescribed limit. One provision makes it possible for those who desire to purchase homes to borrow a sum not to exceed 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation. The scheme of the bill is for the purpose of providing means for those who have small means to secure a home at a reasonable rate of interest on deferred payments, as well as affording states and subdivisions thereof, empowered to levy taxes, an opportunity to promote public works.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

OME wise man said, sometime ago, that the greatest thing in life after all was making someone else happy. The greatest philosophers of the world have admitted at the end, that peace of mind, the real fact of understanding and believing that you have been just with your fellowman, is the greatest happiness that can be enjoyed by any individual. A very wealthy man sometime ago was asked why it was that he was still ambitious to climb still higher and obtain more wealth, and he admitted that while this was the common condition of life, he also expressed a feeling of remorse because of his great ambition. He said, "When I was a young man I sought to climb up the ladder step by step, climbing higher each day, ambitious to get still higher, but at last I reached the point where I thought my every ambition was satisfied. I had reached the goal that I had for a lifetime coveted, and I asked myself what did it amount to after all and I analyzed my own situation. The answer was that I found that the only pleasure in life was the climbing, and after I reached the point where I believed that perfect happiness awaited me, I found only my old enemy, Discontent." So, it seems, after all, that the words of the old philosopher are true—to be happy yourself you must endeavor to make some one else comfortable in life, and if there are any class of men in existence who are doing this every day in the year, it is the men who are the leaders in the labor movement of the world.

In talking with Mr. Gompers a short time ago, I asked him why it was that he was still struggling and fighting innumerable enemies at the small salary paid him by the American Federation of Labor, and he said, "There is something in life besides money. Very true, the Federation only pays me a certain salary, but I have enough and money is not the only reward for a lifetime. It is reward enough to know that I have helped in the struggle for the emancipation of the toilers; that I have lent my whole life toward making perfect the American Federation of Labor; that I have had the confidence of the three millions of workers who are toiling continuously for an existence; that I have helped to make the workshop better and brighter by having legislation enacted to protect the toilers; that I have added another dollar to the salary of the laborer, all this knowledge and this feeling that I experience, tells me that after all my life has been worth something to my fellow man, and that is a greater reward to me than a salary."

There is something in this statement. There is truth in the lesson it conveys, that the feeling that you have done great good during your life is a reward that can not be purchased with gold. Therefore, you, in your small station, do your share of the work and help some one else along and thereby obtain that feeling of self-content enjoyed by all men who have helped their fellow man, as was intended that we should do when we assumed the obligation that we have all taken.

THE experts who are endeavoring to solve the economic questions of today offer many solutions as to the cause of the increased cost of living and offer many remedies, many of which are absolutely impracticable. The trouble with the experts is that the majority of them are men who have never worked at the bench or on the wagon. They are men who possess a high education and who deal with the serious questions of life through their knowledge obtained from books. No man understands the struggles in the home of the worker or the pains endured by the family unless he is working for a weekly salary, and only such men understand thoroughly the responsibilities of providing for a home and family. College professors and their kind are useful in the school only and are almost useless in dealing with the question which confronts the workers today, that is, making both ends meet; keeping out of debt and providing for a family on a small weekly wage. It is just as reasonable to expect a coal miner to be an expert watch maker, as to expect a man living among historic publications, in a home that has never known want, to solve the trouble between employer and employe or to find a remedy for making the dollar go as far today in its purchasing power as it did twenty years ago. Practical men in all industries; men who have come from the ranks of the workers where hard knocks have been encountered and where obstacles have been overcome, are the men who are competent to deal with those important questions referred to above. After all is said, as to the many causes that have established the present high cost of living, such as the increase in the price of food stuffs, higher rents, etc., there are many other things that have a tendency toward depleting the treasury of the humble household. One of the causes whereby the salary of the individual householder has been used up is perhaps due to the growing tendency that has existed for the past year or two for the picture show. The picture shows of the country during the last year showed gross earnings of over \$100,000,000. This is a new source of enjoyment that has entered into our American life, entirely unknown a few years ago. In every city and town throughout the nation, we find picture shows running from morning until night extracting the nickels and dimes from the pockets of the workers, because it is safe to say that there are few of the wealthy or higher class who patronize those institutions. A working man having a family of two or three children, is not complying with his duties in the present age unless this family is taken to the picture show two or three times a week. This adds up into the dollar and a half or two dollars per week and the older they grow the greater becomes the passion of the children and other members of the family for that same picture show, having the final result of using up the extra few cents that ought to be allowed to remain in the home for the more important purposes.

We merely quote this as an instance of where one of the new passions of the day has a tendency toward increasing the cost of living. When we take from the earnings of the working people each year almost one hundred millions of hard-earned dollars, you are doing something which in time must eventually help to produce poverty. While we believe that all human individuals ought to have a certain amount of enjoyment, and that it is bad to pine and drone all day and all night, still the picture show, while doing some good, is creating an evil that will eventually become an expensive luxury to be maintained only by the common people. Before the habit grows too strong perhaps it would be well for the father and mother to endeavor to check the evil. While I may be

considered as exaggerating the situation, I venture to say, that if each householder will keep an accurate account of the money expended in the picture shows in his vicinity each year, that he will find that it would be sufficient to clothe the family if devoted to that purpose. Besides, many of the pictures produced are not beneficial to the young minds of the children who are so unreasonably absorbed by the passion of going to the picture show.

**J**AMES M. LYNCH, the present head of the International Typographical Union, has been confirmed by the New York State senate as commissioner of labor. We congratulate Brother Lynch on his appointment. We cannot refrain from saying that it is a loss to the labor movement, and especially to the printers' union, that President Lynch is leaving the head of that organization. He has filled the office of general president for the past twelve years with credit to himself and honor to his organization. It is safe to say that there has been no man in the labor movement, for a number of years, more able than Mr. Lynch. Hard-working, toiling night and day, adjusting wage scales and addressing his membership from one end of the country to the other, his life has been almost impossible to describe, while acting in the capacity of general president. The salary he received from his organization was \$3,500. The salary he will receive for the next four years from the State of New York, will be \$8,500 per year and \$2,500 for incidental expenses, and he is worth to the State of New York three times the salary that he is about to receive. A more technical or thorough official could not be produced by humankind than Mr. Lynch. We regret his departure as an active International head, but we rejoice at his deserved success and we know that in his new position he will be of the greatest benefit to the working classes of the State of New York, while still retaining his membership in the printers' union.

**I**T is well for members of unions to understand that the first principle of true trade unionists is their absolute willingness to be disciplined by the authority vested in their organization. No matter how we feel about the actions of our union we must abide by the decision of the majority. A true soldier is he who will obey the order received from his superior officer, even though in his heart he believes that the order may not prove beneficial or the policy advocated by the general is the best. A trade unionist who absolutely refuses to be governed by the actions of the majority of his local union is not true to his organization. If at any time something transpires that in our opinion is not just right, we must abide by the decision and endeavor by honest persuasion to educate the majority to see things in the right way, but in the meantime stand ready to be governed by the wishes of the greater number in the meeting assembled. This is applicable to all members in all unions, and it is also true that the local union must obey the mandates of the joint council and the International, and in turn the joint council must obey all orders from the General Executive Board. What does the opinion of an individual amount to, who, because he is displeased with the acts of his union, stands out in defiance thereof? The average individual constituting the membership of our great union today throughout the nation will have passed away within a short time and other men with other ideas will take their places. The true man is he who obeys the call of his union and the true local is the one that always lives con-

scientiously to the constitution of the International Union and to the rulings and decisions of the General Executive Board. Individuals who think they are greater than the body that created them, are those who are breeders of discontent and discord in an organization and eventually help to disrupt the parent body. Petty jealousies and individual opinions should not govern the organization. The judgment of an individual is always useful and should be used in the manner only of explaining the grounds upon which said opinion is based, and if the majority decides against that opinion, he is more of a man if he submits gracefully, than if he cringes and proclaims against the action of the majority. Therefore, let us be trade unionists in every sense of the word. Even though we disagree with each other, always remember that the other fellow might be right, and that we are struggling only for that one purpose, that of doing what we think is best for the greater number, having our eyes always on the goal of building up our International to the coveted position we have always strived for—that of making it one of the most useful and beneficial International organizations of labor in this country.

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**T**HE joint council of Boston or the local unions constituting the joint council within the last month presented Organizer Gillespie with a beautiful diamond ring costing \$400 for the services he has rendered to the local unions in that district for the past six years. If there is any one man in the International Union that deserves credit for his work, it is Organizer Gillespie. Always working unselfishly to help someone else along, he has at length seen his services crowned with absolute harmony prevailing in the New England district, where at one time, after the 1907 convention in Boston, nothing but factions existed and bitterness prevailed.

Although we are opposed to the principle of local unions making presents to officials, especially officials who are under salary, because salaried officials when they receive their pay, are entitled, in the strict sense of the word, to nothing more, but in many cases, and especially in the above-mentioned case, we must admit that it was a deserved tribute to an individual who never sought anything for himself, and when our most conservative unions in Boston agreed among themselves to present the organizer with this beautiful diamond, it was only after careful thought that the token was well earned. Brother Gillespie keenly appreciates the mark of respect shown him, not only in the value of the ring, but the expressions conveyed therewith, and we have only this to add that we hope that he will live for years to wear the well-earned tribute, and that his life will be as pure as the stone with which he was presented.

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE EGO

The Wilson administration is making a wonderful record at Washington—a record of sane and solid achievement which brings into striking relief the imprudent public utterances of a few members of the Cabinet. It is interesting and very significant that Franklin K. Lane, as Secretary of the Interior, is not demanding any world-

shaking alterations of our social fabric. The fact that he has worked for some years on the great problems of railroad and express regulation may have something to do with it. These subjects do not lend themselves to declamation. For some of his colleagues we recommend a rereading of those lines of Shakespeare beginning: "Man, proud man, drest in a little brief authority."

# CORRESPONDENCE



## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Strike called at the Union Biscuit Company this morning by Business Agent Clinton, who was on the job bright and early and with the assistance of Secretary-Treasurer Duggan and Seventh Vice-President D. Murphy, they brought Mr. Winkelmeyer of said company to terms after about four hours' tie-up. The company signed up seven of our members who receive an increase of \$1.80 each per week, and ten new members who were driving city wagons that held out with our men. These men received \$2.20 each per week increase.

Thanking you for past favors and best wishes to the General Executive Board I am,

Fraternally yours,  
H. STEFFEN, R. S., L. U. 600.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I write this with the feeling that it may interest some of the readers of the Journal to know how the Teamsters' movement is getting along in Chicago.

It is fine, never better, surely it seems the spirit to organize has seized both the organized and unorganized, the progress made in the last year in our movement is, in our opinion, wonderful, both numerically and financially.

Truck Drivers' Union, Local 705, is making splendid progress, although it paid an average of almost three deaths per month last year and about twenty-five death claims this year. The large death rate is due mostly to the advanced

age of the membership. But despite of these facts and many other difficulties it has had to surmount it has increased its treasury as well as its membership. It is in better shape than it has been at any time since the strike of 1905.

The tea and coffee drivers have increased wonderfully during the past year, organizing many firms of four and five and as high as ten men each, which has been of great benefit to the organization and leaves it today with a 95 per cent. organization.

The bakery drivers have made great strides in organizing the unorganized in their craft, under the supervision of their business agent, Harry Becker, who is a sober, honest, hard worker, and entitled to the support of every right-thinking man in the movement. There are many possibilities for this union if they will only grasp the opportunities that are now before them.

The laundry drivers, who have so long been dormant, are once more beginning to wake up to the fact that the only difference between an association and a union is, the boss belongs to one and the men belong, or should belong, to the other. They realize that the association is intact, and that, for their own preservation they must organize and it is gratifying to see the success that is attending the efforts of Business Agent Clay, who has assumed the responsibility of trying to show them the benefits to be derived from organizing. In our opinion, it is only a question of a short time when the laundry drivers will once more occupy their position among the foremost in the ranks.

There are many other organizations who are doing splendid work both in and out of the teamsters in Chicago and we cannot help but feel the scales are falling from the eyes of the working people and let us hope the time is not far distant when every wage earner will realize that their only salvation is to organize.

Respectfully,  
T. F. MANY,  
R. S., Joint Council, No. 25.

#### BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your request that the members of the various locals throughout the country send in a few lines to the monthly Magazine, is, in my opinion, an excellent one, and one that should meet with popular favor, and result in much closer relations between the various members and locals of the organization, and have a very broadening effect on the membership in general.

A teamster of eighteen years' experience, it has always puzzled me why a teamster is called an unskilled laborer.

Now, no doubt, thousands of well-meaning persons will say off-hand that anybody can drive a horse. Which is true in the same sense that anybody can drive a nail, but that doesn't make him a carpenter. Anybody can pull open a throttle on an engine, but that doesn't make him an engineer.

So I argue it is with a teamster. Anybody can drive a horse, but it takes a man who has had some experience, and some knowledge of a city's streets, numbers, piers, people, etc., etc., to make what I call a teamster.

Take the baggage driver, he must look neat and clean, be able to know how to punch a railroad ticket, also how to punch a mileage book which requires a knowledge

of geography and distance between various cities and towns, and if employed by the larger companies he must be able to read his rate book and use the various classifications of the same (which, as you know, the men that made them do not understand). If his price on the freight is wrong he digs down and makes good or gets out.

He stands as a buffer between his employer and the dear, old public, takes the abuse of both and gets the thanks of neither.

Now I think that this takes the teamster out of the unskilled class and puts him where he rightly belongs—in the skilled-labor class—as any justly thinking person will agree with me that a man that can do the above-mentioned things must surely have some brains, and is entitled to some consideration when he comes to his employer as a solid organization and not as an individual as a great many employers claim he should do.

In regard to the condition of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. in Greater New York, I think that lack of co-operation is the main reason why but 30 per cent. of the craft is organized.

I also think that for an organization as young as ours the initiation fees in the various locals are too high.

I also believe that with better management the organization would still have all or mostly all the express drivers that they gained during the big strike three years ago. I mean those of the four big companies.

In closing I beg to inform the members throughout the country when coming into New York and having any baggage to be handled or when any of their friends come to the city to patronize the New York Transfer Company, as it is the fairest employers of organized teamsters in its line.

Thanking you in advance for the space you may give this, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
LOUIS J. BROWN, L. U. 645.

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**JOLIET, ILL.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am writing you of the joyful evening we had at our smoker on the evening of November 6. We were sorry you were not with us, but G. F. Golden, our International Vice-President, was with us and gave us a delightful speech on how our International union is growing all over the United States.

But, we will say this, that the members of all local unions of our International will have to attend the meetings of the local and not let the officers carry all the burden on their shoulders, that the time is here when all members must get out and agitate and try to get the unorganized teamsters and chauffeurs into our International Union, because just so long as they are on the outside just so long will the boss use them to keep our wages and working conditions down. Brother, take yourself back to the time you took the obligation and see if you are true members or if you have broken your oath, and if you have forgotten your obligation attend the next meeting of your local union and hear the president give the new candidate the obligation and then perhaps you will wake up and get busy.

Brothers, the hill is high and you should not lay back on the cushion and let the other fellow pull all the load. You should get into the collar and pull your share of the load and build up your union and keep your dues paid up, for when the boss hears you are behind in your dues and the union is after you to pay them up, he picks you out for a weak, no-good unionist and will use you for a tool, make

you work a little longer than the good trade unionist; pay you no overtime; tell you that the union is no good; that the officers are all grafters, and all such things that go to keep you down. The boss never asks you if your little boy or girl needs a pair of shoes, or if he is giving you wages enough to buy the shoes. That is why the teamsters and chauffeurs are organized so that we can demand wages enough to keep our homes and live like the boss.

Hoping that we will all progress with the beginning of the new year, 1914, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. LEMAY, L. U. 179.

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**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In looking over the November number of our Magazine I see where you invite the local officers to send letters for the Magazine, so here goes. In the beginning, I want to emphasize that the City of Smoke is still on the map. Local 260 is not the largest local in the country, but it has a charter and is sending per capita enough to Headquarters to hold that charter, and as long as we do that we figure we have a chance, some day, to have as good an organization as there is anywhere. Pittsburgh is a city of close to 600,000 population and is the only big city in the United States that has not a good teamsters' union. Considering the wages paid here, the hours and other conditions existing here you would imagine it would be easy to organize the drivers, but, believe me, it is some tough job.

To give you an idea of the conditions under which the men working at the craft in this city put up with I will briefly state some of the wages paid, some of the hours worked and some of the conditions

that exist here in Pittsburgh, a city of 600,000 souls.

There are scores of drivers in this burg that don't get over \$9 per week. Hundreds get the magnificent sum of \$10 per. Hundreds of others get \$12 per for driving two, three and sometimes four horses. When any of our members ask these fellows to join the union they want to know if the union will keep them if they get out of work?

Now for the hours. In the majority of stables the drivers have to report at 6 o'clock a. m., clean their teams and get out at 7 a. m. If they get through at 6 or 6:30 p. m. they consider themselves very lucky. There are hundreds of drivers here that do not get through before 7 and sometimes 8 or 9 p. m. and do not get any overtime for it.

On Sunday they have to go to the stable and take care of stock without pay, but in case they do not show up they are docked 25 cents a head, according to what they drive.

This, brothers, is the condition of affairs in this city and it is not the fault of the team owners, either. I have talked to several of the team owners lately and they have told me there was no objection on their part to the men joining the union, and no later than last week I had a talk with a team owner and he told some of his men in my presence that he would like to see them in the union. He said that nearly every day he is asked by people that want some hauling done if he has union drivers.

These requests for union drivers is the result of our constant and persistent agitation through the central body and otherwise. Outside of this, things here are in pretty good condition in the general labor movement.

The citizens of Pittsburgh have just passed through one of the most bitter political campaigns in the history of the city. Joseph G.

Armstrong, a union glass blower, was elected mayor, the first time a union man was ever elected to that office in this city. We also succeeded in electing John H. Herron business agent of the bricklayers' union, to city council, a position paying \$6,500 per year (pretty soft for Jack, eh?) So you see, brothers, the people of Pittsburgh are beginning to do things.

In conclusion, I just want to say to the members of Local 260 who read this that the officers would appreciate the attendance of each and every member at each meeting. We only meet twice a month and I can not see why a man can not spare an hour or two to look after his own interests. The meetings are the first and third Sundays of each month in Labor Temple, Webster avenue and Washington street. Come and see us, boys, and get acquainted.

Hoping the next letter I write I will be able to tell the membership-at-large that we have a thousand members I will say "Whoa."

Yours fraternally,  
FRED REILLY, Sec., L. U. 260.

#### NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to let you know how we are getting along in New York. At present everything is going along smoothly. All the locals are in a prosperous condition and are getting their wage scales signed without the least trouble. Since the first of January Local 807 has had their new agreement signed, giving our members \$15 per week on one-horse trucks, \$17 per week on two-horse trucks, \$19 per week on three-horse trucks and \$21 per week on four-horse trucks; a ten-hour workday, double time on holidays if the men work and single time if they don't work; 30 cents per hour overtime up until 9 p. m.

and 45 cents per hour after 9 p. m.

Local 645 has signed with its employers, giving its members an increase of \$1 per week all around and 30 cents per hour overtime. Its wage scale now is \$14 on single wagons, \$16 on double wagons, \$15 on single trucks and \$17 on double trucks, overtime at the rate of 30 cents per hour and double pay for all holidays.

Local 654 has got nearly all its new agreements signed at this writing, getting its men an increase of \$1 per week except double truck drivers, who are getting an increase of 50 cents per week. No. 654's wage scale is: Singles, \$15 per week; double trucks, \$17; three-horse drivers, \$19; four-horse drivers, \$21 per week, and overtime at the rate of 30 cents per hour and double time for all holidays.

Everything is harmonious in this town at this time and from present indications will continue so, with the exception of the lockout of the mail wagon drivers, which we expect to see settled in the near future.

This is all at present and will keep you informed how we are progressing from time to time.

With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,  
WM. O'NEILL,  
Sec. Joint Exec. Council No. 16.

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### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother — The teamsters and chauffeurs of St. Louis are now in better shape than they have been for several years past. During the last six months we have organized four new local unions and we have strengthened our old unions by an increase in membership, and at this time we have approximately 1,000 more members in St. Louis, in our twelve unions affiliated with the Team-

sters' Joint Council, than we had six months ago. Four of our unions have received increases in wages and better working conditions, covering approximately about 1,500 men. The increase averaged about \$1 a week. The movement is enthusiastic, all unions are well officered and everybody doing everything that they possibly can to build up our movement in this city. Our Joint Council is well attended and every delegate is enthusiastic and trying to do everything he can to strengthen the movement.

The Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 603, of our city, are still fighting desperately to have the right to organize. This fight has gone on since the 13th of June. The employers are doing everything in their power to destroy and put the local union out of existence, and the members of the union have put up one of the hardest fights that has ever been seen to maintain their local union and have the right to organize, and at this time we have got the local union in excellent shape, on a sound financial basis, with a good, healthy organization and rapidly growing, and we are certain to win out in the near future.

The Chauffeurs, Local 408, of our city, are in a healthy condition, getting on nicely. They have been on strike now something like three years.

The Carriage Drivers, Local 405, are in excellent shape. They had a seven years' fight and won.

The Truck Drivers, Local 600, are in better shape than ever before. The Individual Ice Drivers, Local 602, are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The Ice Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 606, which went through a hard struggle this year to organize, succeeded not only in organizing, but the men got their buttons on, and we expect to have a union of at least 800 men next spring.

The Van Drivers, Local 607, which recently organized, we have every hope of making a large and successful organization. Local 709, the Department Store Drivers, is in excellent shape and showing a gradual increase in membership. Local 729, General Teamsters of East St. Louis, is in excellent shape and doing nicely. The Furniture Drivers, Local 751, is in better condition at this time than it has ever been before, getting good wages, hours and conditions. This union is in excellent condition and steadily growing. Local 754, the Baggage Drivers, has just got a new agreement for its men, which is a very good agreement—the best it has ever had—and every indication is that this organization will have a substantial growth of membership the coming year. Local 784, the Piano Movers, got an excellent agreement last spring and is in a prosperous and healthy condition. It has a fine organization and it is well taken care of.

Feeling that the teamsters and chauffeurs of the country would be interested in knowing of our progress this past year, I concluded to have this article published in the Magazine, so that the rank and file of our organization could see the good that has been accomplished in the city of St. Louis. However, we have only begun in St. Louis, and we expect before the next convention of the teamsters to have our city thoroughly organized in every craft. I feel that I speak the sentiments of every officer and the entire rank and file of St. Louis when I say that every effort is going to be made by the Council to organize every teamster and chauffeur in St. Louis and better his conditions.

Wishing our International Union every success, I beg to remain,

Faternally yours,  
DANIEL J. MURPHY,  
Seventh Vice-President.

### GALVESTON, TEXAS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.: Dear Sir and Brother—After reading the Official Magazine for the month of November I made up my mind to write to you, from now on, every month, to see this and the many others published in the Magazine. I read your very interesting editorial with much pleasure; have also read almost everything else that was printed in this month's Magazine. I have read very much about the Honorable Mayor Gaynor, of New York, and I do most heartily agree with you, that we shall "not" miss the late Honorable Mayor Gaynor very much and surely will not shed any tears for the "soul" that has departed.

My local has been organized just a little over a year and we haven't had such an easy time. It's "up one hill, then down the other." It has been "work" all the way from the start, but that has been done with much pleasure by myself and all the others.

In June of 1912, two months previous to our getting a "charter" here, we had what one might call a "strike" among the drivers of the Gregory Transfer Company, which in truth was something of a very bad break, for no matter what, "the truth will out" that "united we stand, divided we fall." There were something like fifteen or perhaps twenty boys employed there at the time. They made up their minds to "walk out" for a "raise" of wages, not knowing who the ones that were "loyal" or the ones that would "stick" with them were. So first one, then the other, went back to work. Why? Well, there was no union, no one to help them "fight" the battles that had come up, no one to lead them, no one that had the "grit" or sand to plead their cause. So there was a list gotten up among the boys to send for a charter to start a "union" here. The very man that started

the list and who made the speech that he was going to right the many wrongs that had been "hand-ed" the boys, who was going to do this and that, I am very sorry to have to say, did not have very much "backbone," or what one would call nerve, grit and the "push" that make "leaders" among men. I haven't any use for "men" that must be paid in "coin" for what good they can do for their fellow-men. This is a union that's clear and simple, and it's not here to pay wages to the man that works for the uplifting of the man below. This would be a very "sorry" world to live in if we "demanded" pay for everything that we did. There are a lot of "so-called" men among men who haven't got good common brains enough to make the start of being mere men.

As secretary-treasurer of my local, I want to add a few words about myself that is very necessary to make some understand what it is to have to pull a load up grade almost always—a grade that very nearly reaches 90 per cent., which must always be made on the "low gear." To reach a given "high" goal one must go "slow," else he will more than likely "strip" or strain some inside "gears." Brothers, in whatever you do please remember that it "pays to go slow," meaning that no matter what business or work you do, "go slow" and do that work "right." You only travel that way once.

On the 3d of this month (November) I reached the age of twenty-five, and from the time that I was seven years old I have been "fighting," making the way for myself and widowed family; never had the time to attend any "school" to learn; have had to pick up what I could where I could; have learned from bitter and past experience, from traveling around from one place to another, that if one treats

his fellow-men "right," as he would wish them to treat him, that one will never "lose" anything; that he will rise and rise to the very top of the ladder; that he will soon find himself the leader. Leaders are not made; they are just "born." You have lots and lots of them among you. It's there, hidden away in the soul and body; all it needs is the "spark" to set it on fire. It's hidden in all men that have the "good rich, red blood" in their veins. If you, dear brother, have found that man among you, then help him; do everything you can to give him your good will, your help, for without it he is helpless. If you pull away from him, if you go among the members and "knock" and say, "Oh, if I had his position, if I had been elected instead of him, I would do this and that." Brother, you haven't been elected, so why not help the one that has? Why not get out and work? If you cannot find in your heart any "good" things to say of him, be a "real man" and don't say anything at all. Remember this. Say to yourself, "If I cannot speak well of a man, I will not speak ill of him." Another thing I haven't got here: Always carry your "card," paid up in full. Never forget and leave it at home. Wear that button, like it was set with diamonds and you wanted to show it to all the world. Be proud of it. "It's a nice button." You know it as well as I do. Quite often I have some of the boys come to me and say, "I saw a negro wearing the same kind of button that 'we' wear. How about that?" they say. "If a negro can wear the same kind of button that we do, why I won't wear mine." "Now, remember this," I tell them all, "that because the negro does wear the same button it does not make one bit of difference to 'us.' Cannot you, as well as anybody, see and tell the two different colors? You are white; everybody

knows that. So do they know that the negro is black. Then, again, remember that that same button originated from the men who drove 'teams' and it cannot be changed. Why, does it matter that you see some one else wearing the same kind of clothes that you have on? In my time I have had some very 'fine' suits of nice, clean clothes, and the first person that I would see would be a negro wearing the same thing that I had. Did it bother me? No, I knew that I was white and he was black; so there you are. Oh, yes, fellows, it's very hard sometimes, but just 'laugh and forget it.' Remember that 'an ounce of silence is worth a ton of senseless talk.'

I could go on and on with this and never find an end, yet this is my first "editorial" and perhaps I haven't written it like some one else would; but, brothers, I have tried to do my best—that's all any one can do—so if there's anything wrong with it, then I ask of you to pass over the faults, for no matter what I may try to do, to write or to say, I am but human and not "perfect." I have, as well as the rest, just lots to learn and I will never know it all.

I want to add that we are again beginning to pick up in membership, and it is my earnest wish that we will some day have one of the largest membership rolls in the International Union. Brothers, when I find that I cannot hold down the high position—that of being the secretary of Local 213—then I am going to be man enough to turn loose and let the next man have it. But as long as there is any fight or blood left in my veins I am going to push just a little harder always, and I will never say, "I give up."

With all very best wishes, and kindest regards to yourself and all the members, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. C. MARKARD,  
Secretary Local 213.

Note—Any one knowing the whereabouts of John Halberg, formerly a member of Local No. 179 of Joliet, Ill., will confer a favor upon his mother if they will communicate with the secretary of Local No. 179, Mr. Louis Winkler, R. F. D. No. 1, Joliet, Ill.

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Local No. 260 of Pittsburgh, Pa., meets, on the first and third Sundays of the month in Labor Temple. The officers of the local union are anxious that all members should attend the meetings regularly. We publish this notice as per the request of the local union.

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#### "NOT BY MIGHT, NOR BY POWER"

The clamorous reformer cares nothing for peace. He does not realize that he cannot legislate people out of the effects of shiftlessness, incompetence or vice; he does not see that a law is valuable only so far as it is an accurate expression of a real and general desire of the people. He feels simply that the evil can be overcome if only enough laws are made; and so he adds to the burdens of an already overburdened and lawridden public. It is childish to say that any kind of prohibitory law can actually stamp out a great evil, and it is still more foolish to have such unshakable faith in the efficacy of a law as to believe that its mere existence on the statute books proves that it has accomplished its purpose. Yet so long as people will persist in thus blinding themselves to the facts, so long we may expect to be overwhelmed with absurd laws that cannot be enforced and which, if they could be enforced, would be entirely ineffectual.—Bellman.

St. Louis is certainly on the map these days. Every union within its fold this year has bettered its conditions and increased its membership. Never in its history was it more healthful or prosperous in so far as unions are concerned. Vice-President Murphy and Brother Coyne handled the reins of government in the fight like two old generals leading their people on to victory. Our books at headquarters show a larger membership in St. Louis at present than ever before in the history of the International Union. Let us hope that this prosperity will continue and that the present peaceful conditions now prevailing will last indefinitely.

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The General Executive Board since our last issue has endorsed the strike for the taxicab drivers of Philadelphia, the coal teamsters of Haverhill, Mass., grease teamsters of Chicago, newspaper drivers of Boston, and several other strikes, and guaranteed financial benefits to all those local unions as long as they are fighting for conditions from their employers.

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Our membership in Newark, N. J., have been locked out for wearing our emblem; also the mail wagon drivers of New York City and the department store drivers of Providence. The old bigotry against union men still prevails in certain localities. Will the day ever come when employers will be educated sufficiently to allow the same privilege to their employes as they themselves enjoy, or admit that their employes are human and deserve honest consideration?

Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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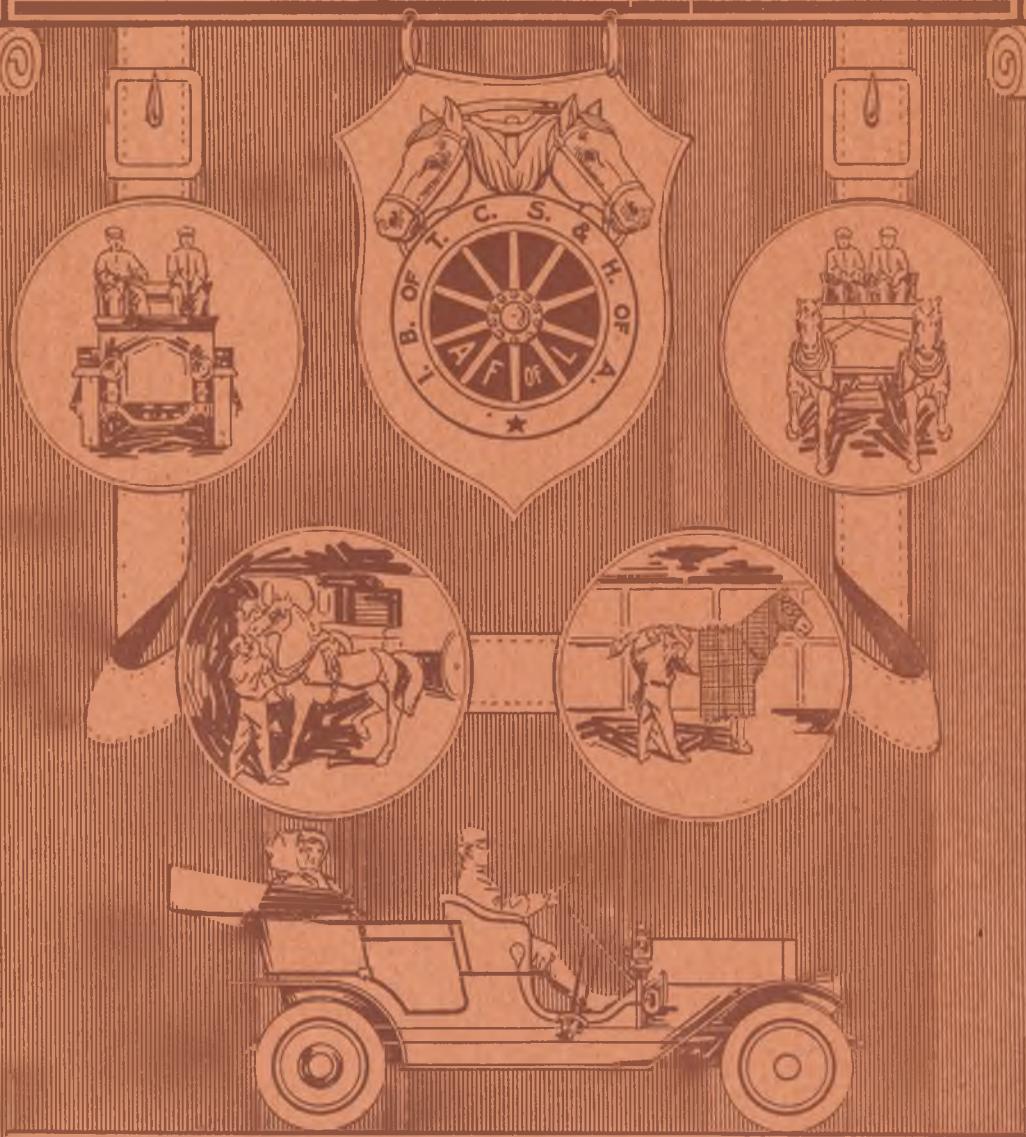
**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

JANUARY, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



A strike breaker named Wm. Walton, during the strike in Indianapolis, shot one of our members named John Long in the leg. He was arrested, charged with assault with intent to kill, and was released within an hour on a small bond, furnished by the employers. When he was tried the next morning in court he was discharged immediately and within the hearing of two policemen made the statement that the next time he was going to shoot one of those scoundrel union men not in the leg but through the head. The police force and authorities of Indianapolis encouraged this kind of work. This is our modern civilization. This is the work which will in time bring about the condition that they now have confronting them in some European countries—anarchy.

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When Mayor Shank resigned his office in Indianapolis because he refused to order the police force to shoot down the union men, his place was taken by a man whose name is Wallace, and who himself is a large employer and an enemy of organized labor. Hundreds of deputies were sworn in, given revolvers and ordered to show no quarter to any man wearing the emblem of the union. This is the way those men who are supposed to be educated and who hold the reins of government in their hands endeavor to educate the toilers.

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It was nothing strange to see the mounted police of Indianapolis riding upon the sidewalks, dispersing the men who belonged to unions and their friends, ruthlessly striking down women and children, and in one instance a one-armed boy was beaten down by a big, burly policeman under instructions from those above him to put down the unions no matter what it cost. How long do they think this will continue to prevail? How long will the multitude stand for this doctrine? Ignorant, uneducated employers are bringing about their own ruin. The day is coming when the mob will be in power and when no quarters will be shown to those who possess wealth; when unfortunately the innocent wealthy will be made to suffer as well as the guilty. The walls of Rome were shattered asunder because of its cruel and unjust persecution of its people. The handwriting appeared on the wall telling Belshazzar of his destruction and his fall as a result of his cruelty to the people. France, once the most prosperous country of the world, was torn to pieces through a revolution and permanently abolished monarchy as a result of the abuse of power by those who controlled the wealth of that country. All through the ages nations and men have been trampled in the dust by a multitude because of the unjust and cruel treatment of employers, such as we have had to deal with recently in Indianapolis, supported by business interests who are foolish enough to believe that because they beat men down in the streets with their clubs and shot them with their revolvers, that they are making their own positions entirely safe. They fail to see that they are bringing about the destruction of our present system of society.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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**REPORT OF DELEGATES TO  
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF  
LABOR CONVENTION**



URSUANT to the laws of our International Union, we, your delegates to the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

The convention opened on Monday, November 10, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m. President T. H. Bolton of the Seattle Labor Council was in the chair. Mrs. Joseph R. Manning of Seattle sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Our Own United States." Rev. Hugh Elmer Brown of Pilgrim Congregational church delivered the invocation. Several selections were played by Wagner's band.

Hon. Ernest Lister, Governor of the State of Washington, was introduced by Mr. Bolton. The Governor made a splendid address worthy of the man and a credit to the people of the State of Washington; brilliant, illuminating, conservative, clear. His statements resounded throughout the hall like messages from all sections of the country, bearing glad tidings of welcome to the delegates from every state in the union, there to legislate for the toilers of the nation.

After the Governor finished, the Hon. Geo. T. Cotterill, mayor of Seattle, was introduced by the chairman. Like that of the Governor, his address was masterly, splendid in every sense of the word, containing a great deal of encouragement for the delegates, and winding up by offering the freedom of the city to the delegates and their friends during their stay in Seattle.

Of the addresses made by these two gentlemen, it might be considered that the mayor made the most pleasing talk from the standpoint of an orator. However, we must admit that both addresses were masterly and fitting welcome speeches to the convention assembled. After the mayor had finished his speech, Chairman Bolton addressed the convention, and then President Gompers thanked the speakers.

The next work of the convention was the report of the committee on credentials. In all three hundred and seventeen delegates were seated, representing eighty-two International and National Unions, twenty state branches, fifty-six central bodies, eighteen trades and federal unions and eight fraternal delegates.

The following organizations were not seated because of the fact that they were in debt to the American Federation of Labor for per capita tax:

Brotherhood of Railway Freight Handlers, owing August and September per capita tax, P. J. Flannery, delegate.

Asbestos Workers, owing September per capita tax, Joseph Mulaney, delegate.

Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union, owing September per capita tax, J. M. Gavlak, delegate.

The credential of Frank Butterworth, representing the International Brick and Terra Cotta Workers, was protested by C. F.

Nystrom, but after hearing both sides, the credential committee recommended that Delegate Butterworth be seated and the report was accepted. This completed the work of the first day.

The next work of the convention was the appointment of the different committees by the chairman. Your delegates were all appointed on important committees; Delegate Tobin on the committee on laws; also on the committee on international relations. Delegate Hughes was appointed and acted as chairman of the committee on organization.

Delegate Neer, appointed on the committee on education.

Delegate Gillespie, appointed on the committee on labels.

Delegate Morris on the committee on departments.

The next business before the convention was the reading of the officers' reports.

The president's report was dispensed with this year, under the rules, and made a part of the report of the executive council. The financial conditions of the American Federation of Labor was shown to be just about the same as last year. A large increase, however, in membership resulted during the year. At the present time the membership of the American Federation of Labor is higher than it ever has been in its history. The report of the executive council was lengthy, instructive, educational and contained much knowledge of affairs in the industrial world, dealing with the political and economic questions confronting our nation, and all other nations, handling the most important situations in the most intelligent manner possible. It would be well if space allowed us, to publish the entire report here, but we can not do this, it would be an utter impossibility, as it would take up as much as four times the size of our

Journal, but we will use extracts from said report during the year for the education of our membership.

There were many disputes between the trades that the convention handled in the usual form.

The report of Delegate Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, who was over in Europe attending the secretariat, a convention of the labor secretaries of the world, was instructive and enlightening. It was received with applause and ordered to be published verbatim. President Perkins depicted accurately conditions in Europe under which the toilers work, describing as plainly as it could possibly be done, the conditions in the European countries under which the workers are living and the many methods adopted by the toilers in an endeavor to make living conditions better. Summing up his report, it showed that there was a strong tendency toward strengthening the labor unions in England and undoubtedly within a few years every union on that side of the water will be up and doing. This also will have a tendency to help us in this country because if union men come from the other side, it will make it easier for us here.

Owing to the fact that our mail wagon drivers of New York were being persecuted by the contractor there and also because of the fact that in every city in the country where the mails are being handled, the work is being done by contractors who hire the cheapest kind of labor, we find it impossible to organize those drivers, we introduced the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, In nearly all the large cities of the country the United States mails have been handled by contractors who employ teamsters and chauffeurs at the lowest possi-

ble rate of wages, much lower than the average paid to the craft in the locality, and

"Whereas, In the city of New York, recently, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs have been ordered by the contractor handling the mails to give up their union and remove the emblems of the organization, and

"Whereas, In every city in the country, especially Chicago, Boston and New York, the men driving wagons and operating automobiles have been prohibited from becoming members of organized labor, and

"Whereas, The men working in this particular industry labor from nine to twelve hours per day, without overtime, and at a very low rate of wages; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention instruct the executive council to endeavor to have legislation enacted compelling the postoffice department to employ men to handle the mails directly, thereby abolishing the present contract system. Pending such legislation, the Postmaster-General shall be requested by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to have a clause inserted in all contracts given out in the future that the standard rate of wages for teamsters and chauffeurs in the district shall prevail, and that the eight-hour law shall be observed by all contractors handling the mails throughout the country."

Also because of the fact that the express companies have been penalizing our membership in every instance where they had an opportunity, because of the fact that the express companies will not stand for unions of any kind among their employes, and because of the fact that they have destroyed our unions in every city in the country where we have organized their men, we, your delegates,

introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted by the convention, and which will have a tendency toward calling the attention of the government, at least, to these companies who are bitter enemies of labor, and if we can not organize the drivers of the express companies, we can, at least, keep up the agitation that will eventually take away from them the greater part of their business:

"Whereas, In the course of time, the express companies of this country have changed from corporations and copartnerships meeting the carrying needs of the people, into tremendous aggregations of wealth that are seeking and have sought the exploitation of the people, and

"Whereas, The express companies maintain and have maintained lobbies at the federal and various State legislatures, whose only objects are to corruptly influence, where possible, the action of the people's representatives assembled, and

"Whereas, The express companies have spent and are spending large sums of the money collected from the people in preventing and seeking to prevent their employes from organizing for their own protection, and

"Whereas, The express companies have been convicted, in the eyes of organized labor, of employing the same methods of corruption in fighting the organization of their employes that they have in exploiting the people, and.

"Whereas, The express companies of this country, though nominally in different groups and acting independently of one another, are actually acting together and forming a gigantic monopoly with all the evils of corruption, robbery and exploitation consequent thereon, and

"Whereas, The express companies of this country, by their

attitude toward organized labor, by their attitude toward the people and the people's representatives, by their conscienceless exploitation of the people, have forced our government, as a matter of self-protection, to institute the parcel post now in operation, and

"Whereas, The cost of carrying parcel post illustrates, in a measure, the extortion practiced by the express companies in the past, and

"Whereas, As a step toward good and free government, the abolition of all forms and avenues of corrupt interference with legislation should be stopped, and those responsible made harmless, and

"Whereas, The express companies of this country have been and are second to no other offenders in the matter of corrupt interference with government, and active and corrupt interference with the inalienable right of free men in a free country who toil for a living to organize for their own protection; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that the government of the United States be petitioned for an extension of the parcel post to all lines of activity now exercised by the express companies of this country; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the organizations affiliated, the local organizations of said organizations and the individual members, be requested, wherever possible, to use the parcel post."

The main question, however, coming before the convention pertaining to our organization, was on the report of the executive council dealing with our organization and the brewery workers. Some time ago the council handed down a decision, as per instructions of the preceding convention, which stated that the brewery teamsters should belong to the

brewery workers and all other classes of teamsters, such as soft beer, mineral water, distillery drivers, etc., should all belong to the teamsters' union. This part of the executive council's report was referred to the committee on adjustment, and in its report it decided to concur with the report of the executive council. After spending a whole afternoon in presenting our side of the matter to the convention, the convention, finally, by roll call vote, decided to adopt the report of the committee on adjustment, which report is, that in the future, all brewery drivers shall belong to the brewery workmen and all other classes of drivers shall belong to the Teamsters' International Union.

We want to say in passing that the Brewery Workers have at the present time hundreds of drivers that never handle beer and under the decision of the convention they ought to be made to turn them over to us, and until said drivers are turned over to us we will not consider transferring any beer drivers that we now have to the brewery workmen.

We, your delegates, also want to call your attention to the fact that this is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, that such a decision was rendered against any International union. The policy of the American Federation of Labor has been to give strict autonomy to all men working at one trade, and the drivers in all capacities, no matter where they work, should belong to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, just the same as the carpenters belong to the carpenters and the machinists to the machinists. The American Federation of Labor, however, for the present time, changed its previous decisions and started out on an entirely new policy, by promoting and sanctioning an industrial form of organization, which

is entirely contrary to the policies of the federation and entirely opposite to the principles upon which it was founded. As it is, the decision is against us, but it makes very little difference in view of the fact that we have very few brewery drivers in our organization and the men we have we will continue to keep just as long as we can. We, your delegates, desire to protest against the action of the convention and its leaders, but as good, true, honest union men we are bound to respect the action of the majority, and will faithfully and conscientiously do our best to respect the wishes of the convention, but next year, and the year after, and the year after, we will continue to protest against the above action, until we have jurisdiction over every man who drives a wagon or operates an automobile.

The next business coming before the convention was the dispute between the trade unions of San Francisco, the trouble being a result of the establishment of a light and power council. The convention refused to sustain the light and power council and ordered President Gompers to visit San Francisco and endeavor to bring about a settlement, which he has done since the adjournment of the convention.

The next business of any importance coming before the convention was the election of officers. All of the old officers were re-elected with the exception of John Mitchell, who declined to be a candidate because of the fact that he claimed that the head of his organization ought to represent the miners on the executive council, and he therefore declined to be a candidate. John White, president of the United Mine Workers, was elected to represent his organization and Frank Duffy, secretary of the carpenters, was elected to succeed Wm. D. Huber, former presi-

dent of the carpenters. James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department, was the only one who had any opposition, Mr. Johnson, president of the machinists, of which Mr. O'Connell was formerly president, being his opponent. A roll call vote was taken and Mr. O'Connell defeated Mr. Johnson almost two to one.

On the election of fraternal delegates, Wm. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes, and Matthew Woll, president of the photo engravers, were elected as fraternal delegates to England, and Mr. Donahue, a plumber by trade, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, was elected as delegate to the Canadian Trades Congress.

Philadelphia and Ft. Worth, Texas, were the two candidates for the next convention, but after the vote was cast it showed Philadelphia the successful city.

This completed the work of the convention. Your delegates while attending the convention visited our various locals in and around Seattle, and endeavored to settle the strike of our Teamsters' Local No. 174 of Seattle. When we left Seattle we thought we had the strike settled, but afterward the employers broke their agreement with us and did not carry out the understanding we had with them, although they had promised us faithfully that the agreement we had reached with them would be observed to the letter and told us we were safe in advising our membership to this extent, which we did. They proved untrue, however, to their promise, broke their word of honor, and the strike is still on, but we hope in a short time to be successful in settling the entire affair.

We had a very pleasant trip. Some of your delegates will relate some of their experiences in other

parts of this issue and other issues of the Magazine.

We thank the convention for the opportunity of attending this convention and assure you that we appreciate the experience obtained, and that we did everything in our power to serve the best interests of our International Union. Your five delegates worked in absolute harmony on every question that came before the convention and cast a solid, united vote on every matter of importance, as this is the only way that the International can hold any prestige in the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

While it may be said with truth, that we lost one of our important matters which came before the convention, at the same time we had two very important resolutions adopted by the convention, and undoubtedly the American Federation of Labor will work, as per instructions from the convention, toward having legislation enacted which will have a tendency of taking away the business, or practically entirely abolishing the enemies of labor—the express companies—and also raising the standard of the mail wagon drivers up to the level of the other teamsters of the industrial centers of the country.

As a whole, the convention was a successful one and will go down in history as having enacted legislation progressive and beneficial to the toilers of the nation.

Respectfully submitted,  
DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
THOS. L. HUGHES,  
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,  
WILLIAM A. NEER,  
J. J. MORRIS,

Delegates.

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No man should ever be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNIONS

The British government has just taken by far the most important step in its pro-union policy toward labor. This is to the effect that the admiralty in the national dock-yards will deal with the representatives of the unions, instead of directly with the men, in any dispute over wages or hours of employment.

These representatives, it should be said, need not themselves be in the employ of the government; in other words, the recognition of organized labor is absolute and complete.

In taking this step the government is carrying out the policy which it has long encouraged in employers of labor. In sheer consistency, we suppose, it could do nothing else. The importance of its position, however, lies less in the immediate fact of union recognition than in its abandonment of the almost universal assumption that an employe of the government occupies a different status than the employe of a private concern or individual.

Under this interpretation a strike of government labor has simply been regarded as a contradiction in terms. This was evident in the railroad strike in the railroad strike in France, when the strikers were quickly called to the colors; and more recently in New York, when the authorities refused to recognize the strike of the garbage collectors and to deal with it as such.

It will be interesting to see what the admiralty does if it is confronted with the question of the "closed shop." With the policy just adopted it would seem that in such an event the complete unionization of the yards would be unavoidable.

In the meanwhile the whole

world will watch the working of the new policy with the keenest interest.—Iron City Trades Journal.

## FAVOR STATE TEXT BOOKS

Governor Cox of Ohio has declared that he is in favor of the State printing text books to be used in the public schools. The State printer recently went to Kansas to investigate the State printery of that commonwealth, and his report asserts that Kansas is saving \$27,000 a year on its printing and binding bills. Efforts are to be made to establish a State printery, to be run on modern lines. It is expected, of course, that there will be intense opposition against the plan by the school book trust. The power of this latter organization has been sufficient to seriously retard the movement in many States to print its own public school text books. The idea of Ohio establishing a State institution of the character mentioned has not been fully worked out, but will be prior to the convening of the next State legislature.

Let our intercourse be wholly above ourselves and draw us up to it. The language of friendship is not words but meanings. It is an intelligence above language. — Thoreau.

In sentencing Diggs and Caminetti to San Quentin Prison, Judge Van Fleet had this to say of the too notorious incident:

"All through this case there is evidence that drink had its paralyzing influences upon the morals and minds of these men and the young women. The terrible, debasing influence of the saloon and the road-house is too disgustingly apparent, and I make the observation here that society must pay the price for permitting the existence of these highly objectionable places."

### DEPARTMENT'S POSITION

When the Boston telephone operators were on the verge of striking, the management of the local telephone company induced a number of girls to proceed to Boston to act as strike breakers in the event of an open rupture. Washington, however, was not the only place from which telephone operators were drafted, numerous other cities furnishing a quota. This fact has been brought to the attention of the Department of Labor and in reply to an interrogatory Secretary Wilson said: "Whenever the Department of Labor has the means at its command it will make an investigation to determine whether or not the reports are true relative to taking girls from various cities for the purpose of acting in the capacity of strike breakers. When young girls are taken from their homes to distant cities without adequate protection and only for the purpose of making profit upon their service, it is a matter that should be given full consideration and publicity. It is one of the functions of this department to thoroughly familiarize the public with the conditions of labor and recommend such legislation as would correct any iniquitous system where the health and morals of wage earners are involved."—Granite Cutter.

### WHERE THE MONEY IS

Advance reports on the income tax show that Pennsylvania, although its population is much smaller, has more millionaires than New York State; 625 residents of Pennsylvania (500 of them in the Pittsburgh manufacturing district alone) have annual incomes exceeding \$100,000, against 300 in New York. New York City is the banking center of the country, the home of Wall street. Also, it is a place to

which men gravitate after they become very rich. That the number of New York rich men should be exceeded by Pennsylvania is pretty surprising. Any deductions from these figures must, of course, be very general. But isn't it fair to infer that millionaires are made faster by the protective tariff than even by banking or by importing? The protective tariff is an economic agency for increasing the distance between the extremes of society—making millionaires at one end and laborers at the other.

### MAN

Everybody comes from somewhere. And somewhere is as good as anywhere. And the worst place is as good to come from as the best place. A man is proud because he was born somewhere or ashamed because he was born somewhere. He turns his country into a sword or a club. He wants us to say that because he lives in a country having the tallest mountains or the biggest rivers he is tall and big beyond all the rest. . . . Everybody comes from somewhere. You speak of the planets with respect. You take off your hats to what we call facts. You can acknowledge interminable space and endless time. You are awed by laws and constitutions. You call books sacred. There is religion that you worship as holy. And I hear you say music is divine. But all the while you neglect man. The one wholly sure big thing. Not man the physical apparatus but man the essence. Not man the mortal but man of the forever. Not man the creature but man the creator. You make too much of mountains and seas and too little of people. You recognize eternity in the perishable but fail to understand it in what goes on in your skull.—H. Traubel.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**W**E wish the members of our organization a happy New Year, and we trust that in the New Year everything will be prosperous and happy with themselves and their families.

Again we stand on the threshold of a new year and are filled with hope as to what it might bring us and with speculation we endeavor to fathom what destiny might be coming in the long, and, we hope, joyous days of 1914. Usually in every branch of industry and in every successful undertaking the promoters of the future welfare of any concern govern themselves by the experiences of the past. This is the rule laid out. Men are no different from anything else in life. If a man desires to be good or bad, it remains with himself. If a man desires to raise himself up, he has that will-power within him sufficient to do the thing that he most desires. If he makes no effort but decides to continue as he has in the past, giving way to his weaknesses, refusing to be governed by his better instincts, then there is no one to blame but himself. During the coming year we ought to examine our lives, look over our mistakes, and there are none of us who have not made some, and govern ourselves this year in a way that we will not be filled with that remorse over mistakes that have wilfully been made by us when we reach the threshold of 1915.

All human individuals have made mistakes in life, and there are none but what, if they had to live their lives over again, would make some necessary changes. A man can hardly be considered a criminal or as having destroyed his chances for success by his one mistake, but should he continue to make the same mistakes repeatedly, then he certainly deserves no consideration from the world. Organizations of men are just the same as individuals, and from the mistakes made in our organization in the past we received an education and thereby we became successful as a result of the expensive experiences with which we were confronted.

Looking over the past year we find that our organization has been exceedingly successful. In the history of the few years in which it has been in existence, last year was one of the most successful of all. We have had bitter conflicts in many cities and we have been successful in establishing organizations and bettering the conditions of our membership. Very nearly all of our unions have bettered their conditions during the year. We have thoroughly organized the cities of Cincinnati, Buffalo, Cleveland and Boston has added considerable to its membership. We have increased our treasury by nearly seventy-five thousand dollars in one year, while adding to our membership at the same time. This has not been done by standing still, or by uttering unnecessary complaints against one another. This work has been accomplished by men who have been on the firing line both in the locals and in the International, who have grasped opportunity by the throat and made it our slave at the opportune moment. We have had our membership on the alert during the year, and by their faithful adherence to their duty as union men, they have rolled up a membership which is indeed a credit to our International Union and exceptionally beneficial

to the membership in the several districts. But the work is not yet done. There is work for the new members and work for the old. This year we want to endeavor to go still higher up and help to still strengthen our union by bringing in all who are on the outside, so that we might complete the work that has been started by those who have preceded us.

Let us, therefore, work together, each man helping the other. Work in harmony, always with a smile, always believing that you are doing your share only of the work laid out for the toilers of the nation, and let us who are here when the next new year comes around have the glad satisfaction confronting us that we at least did our share in this the noblest work in which men were ever engaged—building up and harmonizing the trade union movement of the country.

### STEEL TRUST THREAT

The threat which has been covertly made that the steel trust will close some of its plants for the purpose of disciplining the United States government seems to have some substance to it. While officials of the steel trust have denied the statement, there is a growing feeling that the trust is preparing for just such a program. Rumors are afloat that the big steel mill at Gary, Ind., employing 8,000 men, will close. As a matter of fact, the big plate mill at Gary has already closed, and reports are to the effect that all other departments of the Gary plant are working only three or four days a week. The men who have been at Gary since the plant was first built say that no reason has been given out by the officials for closing down the different departments.

### THE SKEPTICISM OF POSTERITY

There is one very large, very sad and very certain truth about all the relations of past and future. That truth is this—the future will not believe us. It will not believe our most solemn and profound assertions. It will rationalize them or ridicule them. In one way or another it will explain them away, for that is the most certain thing about the attitude of men toward their remote ancestors. They will

believe the testimony of material things or of their own conjectures, but never the sworn word of their fathers. Were it not so there would be no room for historical criticism or perhaps for history as a science at all.—Hillaire Belloc in Pall Mall Magazine.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

There are many ways in which organized labor and the general public could mitigate the evils of unemployment without devising an elaborate program of social justice or economic reform. This labor might be utilized in the construction of public works—in road building, which new ways of travel are making of increasing importance, and by shortening the hours of those already employed so that no one shall be employed more than eight hours per day.

### BE SUPERIOR TO YOUR SURROUNDINGS

Be superior to your surroundings. Be bigger than the things that happen to you. If you can't keep your temper in the face of certain little mishaps, what a poor plaything of circumstances you acknowledge yourself to be. What a humiliating confession it is to own that your spirits are dependent on the weather, that you became downhearted as soon as the sun goes under a cloud.—Bridgemen.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On December 6, 1913, the chauffeurs' wage agreement was signed for one year by the following firms:

J. A. McFall Livery Co., Reliable Auto Livery Co., Star Auto Livery Co., Missouri Taxicab Co., at a rate of \$2.50 per day with 35 cents per hour overtime. This is an increase over the old scale of 50 cents a day or \$167.50 per year. In other words, by belonging to the union at an expense of \$7.80 per year in dues, a member is able to obtain this new scale of wages, which is a very nice increase over what they formerly have been paid.

One year ago our membership was thirty-two and our treasury about depleted, while now we have a membership of nearly one hundred and will have in bank by first of 1914 a balance of \$500.00.

In a recent issue of our Magazine, our friend from the Smoky City gave his local a good boost, and as we are from the "Show-Me City" I hope our statement will be brought to his notice.

The labor movement in St. Louis was never in a healthier condition than it is at the present time. Wishing you and your brothers the compliments of the season, I am, with kind regards,

Yours very truly,

EDWARD P. BRUNER,  
Pres. of Chauffeurs' Local 408.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

International Union of Teamsters,  
Local Union No. 710—Greeting:

At the last regular meeting of our division a motion prevailed that the carmen and teamsters

should endeavor to co-operate together to eliminate the deplorable accidents that frequently occur between wagons, autos and street cars. The carmen are anxious to work in harmony with the drivers of all other vehicles, recognizing the fact that we all have certain rights on the street that must be respected by the others, and we believe we can materially lessen the accidents that occur by respecting each other's rights, and working assiduously to that end. Shall we not do this both for the safety of the traveling public and for the respect we will gain from everyone concerned?

Trusting this communication will meet with your approval, we remain,

Fraternally yours,  
ROWLAND A. SHELTON, Pres.,  
EDW. BECHTLOFF, Secretary,  
A. A. of S. E. R. E. of America,  
Division No. 260.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11, 1913.  
Division No. 260, A. A. of S. & E.  
R. E. of America:

Gentlemen—At our last meeting (which was held November 9, 1913), the communication from your organization (of October 22, 1913) was taken up and discussed at some length and it was finally decided to communicate with your organization in reference to the matter.

We certainly believe in co-operation in that respect and always have, and we, as much as anyone else, wish for and want the respect of the traveling public, and the matter has been brought up many times in our organization meetings before we ever received this letter from No. 260. Nevertheless, we

appreciate the letter just the same and wish to work with No. 260 in this matter. The fact of the matter is this, that in a great many instances our teamsters are up against it in getting out of the track with a heavy load, and the car man is too hasty with his bell and also too free with its use and that often has a tendency to provoke the teamster and then they both become angry and bad words are exchanged and in many instances the teamster is arrested for some trivial offense which, in our estimation, ought not to be, as we are all working men together and union men also, and should try and get along together on the street and if each one will have a little patience with the other there is no doubt that we will be able to get along without one making trouble for the other.

As a rule, the packing house teamsters and chauffeurs do not hold the street cars to any great extent unless they can not get out of the track and in that case the street car men should be able to see that themselves and have a little patience with the teamster or chauffeur. But as a rule it is the non-union teamster with a small rig, may it be a wagon or automobile, that will remain in the track, when it is not necessary, to provoke the car men. I have often seen that done and I ride as often as six times a day on the cars.

Another fact of the matter is this, that neither the teamster, chauffeur nor car men attend their union meetings regular enough to know that an important matter of this kind is under consideration by either union or division. If they did attend more regular we might be able to have better co-operation and a better understanding with each other while employed on the street.

Now, the only way it can be brought to the attention of each

member of our organization would be to have inserted the entire subject matter in our monthly Magazine, and No. 260 have it inserted in the Leader, its monthly publication. We regret very much, as much, possibly, as No. 260 does, that these awful accidents happen from time to time. Possibly it may be the teamsters' fault. Possibly it may be the carmen's fault, for some reason of some kind. That is a matter for after consideration, and let us have no after consideration, but let us be, or try to be, decent with each other at all times and with best wishes and kindest regards for the success of your organization, we remain,

Very truly yours,  
PACKING HOUSE TEAMSTERS  
AND CHAUFFEURS' UNION,  
LOCAL NO. 710.  
GEO. F. GOLDEN, Sec.-Treas.

#### MADISON, WIS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Please publish the following resolution in the monthly Magazine:

"To the Board of Public Works:

"At the regular meeting of the Madison Federation of Labor, held Monday, October 6, the following resolution was introduced by Teamsters' Local Union No. 442: be it

"Resolved, That hereafter all stone used for the construction of streets in the city of Madison, be supplied by Madison quarries, and that contractors refusing to use Madison stone will not be awarded contracts to construct streets in the city of Madison, and that the city construct streets itself at cost for the benefit of the property-holders."

The above resolution was most heartily endorsed by the Federation of Labor owing to the fact that it will mean work for the working people and a saving to property-

holders. Therefore, we sincerely hope that you will give this or any other resolution your earnest consideration before letting or awarding contracts for the construction of streets.

Respectfully submitted,  
TEAMSTERS' LOCAL NO. 442.

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**BOSTON, MASS.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to inform you that Ward F. Tucker has been expelled from Local 395. When we were running our ball he gave out the tickets and there is still 695 tickets that he has not accounted for and one of our brothers gave him \$20.75 to give to me which he failed to do.

I have written three letters to him, but he has not answered but one when he promised to meet a committee, but he never met us.

He has not worked on an ice team since early in July. He has been painting for six weeks so we expelled him Tuesday, December 2.

Fraternally yours,  
FRANK A. DAVIS.

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**SAN DIEGO, CAL.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I have never seen a line in the Magazine from Local No. 195, or from southern California, I will make an attempt to acquaint you with our situation here. The membership of our local is pleased to know that the treasury of our International shows such a fine balance of cash on hand, and wish to add our congratulations to the officers who are responsible.

Our local, which includes all classes of teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers, has increased its membership in the last six weeks from about thirty active members to over one hundred and hopes to keep the good work up. We have a business agent in the field regularly

now, and we are giving an open meeting with a banquet and entertainment for the benefit of the non-union teamsters and chauffeurs. We have had a long, hard fight here against adverse conditions, but success has at last, at least partly, crowned our efforts. We hope to see southern California well organized in the near future. This is one of the fair cities for 1915. A Panama-California exposition is to be held here.

With best wishes and regards from all our members, I am,

Yours for success,  
JOS. C. FINCH, Sec.-Treas.

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**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—About one year ago a charter was issued to Team Drivers No. 470 of Philadelphia, and from a membership of fifteen at that time we have grown to over two thousand at the present time. General Organizer Brother Ashton instituted a campaign of literary education and enlightenment, and by persistent effort and constant advertising we grew beyond our most sanguine expectations. Local 470 spent over \$250 in printing matter alone and issued thirty thousand circulars telling the teamsters of Philadelphia the benefits to be derived from joining the International Union, and the result is four business agents, Brothers Lyons, Welsh, McKenna and Schwab, who are indefatigable workers for the uplift and advancement of our members. Our office at 203 North Front street is an employment agency for union teamsters. We have just purchased a large safe for the protection of our records and books. Our secretary-treasurer is bonded and our members have all received increase in wages and improved working conditions. We have just signed agreements for coal teamsters and

have secured one to two dollars a week increase for over eight hundred members. Our joint executive council, which Brother Ashton recently formed, is doing great educational and organizing work. Local 416, which lay dormant for many a moon, has disintegrated itself from its lethargy and blossomed forth into a union of five hundred boosters, and complete harmony and co-operation prevail here. Local 28 has still its loyal quorum and, though the taxis are fast supplanting the horse cab, the old war horses have always a good word for the International and make splendid boosters when they transfer into one or the other of our chauffeurs' locals. Taxicab operators, Local 477, is a flourishing union with a hundred per cent. membership and twenty-five dollars' initiation fee. Its entire executive board, from president to conductor, is progressive and through their untiring efforts they have been instrumental in having strictly union conditions inaugurated in four large garages in the city, which employ 250 taxi drivers, and the Bergdoll Taxi Company, with forty-eight chauffeurs, is the only one fighting our organization, but our International is paying strike benefits and our members who are working are assessing themselves one dollar a week; so we can't lose.

Local 281, the individual taxicab owners, have a thorough organization of their craft with a splendid set of officers and 100 per cent. membership. The department store drivers have recently formed and, under the guidance of President Edward Monahan, they promise to be a power for good in the Quaker City, while our Newspaper Drivers, Chauffeurs and Distributors' Union, Local 486, is composed of the young trade unionist, with leader Billy Brown, who, though young in years, has a man's brain,

brawn and courage, and with conservatism predominating in their local, they are bound to be a success. Our Beef Drivers' Union is progressing splendidly under President Duffy's tutorship and we look forward to great results from this union of energetic, resourceful, enterprising vendors of the good things we eat. Our neighbor, Camden, N. J., just across the Delaware river, has a new local formed, and likewise is on the road to success. Our motto is: "Don't strike unless you have to; arbitrate always; show the boss by efficient labor that the union driver and chauffeur is the best man and that his business can be best protected by employing union drivers and chauffeurs."

General President Tobin, who addressed our mass meeting here, and Organizer Ashton, have educated our membership that organization was their only salvation, and they are responding nobly to the call, and by the time the American Federation of Labor convenes here in 1914 we hope to have every driver wearing the International emblem.

With best wishes to all our other unions, and wishing them a prosperous New Year, from old Philadelphia, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
FRANK LAMBERT,  
Sec.-Treas. Joint Council No. 30.

#### A CORRECTIVE

Emerson is a fine corrective for the strenuous minded of today. His optimism is exaggerated—but healing. "Nothing," he said, "shall warp me from the belief that every man is a lover of truth. There is no pure lie, no pure malignity in nature." At a time when the press is full of maggots and some of the dramatists hold a mirror up—not to nature, but to sheer depravity—read Emerson.

# MISCELLANY



The following resolution was passed by the members of Local 260 of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union, assembled in Union Labor Temple at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday, December 7, 1913:

"Resolved, That in view of the conditions existing in Indianapolis as detailed and made known at this meeting, we, the representatives of the teamsters and chauffeurs, organized labor and the citizens at large of Pittsburgh, do emphatically register our protest and condemnation of such arrogant, brutal and inhuman methods as are being used to drive the striking teamsters of Indianapolis back to work at their former starvation wages. The action of Mayor Wallace of that city in permitting the army of professional strike breakers and imported thugs and gunmen to shoot down the defenseless strikers, who are acting only in accordance with their constitutional rights, is the most high-handed and treasonable action by any action in the annals of American history. He is as guilty of the crime of anarchy as the men who were executed for participating in the Haymarket riots. The reactionary Mayor Wallace, backed as he is by the infamous National Association of Manufacturers, has, in the eyes of the American people, committed the crime of the century. He has shamed American citizenship; he has disgraced American manhood. We call upon the civilized world to witness that we utter his name with abhorrence and class him with Huerta of Mexico and "Butcher" Weyler of Cuba; and be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge our moral and financial support to the teamsters of Indianapolis that they

may continue their struggle for a living wage, and we hereby call upon every Pittsburgh teamster and chauffeur not affiliated with the union to join and prepare for the coming struggle in Pittsburgh."

Not only should there be the humanitarian impulse to share with our less fortunate fellow workers, the unemployed, but there must be an appreciation of the real menace which a body of unemployed workers constitutes to the standard of wages, working conditions and living of those who are employed. Those who are unemployed, those who are perforce almost compelled to underbid fair rates, those who undermine standards of living, constitute an almost insurmountable obstacle to greater material progress and advancement. It is a problem that demands constructive treatment. Every method by which unemployment can be eliminated should be most carefully utilized by the organized labor movement.—Executive Council A. F. of L.

## "THE MINIMUM FINE"

The guilt of some of our "business" and the failure of some of our "justice" is set forth in these newspaper paragraphs:

"Max Blanck, one of the owners of the Triangle Waist Company, in the burning of which in March, 1911, more than 140 girls lost their lives, was found guilty in the Court of Special Sessions of having the doors of his new factory, at No. 79 Fifth avenue, New York City, locked on August 5. The minimum fine of \$20 was imposed by the

court and paid by Blanck.

"In imposing the minimum fine, Chief Justice Russell said that in view of the fact that the defendant had expressed a disposition to abide by the law in the future, he would be lenient."

The name of this man Blanck seems indicative of his moral condition. Keeping his factory doors locked, in defiance of the law, was precisely what caused the hideous Triangle catastrophe of two and a half years ago—which the world has not forgotten, if Blanck has. But we understand this man better than we understand the judge who "would be lenient." Chief Justice Russell is a man who has read, studied, seen—he must have some imagination or he could not have mastered the fictions of the law. He must know what it means to parents to have their children die by fire in a locked room, die like beasts trapped in an old barn—murdered because their employer (who escaped) was anxious about his materials. And yet Chief Justice Russell seems to think that an employer who learned no lesson from the crime of the Triangle fire, with all its deaths and anguish, will mend his ways because of a twenty-dollar fine—imposed, no doubt, in a rather severe tone of voice! We hope some great university will invite Chief Justice Russell to expound to its students the majesty of our law, that nobility and perfection of abstract justice. He can then cite this illustration of its working, and can remark sadly how it was misconstrued, how the ignorant and unthinking took it to mean that we have one law for the rich and another for the poor, one law for the worker's life and another for the employer's money. The illustration will be as effective with his audience as the fine will be with Blanck. In time we shall have social justice—now we know it not.  
—Collier's.

### WHEN LABOR SLEPT

(By Harry Irving Green.)

It chanced that once upon a time remote

The weary giant, known as Labor, smote His thigh a sounding whack and cried,  
"I'm blest,  
But I have toiled enough and now I'll rest.

I'll let the world wag onward as it may,  
While I go home and have my holiday."  
So, Labor laid aside his tools and crept Deep in his cavern, where he promptly slept.

An hour went by, an hour without a sound,

The shops were stilled, no more their wheels went 'round,  
The mills were fastened close with bolt and lock,

The steamship idly rubbed against her dock,

The engine moveless slept, the anvil stood

As silent as a gravestone in a wood.

While Mankind, startled by the awful still,

Together whispered, awed, "Is Labor ill?"

And as the moments passed o'er town and farm,

And all was still, there 'rose a great alarm,

Went forth the giant Commerce, loud to shout,

Deep into Labor's cavern, "Friend, come out,

You're needed by us—needed in a trice.  
Please come at once! We'll pay you any price.

You've slept an hour already—all your fill.

Come forth at once. The world is standing still."

And Labor, wakened by the other's cries, Stretched forth his brawny arms and rubbed his eyes,

And mused a bit, then with a good-natured smile,

Said, "Yes, I'll come, but make it worth my while

One day each year you'll give me privilege free,

One day each year you'll consecrate to me,

While one day I will consecrate to play,

And (chuckling, said), we'll call it Labor Day."

Next month will appear in the Journal an account of our trip through the Northwest on a visit to our local unions and a description of conditions existing. Be sure and get the Journal and read it carefully so that you may acquaint yourself with many of the facts surrounding our organization in many portions of the Northwest.

---

To the officers who have not been successful in their election we desire to say to them, give your support to the men who have succeeded you. Understand that only a short time ago you were elected and you believed that every one should support you. Prove now that you are a real man and follow out the doctrine that you advocated. Be honest in your loyalty to the union and give your support to the newly-elected officers. Do not stay away from the meetings because you are no longer an officer. Do not be a sorehead. The good winner can afford to smile, but it takes the man who has lost to prove his manhood by smiling in face of defeat. Remember there is another day coming and another election and you will have the same opportunity of being elected again as you had before. Therefore, stick together; support the successful officers; build up your union and attend every one of its meetings now as you did before.

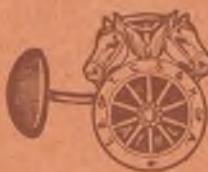
Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

# WEAR THE EMBLEM

Q.F

# Our Organization

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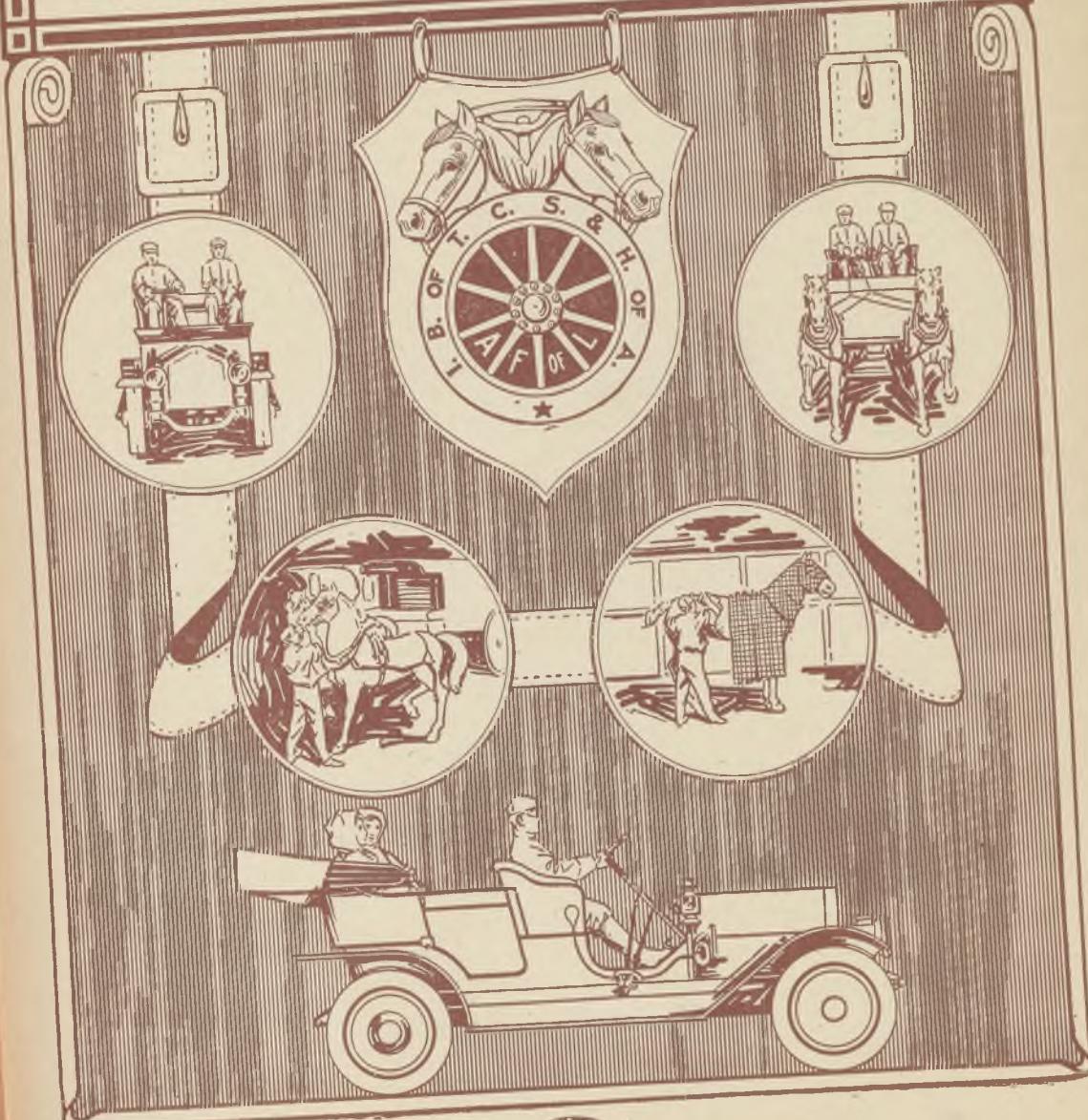
## **THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

**222 East Michigan Street**

## Indianapolis, Indiana

FEBRUARY, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



Give your support to the newly elected officers. Attend your meetings. Pay strict attention to everything that goes on. Do not be afraid to express your feelings. The labor union meeting is the college in which we educate ourselves to speak the truth and express our thoughts. That is the institution from which graduated Secretary of Labor Wilson, John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and all other great men who are foremost in the world today fighting for the rights of the public and for justice to all men.

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We have not had a letter from your union for the Journal for some time past. Why is it that some live man in the organization can not have a motion adopted in the local union that the secretary be instructed to write a letter for publication, at least once in two months, describing the conditions of the union in their locality for the information of our members in other parts of the country?

---

Let some say who are in the union that undoubtedly conditions would have improved anyway had the unions never been established. Then look over those men and you will find they are perhaps individuals who have been forced into the union and who are rather shallow anyway in their knowledge of the general affairs of our country. Yes, there are some men who agree with the employers in everything. Even men who profess to be trade unionists sometimes work against the interests of the majority, but he who is the real, sincere union man understands that were it not for labor unions that today in our country we would be worse than slaves, because with the increased wage that we have obtained, both organized and unorganized, we are still, many of us, on the verge of poverty. Listen not, therefore, to the wailings of the continual disturber, but understand that our only protection today from injustice is our union.

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The coal miners of the country held their convention in Indianapolis within the last two weeks. They have reached their highest strength numerically, having 415,000 paid-up members on December 31, 1913. This is a wonderful organization, consisting of men who speak about sixteen different languages, who a few years ago were working twelve hours for anything they could get. Now they are nearly all working under the eight-hour system and have almost doubled their wages in ten years of organization.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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A BRIEF SKETCH OF OUR TRIP  
TO SAN FRANCISCO  
AND RETURN



HE General President, General Secretary - Treasurer, and Delegate Gillespie, left Indianapolis on Saturday afternoon, November 1, and we were sorry we had to leave, as the street car men had just started their strike and conditions were rather exciting in organized labor circles on that particular day.

We arrived in Chicago at eight o'clock in the evening, where we were met by some of our representatives, spent two hours in the city, and boarded the train for St. Paul, Minn. We arrived in that city on Sunday morning at ten o'clock and were met at the train by Vice-President John Geary, who procured transportation for us to the hotel and, after washing up a little, we went out to Brother Geary's home for lunch, where we were royally received by his very loving family. We spent a couple of hours there and then returned down town, where a meeting of the teamsters of St. Paul was in session. We addressed our membership in that city relative to conditions surrounding them there, and are satisfied that we at least accomplished something in the way of establishing more friendly relations between

the International officers and our membership in that city. On the same evening we went across the river to Minneapolis, where a meeting was arranged, and addressed the teamsters of Minneapolis and returned to St. Paul, staying in that city Sunday night. In the morning we were again called upon by a committee from the joint council, who had an automobile waiting for us and who showed us everything of importance in the city. We left St. Paul, proceeding on our way, traveling through the greater part of that wonderful agricultural State of Minnesota and on to the beautiful fields and wealthy State of Montana, arriving in the city of Butte on Tuesday evening at 8:30. The president of our Local Union No. 2 of Butte, Brother Hugh McLaughlin, had gone down the line about forty miles to meet us, to a place called Three Forks. His presence indeed was very much welcomed, as we were not acquainted with any of our membership in that city. We arrived, as stated above about 8:30 and were met at the train by a delegation of about thirty members of our union, who had a large barge drawn by six white horses and driven by one of the oldest members of Local Union No. 2, ready to convey us to our hotel. We attended the meeting of Local No. 2 that evening and never in our experience did we receive a greater welcome or reception. We stayed up until the small hours of the morning discussing conditions pertaining to our membership there and explaining the position of the International Union, describing as accurately as possible all of its workings to our membership, who anxiously received every word that we uttered while in their company. Next day we were taken out for an automobile ride by the committee representing the central body, shown everything of importance in

that wonderful mining center, and also given the educational experience of going down into the bowels of the earth into one of the mines, and we had the privilege of mining some ore which we now have in our possession and which we will always treasure as one of the mementos of our trip to Butte.

During the meeting of Local Union No. 2 the General President was presented by the business agent, Mr. Gibson, in behalf of the local, with a beautiful ink well made out of copper mined in one of the mines of Butte, and the General Secretary-Treasurer and Brother Gillespie were presented with paper knives made out of the same material. We were also presented by the committee representing the central body with a small cabinet, made strictly by union men, containing a sample of each kind of ore which is taken out of the mines in Montana. Those souvenirs are invaluable and we will always cherish them as reminders of the splendid hospitality of the trade unionists of Butte, Mont. Next day a banquet was given by the Butte central body to your delegates and other labor leaders who were then in the city of Butte representing various International unions, among them being ex-president of the miners, John Mitchell, James Duncan, John Lennon, John Walker and others. Your delegates while there learned a great deal for their own benefit in talking with many of the representative people of Butte, and we must say that in our judgment that a better class of men does not live in any city or town in the country, and that a better or more thoroughly organized city cannot be found in any part of the world. We left the city feeling sorry that we had to go and glad because in our lives we were granted the opportunity of visiting this town where

such perfect unionism and fair dealing exists.

We proceeded on our trip again, traveling through a most bounteous country, teeming with mineral and agricultural fields, and arrived in Spokane, Wash., in due time. We have two local unions in Spokane and they are in very bad shape. A general depression seems to hang over the district, a great many men are out of employment and many of the workers are leaving the district as a result of the depression existing, and all the trade unions are suffering as a result of the general depression existing in that part of the country. We attended a meeting of both locals on that evening and endeavored to do what we could to establish some kind of energy and arouse some enthusiasm in the membership as to the necessity of endeavoring to build up their union. Wages are fairly good, but there seems to be absolutely no life in the membership, and they do not realize the necessity of a union. This city is governed by a commission form of government and matters of wages and hours as far as municipal employment is concerned is usually referred to the referendum vote. Those employed by the city believe that there is very little need of a union; that any time that a question of wages presents itself all they have to do is to refer it to the referendum and the matter can be straightened up without the assistance of the union. This is absolute foolishness, because after all organization is necessary even to put into proper shape the working of the referendum vote. It is unnecessary to try to discuss this question here. We will refer to it later on, also the commission form of government such as exists in the city of Spokane. We will say that the city itself is most beautiful, clean and healthy, containing some of the

finest stores and hotels of any city in the country, but the working conditions surrounding the city are deplorable. Work is scarce, and girls especially are unable to secure employment, many of them working at work that is not at all adapted to them, but they are willing to do anything in order to obtain sufficient means to live on. We proceeded from Spokane to Seattle, after some unpleasant traveling experiences in endeavoring to make suitable connections, and after traveling over perhaps the most beautiful portion of our country, as far as wild scenery is concerned, we arrived in the city of Seattle Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. There we took up our work as delegates, which has been reported to our membership under the report of delegates to the convention.

The convention adjourned on Saturday evening at six o'clock and on Sunday morning we left Seattle for the city of Portland, Ore., where we had wired ahead to have a meeting called so that we might address same. We arrived in that city at 6:30 Sunday evening. We were met there by a committee of our membership and, after having something to eat, we proceeded to the hall in which the meeting was to be held, and we addressed our membership as to the workings of our organization and explained matters that have been left unexplained for the past two or three years and which in our judgment cleared up a great deal of misunderstanding that existed there between the local union and the International. Next morning we were entertained by a committee from the local union with an automobile trip throughout the city, being shown everything that was worth seeing, and we left that city at six o'clock and proceeded on our way. On our trip out of Portland we again traveled through a most beautiful wild country, passing

through scenery which it is impossible for any writer to describe and the scenery is not duplicated in any part of the world, and it is too bad that our wealthy American tourists who go to foreign countries looking for beautiful scenery would not take advantage of our own beautiful country and explore it by traveling through this beautiful scenery and our beautiful mountains and valleys, which are not surpassed in any country on the globe. The Shasta Mountains, with the beautiful Shasta springs, where we stopped over for a few minutes, are indeed wonderful and inspires the traveler who has never seen them before with a feeling of wonderment that is indescribable. Now, we say to our readers that if it is possible for them to ever make this trip, and especially will it be possible for some of them, at least, to go through this country to our convention in 1915, it will undoubtedly be to them, as it has been to us, an inspiration and education that cannot be duplicated in any other way except by seeing those wonderful mountains, hills and valleys.

We arrived in Oakland at 8:30 Tuesday evening and proceeded across the bay to San Francisco, where Brothers Casey, Decker, McLaughlin, O'Connell, McGovern, Wilson and several others, as a committee from the joint council, were waiting to receive us. It is not necessary, neither is it possible, for us here to describe the friendly reception which we received and the warmth of the committee and the gladness that filled our hearts, away from home nearly three thousand miles, at the reception we received in our own San Francisco, which is thoroughly organized. Automobiles were waiting and we were taken around the city and up to a height of nearly five thousand feet, where we beheld

the city at night in all its glorious, glimmering lights. The scene is one that can never be forgotten. We were shown the wonderful reservoir and the emergency water system, which is not equalled in any city in the country, and which was superintended by our present organizer, Brother Casey, while he acted as chairman of the board of public works. After witnessing this wonderful sight we came down into the city, were taken into Tate's most wonderful cafe, where a banquet had been prepared for us and where singers paraded the floor endeavoring to entertain your delegates, all procured and prepared by the San Francisco joint council.

While in San Francisco we addressed meetings in all the surrounding towns. Brother Hughes and Brother Gillespie went to Stockton, Brother Neer and Brother Tobin going to San Jose. Brother Hughes says that the meeting in Stockton was successful and the membership were pleased to have them visit there. The meeting in San Jose was everything that could be expected in order to make the evening pleasant and the trip down to that city enjoyable. The meeting was well attended, not only by the local unions, but other trade unionists availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing your delegates, who went into detail explaining conditions of our organization and discussed matters pertaining to the labor movement. After the meeting a banquet was given at which were present the mayor of the city and many other important officials and individuals of that community. The evening was most enjoyable and we believe that the visit of your delegates was duly appreciated by the trade unionists and their friends in that locality. The festivities of the evening lasting until two o'clock in the morning, it was impossible for your delegates to return that night, so

they had to stay in San Jose, and went back the next morning to San Francisco.

On Wednesday evening, Thanksgiving eve, the greatest surprise that the delegates received was given them by Local Union No. 85, which had engaged one of the largest halls in town, and gave an entertainment and ball to their membership in general. This affair cannot be described accurately here, as it would necessitate taking up a great deal of our Journal. We will pass over it as slightly as possible, saying merely that it was a most enjoyable occasion. The membership and their families were most royally entertained, even with first-class refreshments, a number one vaudeville show and beautiful music, to which the membership, their wives and daughters danced until two o'clock in the morning. All this was free and paid for by the union. It cost in the neighborhood of about \$500, and the local union claims that it is one of the greatest things they have connected with the local toward renewing old acquaintances and establishing friendships that could in no other way be brought about were it not for this splendid gathering each year of the membership and families of the organization.

On Thanksgiving Day we went across the bay to the city of Oakland, where we attended a meeting of our local unions called by the joint council. We were well received by officers of the joint council and everything was indeed pleasant with the exception of the fact that the attendance was small, owing to the fact that it was on Thanksgiving afternoon, and it was only natural that the membership would like to stay at home with their families on such an afternoon. However, we met all of the officers and believe that our visit there did some good.

We returned to San Francisco and on Saturday night a meeting was held in the Building Trades Hall of the teamsters of San Francisco. Brother McLaughlin presided at the meeting, and your delegates did everything in their power to inform those attending the meeting as to the conditions surrounding our union in every part of the country, going into detail about the International affairs and in general discussing the matters of importance that are now confronting the workers of the country.

We were well received. We met many friends and made new acquaintances after the meeting, and then we proceeded in automobiles to the far-famed Cliff House, a distance of about seven miles from the center of the city along the edge of the Pacific Coast, where we spent three or four very congenial hours. The sights we saw and the things we enjoyed could be better related by Brother Neer, if we could get him to describe conditions on that evening. In passing we desire to say that Mr. William Lang, manager of this institution, which is perhaps one of the most select places in San Francisco in which to eat, it will be remembered was at one time the famous Chicago base ball player, playing as outfielder with the Nationals. He was pleased to meet your representatives. We returned to our hotel early in the morning and left the next evening at six o'clock for Los Angeles on the Sunset line. Brothers Casey, Morris and Wilson conveyed us to our train and also across the ferry and saw that we got aboard in safety. The beautiful country between San Francisco and Los Angeles we cannot describe in view of the fact that we traveled at night. We arrived in Los Angeles early next morning, Brother Hughes and Brother Gillespie going to San Diego, a dis-

tance of about seventy miles from Los Angeles, as per instructions from our General Executive Board. The General President, who is writing this account of the trip, on purchasing a morning paper, noticed in glaring headlines that three thousand teamsters were on strike in Indianapolis and a general paralysis of business had taken place, and determined to return at once to headquarters. I left word with Brother Butler, who entertained me for three or four hours, showing me around in an automobile, to have Brother Hughes take care of the meeting arranged the following night in Los Angeles and whatever other meetings we had talked about in Salt Lake City and other places, on account of the fact that I had to return to this city. I started from Los Angeles on Monday at one o'clock (noon) and arrived in Indianapolis at eight o'clock Friday morning, traveling four days and four nights on the best trains I could procure so that I might reach the center of disturbance and render whatever assistance I could toward establishing peace and obtaining conditions for our membership. When coming through St. Louis I was met by Brothers Murphy and Coyne. For two hours I discussed the situation there with those brothers and had a thorough understanding with them as to how to proceed in the future.

Summing it all up, our trip was educational, enjoyable and beneficial both to ourselves and to our members. Our locals were pleased to have us. A great many unpleasant impressions were removed because of our visit to the several local unions who misunderstood many of the intents and purposes of the International Executive Board and the International conventions. The local unions that are two or three thousand miles away from the gen-

eral office sometimes find it hard to reconcile some of the actions of the General Executive Board, but in truth and justice to those men, just as soon as your general officers explained the many little things that cannot always be well explained in writing, they were anxious and willing to admit that they were thoroughly satisfied with said explanations and that the General Executive Board was trying to do its best under many very trying circumstances.

Our trip was not only beneficial to ourselves, but we believe it was a great benefit to our International Union. In many places where we visited we came in contact with business men outside of the organization, and they were much surprised at the class of men who represented the International Union, and were also surprised at hearing direct from the principal officers the conditions surrounding our organization and the strides we have made within a few years for our membership.

We wish that every one of our members could have the same opportunity of visiting our locals in this mountainous and golden west and we believe that it would do great good. In the most remote sections of our country you will find trade unionism existing in its true sense, and no matter where you go you will find some one who has been in Chicago, New York or Boston.

Feeling that this lengthy account has been drawn out long enough, we will finish with the hope that sometime the reader may enjoy the same pleasures that we had in visiting our sister locals in that portion of the country.

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Whether as a teacher or as a learner, attendance upon the union meetings keeps the fires of unionism brightly burning in your heart.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL



THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided the famous Danbury Hatters' case in favor of D. E. Loewe Co., the plaintiff, against the United Hatters of North America. The court affirmed a judgment in favor of the company and against the hatters' organization for \$252,130. With interest and costs the judgment will amount to \$272,000. At the first trial of this case in 1909 the company mentioned obtained a judgment for \$232,240. The case against the Hatters' Union was financed, in a large part, by the American Anti-Boycott Association, one of the instruments of the National Association of Manufacturers. The American Anti-Boycott Association was also the agency used in an effort to crush the American Federation of Labor in the Buck Stove and Range controversy. In sustaining the second judgment the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declared that it is no longer debatable "that the anti-trust act is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint," and that the trust act makes no distinction between classes of combinations and individuals. The court also held that it had been clearly established that the Loewe company was engaged in interstate business, and that the defendants were members of the United Hatters of North America, a trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "one of the objects of the latter organization being to assist its members in any justifiable boycott and to render financial help in the event of strike or lockout." It will be recalled that in the first trial of the case a verdict was rendered

against the Hatters' Union, and that following this determination of the court the homes as well as savings bank accounts of over 100 members of the Hatters' Union in Danbury, Conn., were attached to satisfy the judgment. Owing to the fact that the Hatters' Union has appealed the case from court to court the final execution of the judgment has been stayed. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., the committee on executive council's report recommended that the executive council "be instructed to continue its efforts in the assistance of the United Hatters of North America in the case before the court in whatever way was possible." The report of the committee was unanimously concurred in. If the Supreme Court should finally sustain the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, then the homes of the workmen, as well as the savings bank accounts of many hatters, will be seized to satisfy the judgment.

In recounting the foregoing facts it must be clear to every trade unionist that the courts have determined to insist upon labor organizations coming within the purview and under the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The American Federation of Labor has assiduously endeavored to secure the passage through Congress of legislation exempting labor organizations from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but up to this time has been unsuccessful. There has been, however, bills introduced in both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives which, if enacted into law, will give the labor unions a

(Continued on Page 16.)

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**A** MAN who would introduce religion into a labor union and thereby endeavor to re-establish those prejudices that the union has abolished; a man who would hold secret meetings for the purpose of appealing to the ignorance and religious prejudice of a few others, is a more dangerous character than either Harry Orchard or McManigal, and any man who listens to this individual or lends him encouragement in this dangerous proceeding deserves to be punished by the labor union of which he is a member to the fullest extent of the law, even as far as expulsion.

The teeth of a set of hungry tigers or the fangs of the most poisonous serpents turned loose in a labor union is not so dangerous as he who endeavors to resurrect or establish religious prejudices in the trade union organization. There is nothing imaginable more contemptible, more mean or more detestable from the standpoint of a real trade unionist. In the dark ages, because of the ignorance and blindness of the unfortunate, rivers of blood were made to flow as a result of religious bigotry and hatred created by the masters for the purpose of destroying the multitude. This condition existed only in the dark ages. In this enlightened century, when the labor union has established practically the brotherhood of man, it is impossible to conceive how any person claiming to be anything like a union man would endeavor to resurrect those conditions, and we are indeed proud to know that the trade union movement has destroyed all those ignorant, blind, ungodlike conditions and established in place of this religious bigotry, the friendship that exists between all trade unionists no matter what their color, creed or nationality.

We know that in the future, as education advances, this condition that has been practically made perfect will continue to exist until even in the most remote corners of our country there will never be allowed to enter in any form, any doctrine that might have a tendency toward destroying the work that has already been done by all men and women joining hands together under one common church, "the banner of brotherhood and freedom" established only within the halls of trade unions.

**T**HE strike of our membership in Indianapolis is practically over. Most of the men have returned to work. We can not call it a victory for the organization, neither can the result be considered a defeat. The men engaged in the conflict were unorganized up to a few days prior to the strike taking place. Almost 3,500 became members of the union and participated in the strike. The industry of the entire city of Indianapolis was tied up for five days. Although some of the men have returned to work without being allowed to wear their buttons, there are at least two thousand men who are wearing

the emblem of our organization, and the following local unions have been chartered and are in a pretty prosperous condition:

- Local No. 336, Ice and Coal Drivers and Helpers.
- Local No. 339, Towel Supply, Laundry Drivers and Solicitors.
- Local No. 220, Chauffeurs and Helpers.
- Local No. 240, General Teamsters and Helpers.
- Local No. 242, Milk Wagon Drivers.
- Local No. 248, Retail Tea and Coffee Salesmen.
- Local No. 250, Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen.

During the past ten years several attempts have been made to organize the teamsters in the city of Indianapolis without any success. On such occasions the employers were successful in breaking up the unions by discharging the officers or any individual who had a tendency towards advocating trade unionism. Conditions were getting worse for the drivers. There is always a possibility of going too far in everything, and the madness of the employers in their endeavor to obtain more profits had made conditions so bad for the drivers that the men working on autos and wagons decided to form an organization of labor for their own protection. Of course, the old methods of discharging the leaders were resorted to. A number of men were discharged for belonging to the union. All possible efforts were made towards averting a strike. The membership submitted a scale of wages, asking for an average weekly wage ranging from \$12.00 to \$15.00, but were repudiated and ignored by the employers. The men then offered arbitration, which was also ignored, and as a last resort the strike took place. It is safe to say that a more bigoted or ignorant class of employers does not exist in any city in the country than the employers who employ our membership in the city of Indianapolis. Such bigotry and blindness is almost impossible to describe.

Strike breakers were brought in from outside cities, three and four placed on a wagon; thousands of dollars spent by the employers; business in general was demoralized, and even the mayor of the city resigned rather than lower himself as a man and be forced to do things that were inhuman. All loss and no gain was the result of the strike on the part of the employers because inefficient and incompetent drivers were hired at the same wages as the men desired who went on strike. The general business of the city was demoralized and the Christmas holidays were not very fruitful for store keepers because so many men were out of employment. The entire situation was deplorable and could have been avoided, and has resulted in nothing on the part of the employers except that they were successful, in their own opinion, in destroying the union for the time being.

Understand, first, that there was no union one month before the strike started. Also understand that there are several unions of teamsters and chauffeurs today in the city of Indianapolis that are going along in splendid shape. Also understand that the wages for the organized and unorganized has been increased from two to four dollars per week, which, after all, is a benefit to those who are now engaged at this occupation, or who may be engaged in the future at this occupation, because the purpose of the strike in the first place was for the establishment of better wages and better working conditions in general. There is no question in the mind of the writer but that if the men were organized thoroughly for a year or two prior to the strike, that the strike would not have lasted six or seven weeks, but that immediate

victory would have crowned the efforts of the men. However, this fact is sure, that there will not be another strike of the teamsters in Indianapolis for a good many years, because the employers today understand the foolishness of trying to stop unionism and the enormous expense of entering into a conflict with their employes.

We only have one strike of any proportion in any large city. In this case we think the employers have been educated, although the strike was forced on us, and after we once educate the employers, whether they win or lose, they never want a second strike. This has been proven in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco and other cities throughout the country.

The strike in Indianapolis could not be financed by the International Union because the laws prevent us from financing a strike where the union is not chartered six months. However, the International did all that it could do to assist the men on strike, and many of the drivers with large families lived on one, two, three or five dollars per week. The indescribable sacrifices made by the membership is almost impossible to understand, except that it is another proof of what men will do in an endeavor to uphold their principles when engaged in a conflict for the establishment of human rights. Were it possible for the International to finance this strike, that is, if the union was chartered a sufficient length of time and the strike was endorsed by the General Executive Board, again we reiterate the statement that we believe that it would have meant immediate victory for the men.

During the strike the following contributions were received from our local unions in other cities to assist the teamsters on strike here, who had heard of the strike through the International Union or through the newspapers:

Local No. 25, Truck Drivers, Boston .....	\$200.00
Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters, Boston .....	25.00
Local No. 753, Milk Wagon Drivers, Chicago .....	500.00
Local No. 705, Truck Drivers, Chicago .....	100.00
Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, Chicago .....	100.00
Local No. 733, Park, Boulevard and City Sprinkling Teamsters, Chicago .....	5.00
Local No. 772, Tea and Coffee Drivers, Chicago .....	25.00
Local No. 734, Bakery, Cracker, Pie and Yeast Drivers, Chicago .....	200.00
Local No. 732, Hay and Grain Teamsters, Chicago .....	25.00
Local No. 721, General Teamsters, Chicago .....	25.00
Local No. 407, Truck Drivers, Cleveland .....	150.00
Local No. 602, Ice Wagon Drivers, St. Louis .....	25.00
Local No. 100, Truck Drivers, Cincinnati .....	50.00
Local No. 405, St. Louis .....	25.00
Local No. 408, St. Louis .....	5.00
Local No. 602, St. Louis .....	25.00
Local No. 709, St. Louis .....	25.00
Local No. 751, St. Louis .....	25.00

Up to going to press those are the donations from our locals.

The General Executive Board did not send out an appeal because we know that our local unions have nearly all they can take care of in their several districts and, besides, we do not wish to send out appeals only as little as possible, but we desire to express our deepest gratitude and the thanks of the general office to the local unions above mentioned who contributed toward helping to feed the families of the strikers in

Indianapolis and trust that those local unions will never need financial assistance from any source, but if they do, that the International office will do all in their power to assist them and that the unions in Indianapolis will not forget their friends who so generously helped them. In summing up the entire situation, the conflict in Indianapolis was after all a victory for the toilers.

**T**HROUGHOUT the country at the present time a general depression in business exists. All over the nation, and especially in the industrial centers, there are hundreds of men out of employment. After traveling from San Francisco to Boston, and visiting many of the large cities, I find that since 1893, the first year of Cleveland's second administration, non-employment has never been so prevalent as at the present time. During the so-called panic of 1907 we did not have nearly so many men out of employment as we have at the present time. In Boston, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis, Denver, and every other large city, there are hundreds of teamsters and chauffeurs walking the streets in idleness; good, able-bodied men who can not find employment, and when our men are out of employment business in general is in pretty bad shape, because if our membership is not hauling freight, the railroads are not working, commercial houses are not doing business and a general stoppage of work and stagnation in business exists all over the country. When you see all of the teamsters employed, then business is good. This, of course, is the off season for the building trades and they are all out of employment. The steel mills are working only about 50 per cent. of their help. The railroads are laying men off by the hundreds, and so it is all through the industrial field. No matter what the professional preachers of happiness and content tell you, employment is scarce and conditions are bad, worse perhaps than they have been in years, because the bad feature about the entire situation today is this, that the workers have no money and have been living from hand to mouth, owing to the increased cost of living, which has been climbing up for the past eight or ten years, consequently the first week of his non-employment, the wage earner is practically on the verge of starvation. In our craft the reason for non-employment might be attributed to the weather conditions. We have had very little snow throughout the country; the temperature during the months of November, December and up to the middle of January has been very mild, and wagons and auto trucks can haul as heavy loads as in the middle of summer, when in years past we have had a different condition confronting us, and this has something to do with the non-employment of our membership. But this is not the entire cause. The first reason for non-employment is that there is a general depression in business all over the country. Some attribute this to the present administration in Washington. In our judgment this is not fair, because, although a change in our political administration always has a tendency towards depressing business, at the same time there is no question about the honesty and determination of the present administration toward doing what they can to relieve the situation and prevent what is commonly called a panic. Many reasons can be advanced for the present industrial depression: First, a change in the national administration. Second, for the past few years the country has been over prosperous, above normal, and is now getting back to where it was

a few years ago. Third, the disturbed conditions in Mexico, where millions of American capital is tied up. Fourth, the Balkan war, where hundreds of millions of American money went in loans, and this money has not yet started to return. Fifth, a determination on the part of certain trusts and money magnates to paralyze, if possible, and if not successful, at least, to intimidate the present administration in an effort to prevent enactment of legislation against the interests of said monopolies.

Any one of those causes, or all of them combined, may be, and undoubtedly is, responsible for the present situation. Very shortly we will perhaps be threatened with reductions in wages, and then the conflict will really exist, because labor organizations are determined to suffer no reduction. We feel as though we are not getting money enough to live on as decent human beings, and we can not afford to lose anything that we have obtained. We will not go back. So, we say to our unions, hold what you have at any cost for the time being, and while this depression exists be careful and enter into no conflicts with your employers that you can possibly avoid until the country again gets on its feet and conditions will become more satisfactory.

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The strike in Seattle is still on. The committee of employers having charge of the strike pledged themselves to a settlement, but afterward broke their own agreement, and not only failed to carry out the agreement, but members of the Team Owners' Association locked out nearly seventy-five more of our members. The International Executive Board, however, is financing this strike, and the labor movement in general is behind our union in Seattle, and from last reports, although business is very dull, everything looks good for the strikers.

Let us hope and trust that their victory will be complete and speedy.

### ENVY

No matter who you are or where you live or who your ancestors were, you have things locked up in your brain that nobody else on earth has or ever has had. Although the Almighty is in a big business, creating millions of human beings, year after year, nobody has ever discovered a duplicate human being. Every human being is an "original." So, if there is any envying to be done, let the other fellow do it. You—

Be too big to bother with envy.

Now, envy is begrudging some other fellow his good fortune. And to be envious is to stagnate your own growth. The envy that you have for the winning of somebody else takes away in just that measure winning on your own part. Envy is self-robery.

Be too big to bother with envy.

Call to your own mind the big achievers. Are they envious people? No—they are too busy to envy. If they took the time to envy they could not have used their best abilities to achieve.

Be too big to bother with envy.

You would never envy if you would but realize the accumulated power that comes by profiting from the success of other people. Be glad of the big luck of somebody else. Be wise enough to let its inspiration lift you up. Individual success is not stationary. It has no limitations. Congratulate your friend today and he may be put in a position to congratulate you tomorrow and be happy in the chance.

Be too big to bother with envy.  
—George Matthew Adams in Labor Clarion.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

To All State and Central Bodies, Local Unions, Daily and Labor Press—Greeting:

The following resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the city council of Los Angeles, and is forwarded for your information and with the request that the matter be given every publicity possible. Sincerely yours,

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,  
L. W. BUTLER, Sec'y.

Council Warns Laboring People to Stay Away from Los Angeles.

Forced finally by existing conditions in the labor market in Los Angeles, which has been glutted by the false and misleading advertisements that have been scattered broadcast over the country by business interests that craftily planned to reduce wages by competition among the workers, the city council Saturday took official notice of the situation and issued a warning to non-resident workers to stay away from Los Angeles.

The resolution was introduced by Councilman John W. Snowden at the suggestion of Acting Mayor F. J. Whiffen, following a conference on the unemployed situation at the office of the civil service commission, where the passage of the resolution was discussed.

Councilman Fred C. Wheeler seconded the motion to adopt the resolution, and Councilman Martin Betkouski said: "I'm heartily in favor of it." Then came the roll call, and the vote was unanimous.

Here's the resolution:

"Whereas, There is a large number of unemployed in Los Angeles, many of them floaters, who have been attracted here by climatic

conditions and misrepresentations that there was a superabundance of work at high wages to be found; and

"Whereas, The city council has been compelled to appropriate funds to provide additional employment for the class of citizenry that has enjoyed a twelve-months' residence; and

"Whereas, The city is unable to provide employment for more workers than are now within the city confines; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the city council of Los Angeles does hereby warn and advise all non-resident unemployed not to come to Los Angeles with the hope of securing employment; and be it further

"Resolved, That the city council request the newspapers and press associations to give this resolution the fullest publicity throughout the country, in order that those who are contemplating coming to Los Angeles may be fully advised of the real conditions of the labor market in this municipality."—Los Angeles Record.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from our little local. We are so small and so far away, but we are a live little bunch and good sticklers. Our membership has decreased in the past few years on account of automobiles. We now have twenty-seven members, and it is safe to say that we will not fall below that number. I am trying to organize the chauffeurs and have hopes that in a short time we will have a strong local. I also

have hopes of the laundry drivers.

I am proud to report that the Hack Drivers have been honored by my election as president of the San Antonio Trades Council. This is the first time a hack driver has held this office.

Hoping that you will have space in your Journal for these few lines, and wishing yourself and all the members success, I am,

Your humble servant,  
JEFF FOREHAND,  
President Local No. 116.

### JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—The workingmen in this country must have homes, comfortable homes, sanitary homes, homes which will be a pleasure for them to return to after giving to society hours of toil; wherein they can rest and recuperate and be efficiently fitted to go forth on the following day and render to society the best there is; they must be able to enjoy themselves with their families; to go to amusements with their families and enjoy the fullness thereof. Our cities and towns have too many caves and too many shacks and too many insanitary places wherein a great mass of the workers stay. They are not homes, but just places to stay in off the street. These kind of places destroy the workers and their families' health. So all of us teamsters are workers, and we work—some long hours and get small pay—for our wages. So, brother teamsters, use your thinker and unite.

WM. LEMAY,  
Local No. 179.

### TOLEDO, OHIO

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—As instructed by No. 20, am writing you to request you to publish the name

of Thurry Thomas, who joined Local 20 October 20, 1913, and paid November dues. He is twenty-four years old and was employed at the Fame laundry as a driver. This is the first of the laundry drivers that I have been able to get in the union. Then this Thurry Thomas stole bundles of laundry and money claimed to amount to \$240. They have a warrant out for his arrest. He, of course, has left for parts unknown. His actions cast a dark reflection on Local 20 and makes it hard to get a hold in other laundries. We have put a fine on him and ask you to publish his name in the Journal, so if he tries to join any other local they will know what to do with him.

Hoping you will comply with our request, and wishing you every success and hoping to meet you all in 1915, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
J. R. BURGESS,  
Sec.-Treas. Local 20.

### THE UNION CRITIC

It is so much easier for the average critic in the labor movement to place the blame for shortcomings upon some one or more individuals. It involves no effort and it duly impresses the hearer with the superiority of the grouch. The officers of the organized labor movement are usually a reflex of the membership. When the membership really desires a change of officers the way is plain. Attendance at meetings and an intelligent vote will do the trick. "The clique that runs the union" will welcome the advent of the critic, provided he does his kicking where it will prove effective. Backbiting and saying things of men not present will never solve the shortcomings of wage-workers' organizations. The labor movement is a movement for men, not fishwives. Get that?—B. C. Federationist.

# MISCELLANY



## PRINTERS FOR FREE TEXT BOOKS

The local typographical unions in the State of Texas are going to unitedly insist upon having Texas text-books printed in Texas. At the semi-annual conference of the Texas State Printers' Council this matter was further discussed and plans adopted for carrying on a campaign for the purpose of making an actuality of their desires. Each local union was directed by the conference to interest the other local unions in its particular jurisdiction in order that a general demand may be forthcoming from the wage earners of the State, and also for the purpose of prevailing upon the Texas Federation of Labor to make this a preferential measure.

## UNION MEN MUST BE LOYAL

No organization will disintegrate so long as those composing it "stick." No union is disrupted because some one outside the organization does not come to its assistance. The only reason labor unions become disrupted is because those who make up the membership have not the staying qualities. No organization is going far toward making itself a power that depends on outside assistance as the means to an end. No organization can hope to succeed by having its members stay at home. No organization can succeed unless its members work to help each other. No organization can grow with its membership knocking. Get together and boost.

Toronto.—At its last session the Dominion Grange favored an

exemption of improvements from taxation. A committee was instructed to handle the various proposals of co-operation between farmers' organizations in Canada, to the end that middlemen's profits may be eliminated. A good roads program was agreed upon, as was one calling for further development of the parcels post system. Substitution of the initiative and referendum on other than routine legislation was favored in place of the present party system.

A workman went into a store a few days ago and asked the clerk for an article he wished to buy. The clerk got out several samples and displayed them. "This one," he said, "costs \$1.30. That one we sell for \$2.10." "Which is the better?" asked the customer. "Well, this is a good article at \$1.30, but, of course, it is not by any means equal to the other. I would advise you to take the more expensive one; not because we desire to sell it to you, but because its superiority represents more than the difference in the price."

The workman mused a moment and looked the two articles over. The most costly one held his attention. It would look better, he thought, in his home. The arguments of the clerk were strong. The man put his hand down in his pocket, pulled out a dollar and a half, of which he handed a dollar thirty to the counter man, and said: "Mister, you can only hang your hat as high as you can reach."

There is a good share of philosophy in this homely expression. In the social world it has a suggestive application.

One of the saddest things the lover of humanity has to consider in these days is how hopeless are the desires and aspirations of the laboring people to reach the social levels they would like to reach.

The American laborer is the highest type of laborer. He aims higher. This is the hope and glory of the nation. A low level of manhood and womanhood means a low level of national life.

The aim of every teacher and leader of the people should be to enlarge their ideals, to teach them to "set their affections on things above," high things. Every institution that is worthy of existence must have this for its chief object.

What gives the labor union its commanding claim on existence is that it aims above all things to uplift the workers, to raise the standard of the American laborer.

Those who class the union as a trust, and condemn it equally with the trusts of capital, overlook the social and humanitarian side of the question. The union exists to uplift men, to exalt their ideals. The trust exists to uplift money, to debase the ideals of men to levels of greed and selfishness.

The union would give the worker wages adequate for good living. The man with good wages is a safer citizen than the man with low wages. He is better fitted to raise a healthy, intelligent, decent family. He can give his children more and better food. He can keep them in school. He can clothe them so that they can hold up their heads in society, go to church and take advantage of elevating social affairs.

"A noble nation of ignoble households is impossible," has been well said. The poorly paid laborer can not maintain a noble household. Its inferiority is a national injury. Says a great thinker: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the

community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance." The parent with poor wages can not give to the community the best type of sons and daughters.

How helpless is the jobless, poverty-stricken individual in this great world in these great days!

"You can only hang your hat as high as you can reach."—Duluth Labor World.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL

(Concluded from Page 7.)

right to live and to continue their activities without being prosecuted as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. These are the Bartlett and Bacon bills, H. R. 1873 and S. 927. Every local union has been requested by circular and by information and appeals in the Weekly News Letter to communicate with senators and representatives urging the adoption of these two measures. The response so far has been exceedingly gratifying, but the exigencies of the occasion require that the international unions, State federations, city central bodies, local unions and individual union members redouble their efforts for the purpose of securing the adoption by Congress of the Bartlett-Bacon bills.

The last decision in the United Hatters' case is undoubtedly the forerunner of an indefinite number of suits that will be filed by hostile interests against the labor organizations of the country. It behooves the men and women of labor of the entire country to insist upon the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bills that their liberty and right to combine for mutual protection may be regained and perpetuated. Every body of organized workmen, and workwomen, as well as every individual unionist, has a duty to perform in securing remedial legislation. Do your duty now.—Garment Worker.

## Facts for Thoughtful People

In the past ten years the United States of America, without an enemy in the world, has spent for wars past or to come, one billion nine hundred and seventy-five million dollars, enough to have paid the entire national debt and built three Panama canals, or to have covered the entire nation from coast to coast with a network of the finest roads in the world.

### WHO GOT THE MONEY?

The cost of our civil war to free the slaves, entirely aside from the billion dollars of pensions paid since, would have bought, paid for, freed, educated and endowed for life every slave ten times over.

### WHO GOT THE MONEY?

During the past thirty years 71 per cent. of the entire income of the United States government has been expended for war supplies, armaments, the army, navy, interest on war debts and war pensions, and but 29 per cent. for all other purposes combined.

### DOES THAT SOUND GOOD TO YOU AS A TAXPAYER?

During the existence of the United States government it has expended for all purposes twenty-one billion five hundred and eighteen million dollars. Of this amount sixteen billion five hundred and sixty-seven million dollars was spent for militarism and its incidents and but four billion nine hundred and fifty-one million for all the combined activities of peace, industry and progress.

### HOW DOES THAT STRIKE YOU?

During the nineteenth century fourteen million men were killed in war between the "civilized" nations, and it cost forty-two billion dollars to kill them and make their families fatherless and their wives widows.

### SHALL WE REPEAT IT?

England has one million and eighty thousand absolute paupers and spends three hundred and fifty-two million dollars per year for her military force.

Japan has a war debt of one billion three hundred and seventy-eight million dollars, or \$21.75 for every man, woman and child, and taxes her inhabitants 35 per cent. of their earnings to pay its interest and build new ships of war. Ninety per cent. of her income is derived from taxes.

The "civilized" nations of the world spend two and a quarter billion dollars per year on their "military" establishments.

Two-thirds of the total revenue of our own government is now expended annually on our war debt and in preparing for war.

Do you think these things have anything to do with the high cost of living? Can you figure out how in any possible way any citizen of any civilized nation can benefit by war? If you had a cancer that was sapping two-thirds of your life, would you try to increase its size and malignity because some one told you that was what they did in the dark ages, and that human nature never changes? Do you think human nature has not changed since in the sixteenth century one of the leading courts of Europe, attended by a vast concourse of the nobility and people, made a holiday of burning alive a little girl because of her religious belief?—Woman's National Weekly.

**Official Magazine**  
OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA**

# WEAR THE EMBLEM

Q.F.

# Our Organization

**ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM**



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE

# Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

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**THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Buttons - - - - - 25c a piece  
Cuff Buttons - - - 75c a pair  
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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

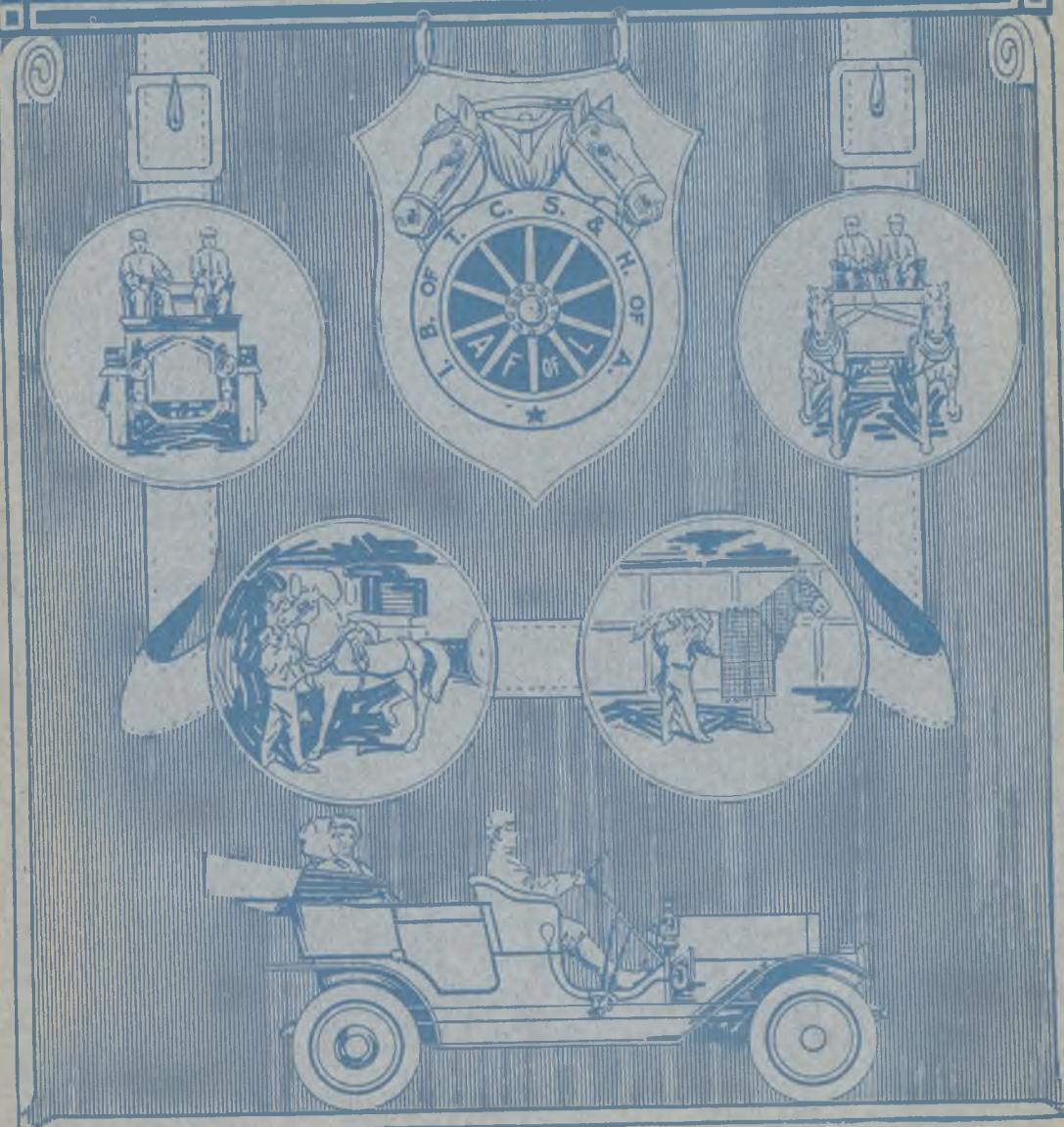
## THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

MARCH, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



It is almost impossible to write something that will please every one in our organization. It is also impossible to understand how some people will pick out a certain word in some copy of our Magazine that they do not like and charge you with making mention of that word or aiming that word or sentence against them directly. We would like to have our membership understand that subjects referred to in the Magazine are for the general membership and for no particular locality; that our Magazine reaches every kind of an institution and we must be careful what we say. The principal purpose of issuing the Magazine is for the education of our membership along trade union lines. We have no intention of hurting the feelings of any of our members, neither do we desire to offer any apology for anything that appears in the columns of the Magazine. As the editor has not had the experience of a trained newspaper writer and endeavors to be plain and fair with everyone in our organization, and although we receive some severe criticism from some of our members, the majority of our members believe that the information contained within those pages has done some good for our organization and we have had many other labor journals and newspapers quote from the columns contained in our Magazine.

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Each member should make a special provision to pay his dues on or about the first of each month, and each local union should also make provision to pay their per capita tax on the first days of each month. Running into debt is a habit that is easily acquired and if taken hold of in time can be easily overcome. No matter how small a man's wages are he should live within his means and not incur expenses that he knows he will not be able to take care of. Of course the best of us are sometimes forced into indebtedness as a result of sickness or prolonged unemployment, but we are speaking now of the average case. Some people are not happy except when they owe some one, and this is a disease that grows as we grow older and is something that ought to be stamped out and can be stamped out if the least effort is made on the part of those suffering from this ailment.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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WORSE THAN CANNIBALISM



VENTION has filled the world with competition, not only of laborers, but of mechanics, mechanics of the highest skill. Today the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless. He feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment, out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine he fed was not feeding him. The invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to find employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes after, we heard another say, he was selling a patent for cutting clothes, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that the week before he had sold a great house in New York, and that over forty cutters had been discharged and machines are being installed to take their places.

When the great factories shut down the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts do the brain, go away and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen, by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken

windows and talk about distress, the price of food and the coming winter. They are convinced they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the machines inside were not their friends. They look at the mansion of their employer, and think of the places where they live, and they themselves have saved nothing, nothing but themselves. The employer seems to have enough, even when employers fail, when they become bankrupt. They are far better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toiler's best. The capitalist comes forward with the specific. He tells the workingman he must be economical, but under the present system of economy would only lessen wages.

Under the great law of supply and demand, every saving, frugal, self-denying workingman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slaves who did not wish to run away helped to fasten the chains on those who did, so the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it fate to work one day that he may be able to get enough food to work another? Is that to be the only hope, that and death? Capital claims and has always claimed the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the clubhouse or in the parlor. Workingmen when they combine gather in the street. All of the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and the navy, the legislative, the executive and the judicial departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose

of exchanging ideas. When the poor combine it is for conspiracy. If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a mob. If they defend themselves it is treason. How is it that the rich control the departments of government? In this country the political power was equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than there are rich. Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the legislative, executive and judicial departments? Will they ever find out how powerful they are? How are we to settle the unequal contest between men and machines? Will they give leisure to the industrious or will they make the rich richer? Is man involved in a general scheme of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law or fact control him as he controls the animal and vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller tree. The strong animal devours the weak—every-thing eating something else, every-thing at the mercy of the beak, claw and hoof and tooth, of hand and club or brain and greed, inequality, injustice, everywhere. The poor horse, standing in the street with its dray, overworked, overwhipped, underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirrors glittering with gold and silver, scorning with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the same socialistic reflections, and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail of the fence, looks at donkeys in the field of clover and feels like a nihilist. In the days of slavery, the strong devoured the weak, actually eating their flesh.

In spite of all the laws that man has made, in spite of all the ad-

vances in science, the strong, the cunning, the heartless, still live off of the unfortunate and foolish. True, they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, their denial, their weariness and their want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellowman. The poor woman, living in

the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her children is slowly being devoured by her fellowmen. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the withered hopes, the tears, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, and the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism after all is the most merciful form which man has ever lived upon his fellowman. Ingersoll.

### THE HORSE IS STILL HERE



CCORDING to statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture, the number of horses in this country in 1913 was greater by 395,000 than in 1912. Does not that surprise you in view of the vast popularity of the automobile and the scarcity of horses on city streets? As an offhand guess, the unstatistical citizen would have said that there must necessarily be a decrease in the number of the animals in the United States corresponding in some degree with the number of motor vehicles in use. But even though many automobiles are owned by farmers, and motor trucks for hauling, and motor delivery wagons are becoming the rule rather than the exception in all larger towns and cities, the horse population of the United States increases, and mules also are in great demand. Their total number is, in fact, one-fifth greater than that of horses and their average value higher by \$14 a head.

What are the horses and mules used for? Well, no matter how many automobiles farmers may own, their farm work is still done with the aid of actual horsepower. Hauling of most kinds in road

work, building, excavations, etc., is done with horses and mules; there is still an extensive demand for saddle horses, especially those suited to army use, and while horse racing has lost its special charm in sporting circles because of the suppression of gambling, formerly inseparable from it, the raising of high-bred race horses is not likely to cease. A fine horse has an attraction that no mere machine, however perfect, can have, and there will always be those who will delight in such animals because of their beauty.

At all events, the advent of the automobile has not, so far, caused even the beginning of the disappearance of the horse that was predicted a few years ago. The "horseless age" is not yet in sight.  
—Indianapolis Star.

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Long hours of labor have a tendency to stifle the intellect, to impair the energy and the vital organs of the body, and to reduce the opportunity for physical and mental improvement. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight out of each twenty-four, six days per week, in all branches of industry is a stepping stone to a higher state of civilization.

## EMPLOYES OF INDIAN MOTORCYCLE FACTORIES ON STRIKE

The metal polishers and buffers employed at the Indian Motorcycle Factories were forced to strike, January 5th, to resist a reduction in wages amounting to \$1.10 per day.

This strike has received the endorsement of organized labor everywhere. The action of this firm has been bitterly denounced. It was an attempt backed by the manufacturers' association to force a reduction of wages at a time when business was slack. Had this firm been successful, other firms would have begun reducing wages also. It would have spread to other crafts.

The metal polishers, etc., union had no alternative than to strike, and as a consequence are today fighting a battle for the protection of every toiler in the land.

Mr. Workman and Mr. Union Man, you should realize at once that you are concerned in the outcome of this struggle. We at least, as union men, have a right to give our side to the public, and public sentiment will compel this firm to treat fairly their employes when you make it known that a firm making a machine upon which human beings risk life and limb, should exhibit a tendency to employ cheap labor.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company—the scene of the strike—produces the Indian motorcycle (note the spelling); is capitalized at \$12,500,000; sells its machines at enormous profits—and now is reaching out for more dividends at the expense of your fellow toilers.

CHAS. R. AETHERTON,  
General Sec'y-Treas.

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### ARE TEAMSTERS CRUEL?

Last week the assertion was made by a representative of the

Employers' Association that union teamsters had slashed a horse belonging to one of the members of that organization. The Union Record, naturally, immediately took issue with the "gentlemen" and pointed out the obvious fact that teamsters, and especially union teamsters, are lovers of horseflesh and that to injure a horse would be the last thing in the world to which a teamster would stoop.

Some two or more years ago, several of the firms who are now most prominent in the fight against the teamsters, decided, in the interests of economy, to stop the noonday feeding of their horses, declaring that two meals a day was sufficient. There was immediately a protest on the part of the union teamsters that this was cruelty to their charges, but they endured the situation for two or three days, when they saw their brute friends actually suffering for the food which was denied them and they struck—not for better conditions for themselves, but for three meals a day for their horses.

And they won the fight. Which shows how cruel a teamster, especially a union teamster, may be—to his boss.—Seattle Labor Record.

### BAKERY SALESMEN

The election of officers in Local Union No. 33 resulted as follows:

President, J. T. German; vice-president, R. E. Donaldson; recording secretary, J. L. Considine; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Toone; trustees, H. Schad, F. Amrein and A. L. Sampson; conductor, J. F. Ege; warden, T. C. Hill; business agent, J. E. Toone; delegates to C. L. U., A. L. Kirkpatrick, J. E. Toone, A. L. Sampson, T. C. Fox and J. L. Considine; delegates to Maryland State and District of Columbia F. of L., J. T. German, J. E. Toone and J. L. Considine.

The balloting was spirited, and

was conducted in the office of the local, in the basement of Typographical Temple, the polls being open from 3:00 p. m. until 9:00 p. m., thereby enabling a majority of the members, whose business brought them in the neighborhood during the day, to vote early, and in this manner a good deal of the confusion coincident with previous elections was eliminated.

The contest for the office of president was the principal feature, although several of the other offices were closely contested and the winners were not comfortable until the official announcement of the result was made.

Brother German, the newly-elected president and vice-president, have both seen considerable committee work and will no doubt be energetic and efficient officers.

The election this year was interesting from more than one viewpoint by reason of the retirement of the Brothers Fox, who have recently entered business on their own accounts, Brother T. C. Fox in the grocery and Brother Fred W. the printing business. Though they have ceased their active participation in the business of No. 33, these two valued members will be at all times ready to assist should occasion arise, as they have been in the past, and it is not saying too much to state that the present efficiency with which the business of Local Union No. 33 is conducted is due to the endeavors of these two men. They carry with them in their ventures the best wishes of all members of the bakery salesmen.

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#### ABILITY RECOGNIZED

At the last regular meeting of Local 33, Bakery Salesmen's Union, there was a pleasing incident when Secretary James L. Considine was asked by President T. C. Fox to retire from the room, after which the latter explained to

the membership some of the extra work done by Brother Considine since taking the office two years ago, referring to the quality of the same and the cheerful manner in which it had been performed, and stating that the executive board had a long time ago felt that some extra compensation should be given the secretary, but had purposely postponed action until the holiday season. The following resolution was then read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, In the performance of his duties as secretary, Brother James L. Considine has given cheerful, willing, energetic and untiring service; and,

Whereas, The work of the secretary has been largely increased by reason of trials and reports of the executive board, the meetings of which during a period of nearly two years have been more frequent than formerly; and,

Whereas, With the qualifications already mentioned, Brother Considine has shown that he is also possessed of unusual ability, combined with rare courage (which latter is so essential in a union official); therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the executive board, as an evidence of our appreciation and as a pleasant surprise to our co-worker, sincerely commend his work in the highest terms, and recommend that the union reward his efforts by appropriating the sum of \$50.00 in grateful recognition thereof.

Upon being recalled, Brother Considine was greeted with applause. The president then expressed the pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the large number of members assembled, to present him with the resolutions.

Brother Considine expressed his surprise and thanks, a check for the amount appropriated was hastily written, and the union adjourned with manifestations of good will on every hand. F. W. F.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**A**MOST encouraging letter was recently received from Vice-President Casey, who has been up in Seattle in a conference with the members of Local No. 174. Brother Casey, while in Seattle, was successful in getting two of the firms who have been fighting the union for the past eight months to settle up with the union and sign the agreement of the organization. This reduces the number of men on strike at the present time to seventy-five. Brother Casey states further that the strike will continue until business picks up as there are hundreds of men out of employment, but says that everything looks good for the union, and that unquestionably the union is the victor in this struggle. He also stated that the employers with whom he settled told him that the manufacturers' association did not give them any assistance other than ask them to remain loyal to the open-shop policy. In answer the employers stated that that was what they had been doing for eight months and all the pleasure they had received for doing so was to see their business going to fair firms and their money being spent in a foolish struggle.

Reports of this kind are very encouraging and we hope and trust that our membership in Seattle will continue to fight until every one of the employers who have been unfair are within the fold of those we enroll as friends of labor. The International is financing this fight and the boys in Seattle seem to be very much pleased with conditions.

**I**F you have not already done so, do not forget to write your congressman or United States Senator from your district, requesting said representatives to lend their assistance and vote in favor of the Bartlett-Bacon Bill now pending in Washington. This bill is intended to amend the present Anti-Sherman trust law. Upon the adoption of said amendment labor unions and organizations of farmers would not be considered as trusts. Such action by Congress would only mean carrying out the intention of those who framed and voted in favor of this law originally. It was never intended that labor unions or farmers' organizations should be considered in the same light as the steel trust, the beef trust, American tobacco trust or the Standard Oil trust. However, in view of the fact that such a provision was not written into the law, excluding labor organizations and organizations of farmers, the judges of our courts today and for some time past, have interpreted the law against labor unions, and have decided that unions are trusts just the same as the Standard Oil and the steel trust.

There is no sense or reason in such an interpretation and there is no justice in such a law, except to cater to the feelings of the enemies of labor—the manufacturers' association—and unless the Bartlett-Bacon bill becomes a law the present interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law will be the means of destroying all the labor unions of the country. If the law continues to be interpreted to mean that labor unions are trusts, men will have no right to organize, and if they do organize, if they go on strike and thereby inconvenience their employers, said employers can sue the individuals and recover damages to the

extent of three times the amount of injury done them, and the homes of the union men, with their bank accounts can be attached and all the property of each member of the union can be seized by the court and turned over to the employers against whom the strike has been declared. You will understand from this the danger that confronts the working men and women of our country. It means that unless we put in the statute books in Washington the Bartlett-Bacon bill now pending before Congress, we might as well disband immediately. Again, I implore our members, no matter where they are, to have the local union and themselves as individuals write to their representatives and insist upon said representatives in Washington voting in favor of this bill.

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**T**HE disgraceful scenes which took place in the miners' convention held in this city recently, wherein charges were made against the executive council of the American Federation of Labor by Duncan McDonald, a prominent Socialist, were indeed something to be remembered for many a day by the trade unionists and others who attended said convention. The sight of Mr. Gompers defending himself against the lies and malicious statements made by Delegate McDonald was imposing and impressive. McDonald said that the executive council was a worm-eaten, booze-fighting, fossilized body, including all the members of the executive council and directly insulting all of the trade unionists connected with the American Federation of Labor.

He referred to a scene in Seattle, which he had in mind, and in which he claimed Mr. Gompers was intoxicated. The occasion was one on which a banquet was being tendered by the ex-fraternal delegates to the fraternal delegates of England, at which were present a large number of men who did not drink anything, among them was the writer of this article. There is a custom in the Federation which was started in Europe some years ago, as follows:

The delegates going from this country to Europe are tendered a banquet by the British trade unions on the other side, and when our English and Canadian fraternal delegates visit the American Federation of Labor, a little dinner party is given them just the same as that which takes place on the other side. The affair is simply a social one and each delegate pays his proportional part of the expense, and while there are a few who attend this banquet who may drink, very moderately, the majority of those who attend are men who never taste liquor at all. After the dinner there is speaking and sometimes one or two of the ex-delegates are induced to sing. McDonald's room was next the banquet room at the Seattle convention, and because he has, as stated by President Gompers, "a perpetual grouch," he did not enjoy the festivities in the other room and therefore charged directly that Mr. Gompers, who was one of the speakers, was thoroughly intoxicated, which was, in the opinion of the writer as well as all others who were present, an absolute untruth. He has charged men like John Mitchell, James Duncan and several of the other vice-presidents, with being grafters, as in auditing the books of the A. F. of L. some years ago, Mr. McDonald found that the executive council drew for its salary for one year's service the sum of \$250.00 each. This item represented the incidental expenses attached to the position of a member of the executive council, and covers street car fare, messenger service, telegrams, telephones, etc., and are such that it would hardly be possible for the council to put in an itemized report, so that at the end of each year the mem-

bers of the council were given \$250.00 to cover this expense, and Mr. McDonald charged that this was practically stealing the funds of the Federation. Just imagine a man standing upon the floor of a labor convention and calling John Mitchell, James Duncan, John Alpine, Joseph Valentine and the several other International men, who have had the handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars and the welfare of hundreds of thousands of their members at stake, who on many an occasion could have made thousands of dollars were they untrue to the cause of labor by selling out to the other side. Just imagine a man like McDonald standing up in a labor convention calling these men practically thieves and grafters and fossilized and worm-eaten individuals.

Do you think this is a credit to the miners? No, it is a disgrace to organized labor. It is just the stuff that the manufacturers' association would be willing to pay a hundred thousand dollars for. Mullhall and all the hirelings of detective agencies were never able to get into a labor union and make those statements before fifteen or sixteen hundred trade unionists, but a member of the mine workers who despised the American Federation of Labor because it is anti-socialistic was listened to by the delegates and applauded for making the above charges and the press of the country are lauding this individual and praising him for his courage and his nerve because he insulted the trade unionists connected with the American Federation of Labor.

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Organizer McArthur was recently presented with a beautiful diamond ring and a diamond necktie pin by the teamsters of Cincinnati. A banquet was held at which were present many of the leading local labor men of that city, as was also present Brother William Neer, secretary of the milk wagon drivers of Chicago and President Robert Fitchie of the same local. The evening was a very enjoyable one and speeches were made at the banquet by many of the visiting and local labor men. Brother Neer made the presentation speech to Brother McArtur. It is estimated that the ring and pin are valued at about six hundred dollars. Organizer McArthur was sent into Cincinnati about a year ago by the General President to handle the organizing work there and conducted that work, with the strike that resulted, under directions from the General Office.

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**T**HE mayor of New York recently called a meeting of prominent representatives of charitable institutions, labor organizations and political parties, so that they might devise ways and means to provide employment or something to eat for the three hundred thousand people, willing to work, but unable to find employment in the city of New York. I suppose that the same thing could be done and should be done in Chicago, Boston and all the other large, industrial centers of the country, still, we have in Washington, business interests and church interests and certain political interests; in other words, large representative bodies, that are fighting against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration. It is almost impossible to understand, from a sense of justice, or conceive how intelligent people can conscientiously fight against the restriction of immigration, looking at the present industrial conditions of our country. Not only is it a crime against the working people of our United States, but it is a crime against the immigrant, or those in continental Europe who are in a position to come to this country. It is cruelty to bring them here under

present conditions. There are at the present time, on a conservative basis, at least 1,500,000 men and women out of employment in this country. There are parades of the unemployed in all the large cities of our country. The mass of idle workers is growing daily, and apparently there is no so-called panic; it is simply a little slackness of the wheels of industry, but unquestionably the labor market is overcrowded and men and women are starving, and still we are going to have steamship companies and employers' associations, and some organizations of working people advocating no restriction of immigration, or fighting against or lobbying in Washington against the bills now pending restricting immigration. It is a serious question and one that ought to be considered by our trade unions and by the working people as a whole in every corner of our land. There is no chance today for the unskilled workers, especially when they lose their positions, they are on the verge of starvation. There are a thousand crying for each vacant place, still we stand by idle and content ourselves with the satisfied feeling that we ourselves are secure and let the other fellow do the agitating toward remedying this condition which now prevails and which undoubtedly will have a tendency toward driving our children into crime or poverty, as the case might be, unless we endeavor to change the situation.

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**T**HE mine workers' organization decided to hold their next great convention in the city of St. Louis. For years the mine workers have been holding their convention in Indianapolis, the city of their headquarters. There were present this year about sixteen hundred delegates and this convention attracts about one thousand visitors. It is estimated that they spend in the neighborhood of \$200,000 during their stay in this city, as the convention lasts a little over two weeks.

At the opening of their convention this year, the mayor of the city, welcomed the delegates, as did other local prominent individuals, who described as beautifully as possible the warm feeling existing toward the miners by the people of Indianapolis, and the working people in general. After these speeches of welcome made by these prominent citizens of Indianapolis the General President addressed the convention, on the request of President White of the Mine Workers' International Union, and described conditions as they really exist in Indianapolis, toward the working people; dealing expressly with the recent strike of the teamsters in this city where the business interests, almost as a whole, organized themselves into an association under the title of the Commercial Vehicle Association, in reality a branch of the National Manufacturers' Association, for the expressed purpose of destroying the organization of teamsters and other trade unions. Tomlinson hall, which is owned by the city, and in which the miners' convention was being held, was, during the strike, turned into an arsenal or military barracks; was occupied by business men, citizens who had been sworn to act as deputy sheriffs and special policemen, ready to shoot down the workers when the signal was given, by the thirty-day, accidental Mayor Wallace, and also described other conditions that existed in the city of Indianapolis toward organized labor, thereby proving that the words of welcome uttered by the mayor and other gentlemen who welcomed the miners in their convention, were absolutely unfounded and meant nothing whatever. As a result of the explanation made by the General President at the opening of the convention the delegates on the floor

moved to suspend the rules and leave Indianapolis with the convention and take up the work of the organization in another city. Of course this would be expensive and a great inconvenience for the organization and the officers opposed the motion and it took all the influence of the officers and many of the leading delegates to offset the motion, which was lost by a very small margin after considerable wrangling which occupied considerable time. However, when the nomination for a city to hold their next convention took place, the city of Indianapolis was nominated by some delegate from Indiana, but it was received with hisses and cat-calls, and out of the large delegation of sixteen hundred the city of Indianapolis received only fourteen votes, although in previous years Indianapolis was unanimously chosen as a city loved by the miners and most desirous for their convention.

This is only a slight incident, perhaps, but it will prove to the business interests of Indianapolis, who have depended, many of them, on the labor organizations of the country for many dollars they made in their business, that labor can retaliate sometimes, and as we go on the unjust bitterness and the unlawful methods practiced by the government of the city of Indianapolis, aided and abetted by its prominent business men, shall never be forgotten by the masses of workers throughout the United States, and when opportunity presents itself, we will pay them back dollar for dollar in their own coin in the way that they pay us and the bitter experience that we have encountered at the hands of the prejudiced business public of Indianapolis shall always remain prominently in our minds, no matter where friends of labor are located throughout the country.

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**T**HE New York Sun, of recent date, published a two-column statement pertaining to the strike of the teamsters in Indianapolis and described the beautiful work of the Commercial Vehicle Association, a branch of the Chamber of Commerce, in destroying labor unions and forever entirely abolishing the teamsters' strike. This is, of course, in line with the false statements issued by the enemies of labor throughout the country and is published for the purpose of encouraging others to become members of the strike-breaking agency called the manufacturers' association. The real facts in the case prove and show that there are at the present time almost two thousand members of our union in the city of Indianapolis in the several local unions chartered and one year ago we had less than one hundred members in said city. While we have not established the union shop, at the same time we have more union men in Indianapolis now than ever before and it is safe to say that the employers have had an experience that they will not want repeated. It has been an expensive fight for the employers, and all men, whether in or out of the union, working on automobiles or teams have received an increase in wages.

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**O**RGANIZER EMERY, counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, organized a new local union of the employers in the Claypool Hotel of Indianapolis on Monday evening February 2. He made his organizing speech to the business interests who were there, telling them of the necessity of going out and working hard toward building up their ranks and contributing to the National Manufacturers' Association, so that they might destroy the labor unions and help to pay his salary of \$12,000 a year. Of course this is all right for

Brother Emery, but it would be all wrong for a labor man to hold a mass meeting of the workers. He would be considered a disturber or an agitator, even though he works for a small salary, and his work is harder and the danger to his life and the chances he takes are a thousand times greater than that to which Organizer Emery of the manufacturers' association is subjected.

He is in Washington protesting against labor unions and in Indianapolis trying to organize the employers. Consistency is still what is used to be—it is all right for me to do what I want to do, but for the other fellow to do as I am doing is entirely wrong. This is the old doctrine of selfishness, which will continue, I suppose, through all the ages.

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The striking teamsters of Seattle are still fighting. The organization is making a wonderful battle and the strike has been financed by the International Union and the trade unions affiliated with the central body of Seattle. Business is very dull at this time, and hundreds of men are out of employment in that district, and it makes it all the harder to get a settlement. The men are still loyal to the union and determined to fight the battle to a finish. It is not a question of fighting the teamsters' union exactly but is a fight between the manufacturers' association or the citizens' alliance and the trade union movement of the State of Washington. Let us hope that as the season advances and business regains its former position that the men will be able to secure their former employment under union conditions and that the persecuted unions and the misguided business interests will find some common ground on which they can agree and the unnecessary disturbance and expensive turmoil between the unions and the employers of the city of Seattle will end permanently to the satisfaction of all.

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The last issue of the National Team Owners' Review contained a statement that our strike last year in Cincinnati was an absolute failure and that our organization was driven to the wall in that city. This is not true, although the manufacturers' organization and the employers' association are circulating rumors of this kind. The best proof of this is that for the month of January the following local unions paid per capita tax on the following membership:

Local No.

98	Dairy Produce Drivers.....	300 members
100	Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers...	1,000 members
105	Ice Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers	236 members
108	City and Sanitary Drivers and Helpers...	200 members
114	Bakery, Cracker, Pie and Yeast Drivers and Chauffeurs .....	11 members
793	Hack and Cabmen's Union .....	177 members

Making a total of 1,924. This gives the lie direct to the enemies of labor for circulating false rumors pertaining to our organization.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—On January 8th we celebrated our thirteenth anniversary and installed our officers. We also had a turkey supper and had prominent labor men and business men, also a minister to address us. We are getting along very well. We have a hundred per cent. organization. We would like to ask your opinion about making the taxicab drivers join our union. When we are short of coaches, they get a job in the funerals and we feel they should join our body. Let us know what you think about this. We have a minimum wage scale in full force, it being \$14.00 per week of six days. We hold no Sunday funerals except in contagious diseases and funerals going and coming in on trains. Then we receive \$1.00 extra per trip.

I am mailing you a list of the members who would like to get the magazine.

I guess this is all at present.

Fraternally yours,  
W. B. HARRIS,  
Trustee No. 51.

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## GARY, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am writing you a few lines to be published in the Journal and wish to state that Local No. 121 is progressing rapidly in membership and we have all the laundry drivers in our local with the exception of two, one of whom is going to come in at our next meeting and the other at some date soon. We are having no trouble to speak of

at the present time, which we hope will continue in the future. We have a large membership and good attendance at our meeting, which means success to us, as we know what is going on. When we drew up our new death benefit a rule was made that a man must attend our meetings at least once a month or he would not receive the death benefit.

Wishing you the best of success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
WALTER ORR,  
Secretary No. 121.

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## CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—As one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, I write these few words. Yes, it was a pleasure to attend the convention there, as it has been to me, in the past, but the pleasure is a minor part of a trip of that kind.

How I wish it were possible for every member of organized labor to sit in the sessions of the A. F. of L. so they might see the real effort that is being made by the delegates and officers to build up the labor movement and how they are trying to legislate for both organized and unorganized.

If it were possible to show to the entire membership that the progress of the A. F. of L. is retarded by the fault-finding, disgruntled individual who finds fault with everything that is done, misconstrues resolutions, decisions and policy without offering a solution that would heal their wounded feelings. "They make me sick"; if the members of organized labor would not

be quite so "thin skinned" and not be always looking for some excuse to "take their playthings and go home," it would be better for them.

If all the pessimistic, dispeptic, blue-goggled members of the A. F. of L. and the locals that go to make up the A. F. of L. would take those blue glasses from in front of their eyes, roll up their sleeves, get behind the load and push, they would be surprised to find how much harm they had been doing by "standing on their foot."

No, of course we know there is not a perfect officer in the A. F. of L.; neither is there one in your local nor mine. "To err is human." And you, delegate, if you be an officer, would hardly dare "cast the first stone," in my opinion. And how the employer who hates labor unions sits back and smiles and rubs his hands in glee when he sees you fighting among yourselves—that saves him money and trouble.

The real danger today in the union is the individual who hides behind the emblem of his union, as a snake hides in the grass, and wriggles and wriggles around among the members and leaves a trail of poison. Do you know that if snakes had legs they would not be able to do half the damage they do, for you would know where they were.

The General President has told you of the courtesy extended to us on our trip, and I want to add my thanks to the committees and individuals for their very successful efforts to make our trip a pleasant one.

We were "strangers in a strange land," but everywhere we went we were met with a smile and a hand-clasp that needed no words to tell us we were welcome, and believe me, those boys in the west don't give you the "fishtail flop," for a handshake; it is the "real thing" with them when it comes to the grip. The many meetings I had

the pleasure of attending were not only a pleasure, but an education to me.

There is so much to be said of that great western country and the opportunities it affords both in the production of wealth and to organize. We know that some of the greatest labor haters are located there, but when they have returned to the "dust from whence they came" (if not before), and the place where they were buried has been forgotten, organized labor will do the work they are trying so hard now to keep them from doing. Unions are here to stay.

Again thanking the boys in the west and the delegates who made it possible for me to attend the convention in Seattle, I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
W. A. NEER.

#### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I am interested in the Teamsters' Magazine; I have read it through several times and it has appealed to me so I am sending you a few lines to use as a communication for next month's issue. I have become a member of Local No. 242 Milk Wagon Drivers and am doing my part, at least I think so, for the interest and building up of same. I never had the opportunity of belonging to a labor organization, but have been closely connected with members of various crafts here and in Chicago. I also wish to state that I was at the meeting last Sunday for the union co-operative store here in our city, and that speech of yours went deep to my heart. I have read the papers of the miners' convention and your speech there and I sincerely hope that some of the union busters have opened their eyes by this time after reading such a slam.

Well, I won't take any more of

your time on a social talk, but would ask that you attend our next meeting and give our local a little talk, which I am sure every member would appreciate. Remember, I am taking the liberty of asking you of my own free will, so you may use your own judgment.

The following is a copy I would like for you to put in the Teamster's Magazine (we meet at 49½ South Delaware street):

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 242 are in excellent shape; they are 150 strong and good for 50 more. Their meetings will be held the first and third Thursdays of each month. They also are preparing for a fight, which they are sure of winning. The majority of drivers are in, but there are a few still out that will join the union soon, as their business is being hurt.

Fraternally yours,  
H. A. WEEK,  
Secretary L. U. 242.

#### NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—A mass meeting was held under the auspices of Chauffeur and Cab Drivers' Union No. 267, Friday evening, the 13th, and 1,000 notices were issued:

"A cordial invitation is extended to chauffeurs in every branch of the business in Greater New York to participate in this demonstration and air his views on the perplexing problem which confronts the chauffeur in the city of New York today. It is obvious to all men possessed of manly principles that the time is ripe for united and concerted action in striving to abolish the gross injustice which the chauffeur is subjected to at the hands of individuals who seem absolutely devoid of righteousness in enforcing or administering the law. Knowing as we do, that the individ-

ual is powerless to attain anything material for himself, we have decided to appeal to the manly spirit which must revolt at the treatment we are receiving today. In order to do this successfully we must first get together and enlist the co-operation of every man in this particular calling, request his attendance at this meeting, where he can learn something to his advantage, from a coterie of intelligent speakers who have had ample practical experience, regarding the maladministration of justice which is meted out to the chauffeur in our city at this time, and which can never be eliminated while we insist on remaining a lot of drones to be stung to death by the powers that be. Let us come together as a united body, work harmoniously, and assert the independence we should enjoy as free American citizens. A brief history of this organization and the vast amount of good it has accomplished may not go amiss at this time. Twelve years ago, when we started, men worked on an average of eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week, for a salary of \$10.00 in some concerns, \$12.00 in others, while a very few paid \$14.00; through the untiring efforts of the faithful members of this association we have a benevolent, which we feel hours per day to ten and raising the wages to \$17.50 per week, besides the abolition of uniforms, gas and oil, which the chauffeur formerly had to pay for. Besides the protective feature of our association, we have a benevolent, which we feel justly proud of. Approximately one hundred thousand dollars has been paid out to our membership for sick and death benefits since we organized, and we never have allowed a member, though delinquent, to fill a pauper's grave, having five graves in as many cemeteries in the vicinity of New York where they were

all given a decent burial. These statements can be proven by our records, which are all intact and at the disposal of the incredulous if so desired.

"It is now our earnest desire to interest all chauffeurs who can lay claim to good character and who are still outside the pale of our organization to make application for admission to our secretary at headquarters daily from 12 to 6 p. m., or on meeting nights, second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

"A last chance is afforded the chauffeur who wishes to enjoy the fruits of organization, as we have reduced our initiation fee from \$25.00 to \$2.00 for a limited time only and our dues from \$12.00 to \$9.00 per year. We pay \$7.00 per week sick benefits, \$100.00 death benefit, free doctor, staff of four lawyers to take care of chauffeurs when in trouble.

"We defy any one to prove where such protection can be duplicated by any body of men, whether trade union or social, for a maximum cost of 2½ cents per day."

Am pleased to report fifty new members were initiated; thanks to the splendid work of Brother Rich Reed, who received a rising vote of thanks.

Fraternally submitted,  
W. H. ASHTON.

#### CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Possibly a communication from the local union so isolated as 241 will be surprising, but will give some idea of what we are doing. Not a member of this local ever was a member of any teamsters' union except this one, so all we know we have learned by experience and study, but we have an enthusiastic membership with a good set of officers from president to warden, with good at-

tendance and perfect harmony in our meetings. We have just received an increase of \$1.50 per week and encountered practically no opposition.

Our membership is steadily increasing and our treasury is getting in good shape.

The boys here feel proud of their organization and look with pride on the International and in the way its finance has been handled in the last few years.

We have passed through some hard struggles here in years gone by, but feel that we have been amply rewarded for our past labor and time spent in the interest of the movement and believe our local is in better shape than ever before in its history.

With best wishes for the labor movement, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,  
JOE BELCHER,  
Local 241.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—I wish to let you know that the Beef Wagon Drivers' Local No. 482, of Philadelphia, Pa., are progressing along nicely by our hard working executive officers. Now, we have been working on a card for a few months back which we wanted to hang in a retail butcher's window so as to get all drivers of packing houses with us. We have got the butchers of the Retail Butchers' Association to accept this card, which they will hang in their windows. Now when a driver comes to any of their stores the butcher will ask him if he belongs to the union, and if he says yes, the butcher will ask him for his book and button, and if he is paid up he will receive 10 cents every day he brings meat to his store, if it is just a little package and the drivers that are not in the union, they

will make it hard for him in every way. He will get to thinking and say, "I guess I will have to be with the union boys." In return for this helping hand we have promised the Retail Butchers' Association to get all unionized labor of Philadelphia to patronize these butchers and a list of all their stores will be printed and sent to all local unions, asking and requesting them to patronize these stores that have signs in their windows, which read:

The  
Management  
of This Store  
Recognizes Union Labor,  
Progress and Justice.  
[Seal.] Beef Wagon Drivers'  
Union No. 482.

This card shall remain the property of Beef Wagon Drivers' Union No. 482.

This card has been passed by the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia.

At the last meeting of the joint council a committee was appointed to visit all local unions and request all to patronize these stores that have signs in the windows. Would also like to let you know that we have a clear field for our card, as there is no meat cutters' union here at present, but think it will start them to get together in organizing their craft.

Now, Brother General President Tobin, I would like to make a little request of you, and that is, will you send a letter to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America in Philadelphia requesting them to help us by patronizing the butchers who have this sign in their windows.

Hoping you will have this letter published in the International official magazine for the month of March, thereby letting all locals know what the beef drivers are do-

ing here in Philadelphia at the present time, and wishing you all the success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
I. E. SOMMER,  
Secretary Local 482.

### FRUGALITY

Conceive, if you can, not only the inconsistency, but the arrogant insolence of persons whose luxurious expenditures often reach a thousand dollars in a single day contending that the poor are poor merely because they do not accumulate enough riches to put them beyond the reach of want out of incomes of five hundred dollars or less a year. Must the salvation of the poor from their poverty begin at the garbage can and the rag bag?

A popular philanthropic pastime of the day is figuring out six-cent meals, on paper—for other people. If there is not soup enough to go around, add a little more water—and work harder. If there are any batter-cakes left over put them away in moth balls for another season; they may shrink a little, but they will fill almost as great a void under the waist-band next winter. Add a little more fringe to the bottom of father's trousers and, presto, you have a neat pair of lambrequins for the air-shaft window.

Montreal.—The high cost of living and out-of-work problems are of little interest to the holders of capital stock of the Canadian Pacific railroad, who have just shared in the \$52,000,000 melon recently decided upon by the directors, and which will take the form of a special investment fund, made up of deferred payments on land sales and securities.

The General President, while in Chicago a few days ago, brought about an understanding between the machinery handlers and movers and our membership of Local Union No. 705. There were present at that conference, Frank Ryan, Michael Arterey, Geo. Kidd, Wm. Neer and several others. The understanding reached will be the means of preventing any difficulty arising between the two unions in the future.

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While attending the meeting of the milk wagon drivers of Chicago a few days ago, the General President found a condition existing that, in his experience, he had never found in any local union before. The condition referred to was the result of charges brought against a member for introducing a subject of a sectarian character into the organization, and the executive board of the local suspended the man who introduced the matter into the local, Mr. Sam White.

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While attending a meeting of Local Union No. 144 of Terre Haute, Ind., the other night I found more enthusiasm existing among the membership than I have found in any organization for a long time. Nearly all of the members of the local union attended the meeting and they have just been successful in signing a union shop agreement with employers with whom they have been on strike for one year. The employers also agreed to put every man in their employ into the organization and granted them conditions that they refused to grant them a short time ago. This is, indeed, a splendid victory for the organization. We wish them continued prosperity.

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Although times are bad throughout the country, still we have applications for new charters coming in every once in a while. It is rather hard to organize in dull times. We also have, during periods of this kind, struggling local unions that surrender their charters, but, taking the whole situation into consideration, we have every reason to rejoice at conditions as they exist.

Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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OF

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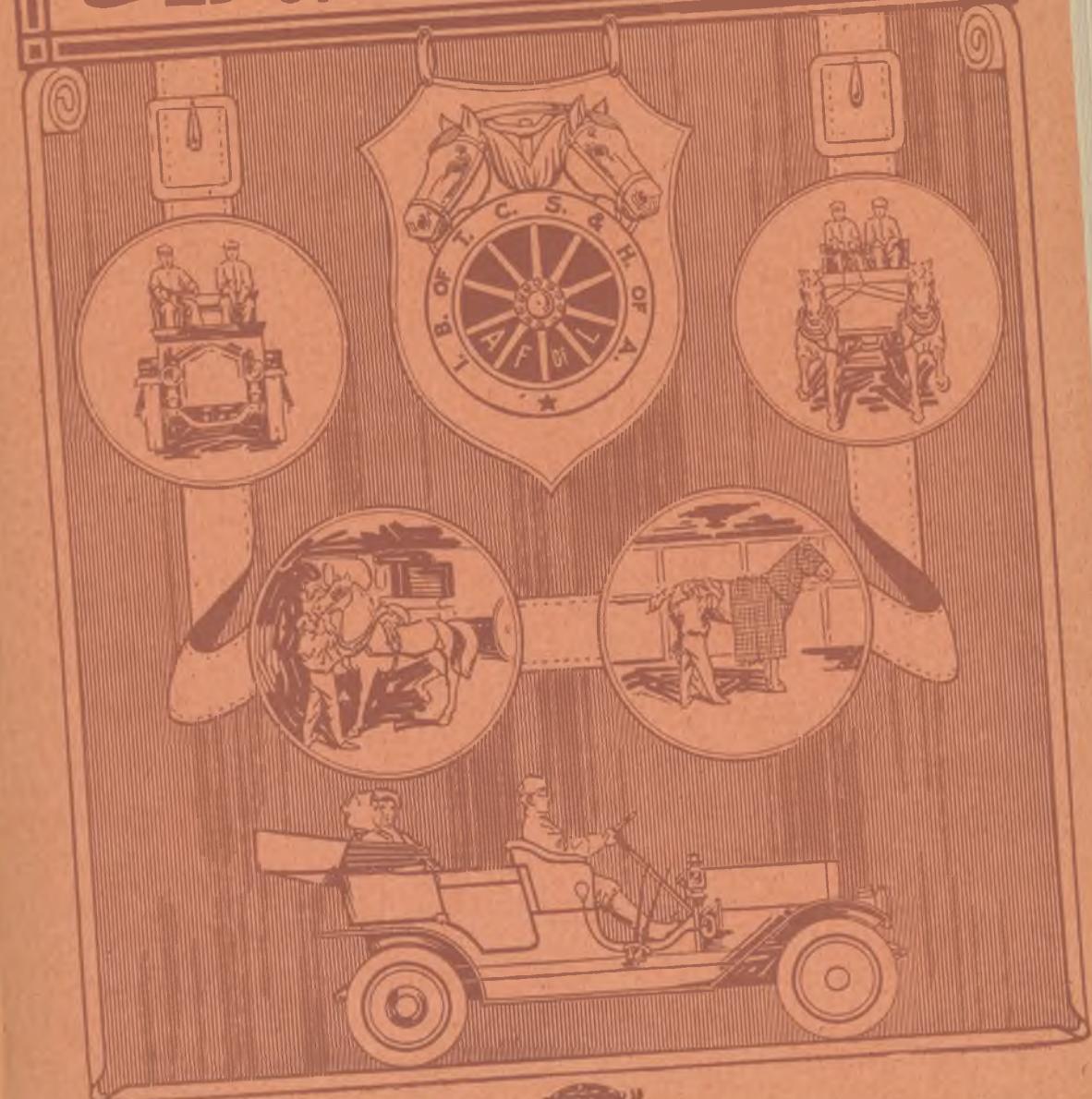
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All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**  
222 East Michigan Street . . . . . Indianapolis, Indiana

APRIL, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



Throughout the country in cities and towns where local unions are established it is an absolute necessity that the unions adopt a monthly button and that the membership of the union wear the button where it can be seen by all those with whom they may come in contact. No man ought to be afraid or ashamed to wear the emblem of trade unionism. It not only proves that the man himself is an individual who belongs to the organization of his craft, bringing certain honor and respect to the individual himself, but it also advertises the strength of the union in the locality. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was the first organization to adopt the monthly working button. Many other unions are now following in our footsteps. We find that the paper-hangers, street car men and several other unions are adopting this method of advertising their membership in the cities throughout the country. Therefore, we say to you, wear your button where it can be seen by the public.

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We have just received information from Scranton, Pa., that our local union has been successful in signing up with their employers and obtaining a substantial increase in wages, through the assistance of Organizer Ashton, who has been in the district.

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All of our local unions in San Francisco and vicinity are in peace with their employers, but owing to the large number of men out of employment, it seems to have a depressing effect on all of the trades.

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Throughout Chicago at the present time we have a number of men out of employment, but our unions are working together in splendid fashion and there is very little trouble with the employers there except the strike we have there against one certain laundry. Not only this, but from reports received here there is no trouble between the two organizations of Teamsters, and this in itself is sufficient proof of the progress of the movement in that city, that even though all the men do not belong to the same organization, that they are willing to realize the necessity of treating each other as human beings and both centralizing their power against the unjust employer.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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WAR! WHAT FOR?



HE United States will go to war with Mexico if some, but by no means all exploiters of Mexico—if Hearst, if the war lobby in Washington, if the manufacturers who will get rich off war, and if those diplomatic patriots to whom the Monroe doctrine and “what Europe thinks of us” weighs more heavily than human life and happiness—if these and their allies have their way.

The United States will not go to war with Mexico if the people of this country will let the administration, Hearst, the war lobby, the manufacturers and the diplomatic patriots know that they will not support war. The object of war talk which is emanating from Washington and Wall Street today is to get the people excited so as to make war with Mexico popular. The interests that want intervention know that intervention cannot come without a clamor, however unthinking, from the men in the street, on the farm, in the mill and below ground. Then the workers begin to shake their heads and say, “Well, let’s go down and wipe up the earth with those dagoes, war will come. But not till then.”

Wilson does not want war—yet. His army does want war. Many

people who do not believe politically with Wilson are trying to embarrass him and his secretary of state, Bryan, by showing that Wilson's policy of "watchful waiting" is driving us toward war, which Wilson's critics hope to see declared. But Wilson has his ear to the ground, and if he keeps his present wisdom he will not urge intervention till he hears the signs which mean that he can send the troops in, backed by the roused enthusiasm of capitalism on the rampage. A popular war would re-elect Wilson. An unpopular war would drive him out of public life. This is the situation in a nutshell.

It is significant to know that in spite of the pictures of the anarchy which Hearst says is raging in Mexico, the exports of that country were greater in 1913 than in any former year in Mexico's history, a fact which means that people are being peacefully exploited. From these exports President Huerta derives a heavy tax, which is sustaining his government. On the other side the Maderos and their wealthy land-owning friends are aiding Carranza. Below them, apparently, is a slowly growing working-class movement, which is civilizing

Mexico in the only way in which Mexico can be civilized—from the bottom up, for the top is too rotten to be improved. Huerta may give way to Carranza, just as Taft gave way to Wilson, and the need for revolution in Mexico will go on just the same—must go on till the Mexican people arise and throw out the grafters, possess the land for themselves and establish co-operation. No intervention by the United States can do this.

The last war that the interests pulled off was the war with Spain in Cuba, the spoils from which was fat and good. Since 1898, however, a new spirit has invaded the United States—the spirit which says to the working man: "You furnish food for powder, and your killing profits, not you, but your exploiters. Refuse to go to war; talk against war; preach peace; practice peace, and there will be no war." If the workers of the United States will act on this principle we will not go to war with Mexico. The power to prevent war is in their hands—just as they have the power to create wealth or to stop creating it. Power is no use till it is used.—Socialist Press.

### NEVER GIVE UP



KEEN, energetic, reliable, steady and stanch worker in labor's cause has written us recently that he has become "discouraged" in the movement and feels like "giving up." The question arises: What is it that "discouraged" him? What dampened his ardor, stayed his energies and depressed his zeal? It cannot be the power of the enemy or the magnitude of his task. On inquiry we find it is the "careless-

ness and indifference," "the jealousy and apathy," and "knocking and fault-finding" that exists in the ranks of labor itself, and so after standing the "gaff" as long as he could he is compelled to acknowledge that he is weary and sick at heart of the work and is ready to resign his "thankless job" and take a "back seat."

There are few in any walk of life who are fortunate enough to escape such moments of "depression." It is easy to be contented with one's self and the world as we find it, if our only object in life is to secure

a good position, appear well dressed, gain the applause of the crowd and be a "good fellow," out for a "good time," but set yourself to do any really great and noble work and you will inevitably meet with opposition, derision, faultfinding and defeat. This in itself is enough to discourage anyone, even those of bulldog dispositions. Every time your friend betrays you, every time your fellow-man goes back on you, every time you are left to "paddle your own canoe," every time support, assistance, encouragement and advice is denied you, you will be tempted to become discouraged and disheartened in the work and to commit the sin of turning your back on the thorny path, the path that you know is the right one, to shut your eyes to everything around you, and in your cowardice give up. In the labor movement there is no giving up, no standing still, no going backward; we must go forward, onward and upward; we must fight for justice and right and better things. If we know our friend, and we think we do, whose letter caused us to write this article, he is not made of the stuff that easily gives up, that succumbs at the first trial or goes down at the first defeat. Feeling as he does is the best proof

that he is fitted to do the work before him which, as he knows, must be done by some one. He must remember that for almost every blessing the world now enjoys we have to thank men who felt as he feels scores and scores of times before success crowned their efforts; he must remember that hundreds went down unremembered, unmarked and to unknown graves, thinking that their whole life was a failure and cheered only by the thought that they did their best, and no man can do more. So our friend will find consolation and satisfaction in knowing that this discouragement is a sure sign that he, too, has a chance of making himself worthy of a place among the brave, among those who were just and fair in all things at all times, whose steadfastness in the stand they took could not be shaken by frowns or threats or sneers. Be brave of heart, your work in the labor movement is a noble work. Set yourself to accomplish this task before you and you will succeed. Remember, you are not only bettering your own conditions, but you are paving the way for the future generation to have and enjoy better things. Why, then, should you be downcast and discouraged?—The Carpenter.

### SELFISH NON-UNIONISTS



HOSE whose interest it is to oppose union labor can always be found lauding the non-union hero to the skies. They compliment him on his independence and hail him as a free American workman, but beneath the mask of eulogy lies the feeling of contempt for the poor, misguided and willing tools.

It is often said: "Why should

union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union shopmates have no right to object to him." But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection, says a contemporary. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the

trouble. The union man banded himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the subscriptions of the members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself but to his fellow men, better remuneration for their toil; and if, goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with this combination of his fellow workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves that all may reap the benefit. The non-unionist works quietly on, openly accepting all the advantages earned by the suffering and self-denial of his fellow workman without stretching forth a hand to help him to obtain them.

Unity in strength, but that unity in which strength lies is destroyed by those who refuse to join the

union. The efforts of organization are rendered fruitless, the toil and suffering of the workman futile by the meanness and cowardice of the non-unionist. All true union men are prepared to stand by their union at all times, and when circumstances demand it are willing even to quit work, often at a great sacrifice to themselves and families. What must be their feeling when they see their families starving because they do not choose to submit to an injustice, and then when, in spite of these black sheep, the victory is won at the cost of the unionists—and what a fearful cost sometimes!—the men who have been working along all the time, as well off as they ever were, accept the improvement in their circumstances with a smiling face and easy conscience, as if they were, for all their mean and cowardly conduct, honest men. The non-unionist is a traitor to his fellow workmen, and the betrayer of the interest of his class. Can it be wondered at that the unionist dislikes him? Were the world to reflect upon the matter it would treat them with contempt.—Ex.

### THE COWARDLY QUITTER



O successfully fight the battles of labor requires courage of a high order. The wage-earner without means who goes on strike for more pay or to resist reductions in wages, and does it without flinching, is brave.

It is such as these who have made unionism what it is today.

It sometimes requires or has required high moral courage to even be identified with unionism in localities where hostile commercial

interests are in control, and are unscrupulous enough to manipulate the police, the courts, and the law to serve their ends regardless of the rights of citizens.

Sometimes in strong union centers feeling among union men may run high upon a certain issue, and to hold views opposite to the majority may be unpopular, but if a member is honest in his conviction he is entitled to respect, providing he is not running counter to the law of his union. It is the strong men with the courage of their convictions, who have refused to be scared by the employers, or by com-

mercial interests, or by their fellow workers, who have built up the union movement.

The quitter never won a strike, nor established a right, nor a union, nor caused a principle to be adopted.

The quitter seeks to avoid trouble even by abject surrender.

He seeks to sugar coat the union pill to tickle the palate of commercial interests regardless of the rights involved.

In controversial matters, when his associates divide sharply in opposing groups he seeks some middle or compromising ground, in the vain hope that he can please both sides, and consequently has the respect of neither.

He has the brains of a jellyfish and the backbone of an angleworm.

He is deeply susceptible to flattery and a pat on the back by employing interests will cause his chest to expand wonderfully.

Like a steam engine, without a governor, he has no control over his own speed, and while a glimmer of reason might tell him he had a conviction and ought to fight for it, his legs will run away with him faster than he can think.

If it is a strike he is liable to come in the back door before the last of his associates have gone out by the front.

In a controversy among his associates he can perform the acrobatic stunt of sitting on a fence and hanging over both sides at one and the same time.

He is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

He has not a single heroic figure in the history of the whole world.

Men of conviction, of purpose, of resolution, determination and tenacity are the ones who make history.

The quitter is of very little use anywhere and least of all in trade union movements. His vacillating

views and sail trimming methods win for him the contempt of his associates.

Someone has said, "The Almighty hates a quitter."—Shoe Worker.

## OUR INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

"Yesterday the rights of man were rhetorical; today they are economic—the right to work, the right to a decent home and comfortable living and the right to bring children into the world without wondering how in the name of God you are to bring them up," said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, in an interview on the work his commission is trying to do. "It is imperative," continued Mr. Walsh, "that we divest our minds of prejudices and preconceptions, but it is equally important that the public do likewise, and not embarrass the commission by partisanship and old angers. Some word must be found that will bring a sense of our essential oneness home to every man, woman and child in the country, so that we may have co-operation, not antagonism. Industrialism has come to us like lightning out of a clear sky. Fifty years ago we were an agricultural people, living in rural districts and small towns in the most part, and having a chance of getting into the firm whenever we took a job. And now. Huge and still huger cities, sucking the very marrow out of the country—a change in the employment from small store to one monster corporation that squats in one State and exercises tentacular activities in twenty. It has come so suddenly that we have not had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. We are still going along as though there has been no economic earthquake."

"A living wage has come to be as much of a catch word as infant industries and pauper labor of Europe. What is a living wage? I know what it is for me, and that's all. Progress has made many new pleasures and privileges, and these must be shared equitably. There is neither sense nor justice in the calm assumption that the refinements and beauties of life are only capable of being enjoyed by a certain upper class, and the mass of people have no higher aspirations than a full belly, a warm back, and a sheltered head. Scarce a day goes by that I am not confronted with the fixed belief that in this country there is one law for the poor and one for the rich man. Among the leaders of organized labor that I meet there is a bitter unanimity in declaring against the distinction that the law makes between strikes and boycotts. If it is lawful to strike, they argue, why is it unlawful to boycott, for the refusal to patronize an antagonistic employer differs little, if at all, from refusing to work for an antagonistic employer. Nor is there any better feeling toward the injunction. They claim and challenge dispute that this weapon of the law is reserved for the sole use of employers and that no one ever heard of any union being granted this relief.

"With regard to the anti-trust law, the worker compares the possibility of the United Hatters having to pay a fine of \$240,000 with the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company at an enormous profit, and the two penalties seem somewhat unequal to them. As Prof. Saeger, of Columbia University, says, these anomalies are largely responsible for industrial bitterness and violence, since nothing is so fatal to a law-abiding disposition as a conviction that the law itself is unjust and that its administration is unfair."

The wage workers of our country are represented on this commission by Vice-President O'Connell and Treasurer Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, and President Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors.

"The so-called educated class is not the leading class in society," declared Dean Shailer Matthews of the divinity school at the University of Chicago, in concluding the seventh annual conference of church workers at State university here last night. "Labor unions, woman suffrage and business are the real forces in society. Are the universities making man for the trusteeship of the age? What are college students talking about? They talk to me about football, who is going to get ahead in the frat rush, or whether certain expert baseball players are really eligible or not, and not about the significant things of the age. What is the business of the university?"—The Sun.

Akron.—The Central Labor Union has gone on record as opposed to granting the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company a twenty-five-year franchise, asserting that this action is in strict harmony with the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor, which demands municipal ownership of public utilities.

Hartford.—According to the annual report of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, just made public, the parcels post has created havoc with the receipts of express companies. Every company operating in this State reported marked decreases which, in one instance, amounted to \$89,872.

The coming man usually turns out to be a bill collector.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**T**HERE seems to be very little change throughout the country relative to the condition of business. Very few of the unemployed are obtaining employment. Never for years has the country been so bad; that is, for twenty years there has not been such a general depression in business. In talking with a cigarmaker yesterday he told me that they were working a day and a half each week; that is, the members of his local union were working that much time and they had about four hundred members, while a year ago this time they were working full time. The 1907 panic or the condition of affairs in 1893 were not one-third as bad as it is now, although the interests involved and the friends of the political administration are trying to hide or smooth over this situation. Non-employment in this country today is worse than can be imagined by any ordinary individual who is working. Non-employment is unnecessary. It means that for a few years we have overproduction and then comes non-employment. Non-employment produces discontent, drunkenness, poverty and crime—there are very few men who are out of work and have children starving who are not driven, through discouragement, to drink and crime.

There is something radically wrong in a country where we will allow hundreds of thousands of human beings to come here each year to seek employment, although there are hundreds of thousands of people already here who are unable to find employment, starving and hungry. Whether it can be charged directly to the political machines we have at present or to those we had in the past, makes very little difference to the hundreds of human beings who find it impossible to obtain anything to do, but it will undoubtedly have this result, that discontent will breed and bring about a condition that must eventually overthrow the powers that be, even though it may entail the destruction of the lives of myriads of the workers—it is better to die fighting for the establishment of justice than to starve to death gradually under our present economic laws.

**I**N the report of the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, recently issued, which is the first annual report that the department has issued, mention is made of the fact that the department materially assisted, through its efforts, in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of the Indianapolis teamsters' strike. With all due respect to Secretary Wilson, thoroughly understanding that the Department of Labor did everything in its power to help during the Indianapolis strike, we desire to say that the services of the department were absolutely without results in the strike; that its representative, Mr. Densmore, utterly failed to receive any consideration whatever toward obtaining a settlement from the Employers' Association or from the Commercial Vehicle Association; that his request to meet the representatives of the employers towards bringing about an understanding was refused by the Employers' Association, and if the truth were only known they practically insulted the representative of the department.

We merely mention this fact for the purpose of letting our membership know that no settlement was reached in the strike, although the Department of Labor, with the assistance of a few fair-minded citizens of Indianapolis, did everything in their power toward bringing about a satisfactory settlement, but conciliation, arbitration or any other form of conference toward an adjustment was absolutely refused by the Employers' Association of Indianapolis.

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Our union in Seattle, Local No. 174, is still fighting the battle against the Employers' Association in that city which was started some time ago. The strike has been on for several months past. The men are still remaining firm in their demand for justice. Secretary Green of the local sends us in an encouraging report from the district. We expect a settlement as soon as business picks up. The strike list has been reduced recently. Our brothers in Seattle are making the fight of their lives for the unions of the Northwest. The International Union is certainly proud of the battle they are waging. Great credit is due the other trade unions in Seattle for the support they have given our membership. We are in hopes from day to day that they will win. We wish them every success.

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Organizer Gillespie has been successful within the last few days in obtaining the affiliation of an independent local union of Coal Teamsters and Handlers of Springfield, Mass. They have a membership of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members. This local union has never been affiliated with any international. They have been organized for a number of years, but have recently, through the efforts of Organizer Gillespie and other trade unions, decided to affiliate with our International organization.

We welcome them to our fold and assure them of every protection we can possibly give them under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. One by one they are dropping in line and our Brotherhood is gaining each month as we go along, and it is indeed a pleasure to obtain the affiliation of any local union outside of the International Union. There is no room for dual or independent local unions in the country today. We should merge our strength as much as possible so we might be the stronger to overcome unjust employers and obtain better conditions for our general membership.

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INDUSTRIAL trade unionism seems to be advocated by certain individuals prominent in labor circles today, although this same form of industrial trade unionism was tried out before and found wanting. There is no reason whatever why in a factory where there are several trades employed that each one of those trades cannot have their agreement expire at the same time and enter into a joint agreement, if necessary. But it is absolutely wrong to have, for instance, in the slaughter houses five or six thousand non-English-speaking individuals, who are willing to work for \$9.00 a week, regulate the wages of the English-speaking teamsters, machinists or carpenters who want to live under American conditions and demand a wage suitable for such

purpose. If all of the employes in the Swift establishment in Chicago, for instance, were to be in one union, this would mean the stenographers, bookkeepers, teamsters, chauffeurs, machinists, carpenters, and all who work in the interior of the packing house. It is safe to say that when the interior workers, who are vastly in the majority, and could control the action of the meeting, obtained the wages that they desired for themselves, that they would force the other classes who are skilled workers, to accept a wage that would be absolutely unsatisfactory. In other words, the man who works in the hog house for \$8.00 a week could tie up with the men who works in the killing gang and regulate their own wages, and then tell the skilled workers who are also employed there what they must work for. The majority rule would prevail, and this would be an injury to certain classes. Years ago the pressmen and printers and several others of those trades were in one organization, but they found it to their disadvantage and segregated, establishing separate labor unions. The printers have never regretted the fact that the pressmen pulled away from them. Also under the banner of the Knights of Labor, the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor, all the workers in a certain district were in one organization, and the carpenters and the tailor had their wages regulated by the foundry employes or the builder of the railroad track. The result was that discontent prevailed and from that discontent was born the American Federation of Labor, which segregated the trades along the lines of trades autonomy, giving the right to each distinct class to regulate their own conditions, and as a result of the establishment of this principle, the most powerful trade union movement in the world has sprung up. During the twenty years of organization of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of trades autonomy the local unions connected therewith have obtained higher wages and are working shorter hours than any trade unionists or any organized workers in any part of the world. The trade unionists of this country today excel all others in the world as far as wages and hours are concerned, and this has been brought about under the plan of the American Federation of Labor of segregating the different trades. For instance, how could the milk drivers of Chicago, or the truck drivers of Boston, or the coal teamsters of New York, or the chauffeurs of San Francisco, have obtained the results and benefits that they are now enjoying were we mixed up with all the other trades, having the other trades handle our affairs under the form of industrial trade unionism? It would be absolutely impossible, and up to the present time there has been no sound reason advanced why we should change from the policy under which we have been so successful and go back to the old, dead form of unionism, which was tried and found wanting—the industrial form of trade unionism.

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**T**HE Democratic party throughout the nation, after its first year in office, has not shown such wonderful results toward Labor as was anticipated by the working people of the country immediately after the election. The truth is, that although the workers of the nation, organized and unorganized, supported the Democratic ticket, very little has been done in return either at the national capitol or in the State legislatures. Of course it would be unfair to expect too much in such a short time, but we have reason to believe that we

are going to be very much disappointed, and that the planks in the Democratic platform pledging protection to Labor will be repudiated by the Democrats before the term of this administration comes to an end. This will undoubtedly leave nothing else for Labor to do except to proceed, as is being done in European countries, to immediately form a labor party. Many of the conservative leaders of labor organizations up to the present time have been opposed to the formation of a labor party, but under conditions as they exist today there seems to be no other alternative. There may be a merger of the trade union movement and the Socialist movement in a few years with the hope of securing sufficient members in the State legislatures and the national government to hold the balance of power in those respective bodies.

From what we read in the papers during the last few days, and we have every reason to believe that the reports from Washington are founded upon facts, President Wilson is not in favor of excluding labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. In other words, President Wilson believes labor unions are trusts. This is directly contrary to the Baltimore platform, as this in time would have a tendency to destroy unions. Space will not permit us here to mention the many States in which Democratic legislatures have refused to do anything for the laboring classes, but in Indiana, controlled entirely by the Democrats, both branches of the legislature and the governor being elected on the Democratic ticket, nothing has been done by the State government toward assisting Labor, while on the contrary everything, even the expressions of the governor and the mayor of Indianapolis, have been favorable to the employers. Governor Ralston recently in a statement said that unless the local authorities in Terre Haute would endeavor to preserve peace there, the State would take immediate action—meaning, that during the street car strike there that unless Mayor Roberts would protect the street car company, the governor would send in the militia. There are very few instances throughout the country where the governor of a State has volunteered to send in the militia except when requested to do so by the local authorities, and many governors have refused to do so when requested by the local authorities to send in the militia. He also made a statement that Mr. Thorpe, organizer for the street car men, is a disturber and believes he is responsible for all the trouble in pulling out the street car men—exactly the same statement that has been made by the street car company.

The Public Utility Commission appointed by the governor decided practically everything in favor of the company in the recent car strike, and have now constituted themselves a standing board of arbitration, against which the men protest, but the governor believes that this is all right. The Board of Safety of Indianapolis has created many of the non-union employes of the street car company special policemen, giving them badges and allowing them to carry loaded revolvers, at the suggestion of the company, and Mayor Bell has upheld the board in this action. In other words, these non-union employes are given guns and allowed to shoot any one down on the street on the least provocation. This has been also sanctioned by the mayor, and again

points to the fact that this public official is favorable to the street railway combination. Summing the whole situation up in a few words, the result is as follows:

That the Democratic party of Indiana, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Taggart, is pursuing exactly the same policy that the Republican party pursued under the leadership of Joe Cannon and Aldrich. There is as much corruption today in the Democratic party as there was in the old rotten Republican party that has practically gone out of existence; and that there will be no other ending for the Democratic party except in time a split-up, because of this rotten element attached to it, and that it will mean, with this continued corruption, that they are paving the way for the overthrow of their party. Charles Murphy has been driven out of business in New York. He was the most powerful political leader in the country for several years past. They are after Roger Sullivan in Illinois, and they must finally clean out the corrupt Democratic leaders now holding power in Indiana or the result will be the destruction of the party in that State, and, as stated above, if the national Democratic party repudiates its pledges toward Labor, Labor must fight the Democratic party as it fought the Republican party and finish by the formation of a labor party, thereby pulling away that strength previously given the Democrats, and if not successful in electing their own representatives, at least electing members of some other party and defeating the party now in power that has repudiated its pledges.

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**A** NEW kind of industry has made its appearance in our American life within the last few years, viz., the strike-breaking agencies, commonly known as detective agencies. Although we have had strike-breaking agencies for several years, we did not have to deal with them in those days except during strikes, but since this new development in our American lives, the hardest battles we have with the strike-breaking agencies, or with their blood-sucking members, is to prevent them from causing strikes during periods of absolute peace and harmony. The business man is the prey for those leeches. For instance, during times of peace, these strike-breaking agencies have, in every organization in the district in which they are located, certain of their employes working at the occupation or at the craft of each local labor organization, holding active membership and sometimes holding office in the local union, and when there is nothing at all doing they start something, these agencies, and they report the proceedings of each meeting of the local labor organization to the strike-breaking agencies immediately after the meeting. The head man in the office has a circular printed, sending the circular to all the employers in the district or neighborhood, and the circular contains a statement to the effect that their agency can furnish information about everything going on in the unions, and that they have reason to believe that there is a certain agitation being started against the said concern by the labor organization and that for a bonus of so much per year, they can guarantee full information as to what is transpiring in the local labor organization. This happens during times of peace, and the employer, believing that he is an expert in the worldly affairs of the day, immediately calls up the office of the strike-breaking or detective agency and makes his bargain for so much per annum. He is then furnished the minutes, or the sup-

posed minutes, of each meeting of the local labor organization of which his men are members. You can imagine what this revenue amounts to, when there are two or three hundred concerns in a manufacturing district and these agencies are sometimes paid as high as \$1,000 a year for this so-called protection. For instance, the Waddell & Mahon strike-breaking agency has offices in every large city in the country and these offices, by inaugurating a system such as described above, may bring in a revenue to the general concern of not less than \$500,000 a year. Besides this, these blood-suckers or detective agents who hold membership in the labor unions, when a wage scale is under discussion, they argue until they are black in the face against accepting anything that would mean a compromise on the part of the labor union, and when the employer sometimes offers a certain proposition to the union these men get up in the local meeting and argue against it, appealing to the passions of the rank and file of the membership, saying, we have got into this now and let us stick for all of our demands or nothing, because the employer can not afford to fight us, etc.

You can understand that the object of the strike-breaking agency is to promote strikes, because the great pie-eating feast begins for the agency as soon as the strike starts.

Also as soon as the strike starts they work the other end with the employer telling him—we know it to be a fact—that if you continue to refuse to recognize the union or its demands, that eventually the union will lay down. They agitate fight from both sides and when the time comes that the union does not lay down, the employer is fired up to the point of fighting the union, they then negotiate with the employer as to bringing in strike-breakers at so much a head; \$7 a day for the guards and \$5 a day for the men who are to be employed, we will say, on the teams. They hire their men for \$2.50 and their guards for \$4.00 a day, making a profit of from \$2.50 to \$3 on each man furnished the concern or concerns during a strike. Then if there are one thousand men on strike, it will take three thousand men to fill their places, because a strike-breaker never works alone, so you can realize how much it will mean at the end of the month for the agency. We know of one concern, a strike-breaking agency of Chicago, that retired from business after one strike of the teamsters. It made enough money from that strike to enable the owners of that concern to retire gracefully and live in luxury the rest of their lives. That was during the strike of the teamsters in Chicago in 1905. Then as the strike goes on and things are becoming a little more quiet and the employer wants to reduce the number of men on each wagon, the strike-breaking agency says all right, but the next day there are several assaults on the drivers who continue to operate the wagons. These assaults have been committed by the individuals employed by the strike-breaking agencies upon their own men, for the purpose of making the employer believe that it is necessary to continue the three or four men on each wagon, so that their revenue will not be reduced. We know of an instance, where the head of a strike-breaking agency approached an official of the union and said, now you fellows are foolish to be getting into trouble assaulting those strike-breakers, because I can furnish men to knock those fellows off

the wagons at \$5 apiece, if you will only tell us to go ahead and do so. Just think of it! The head of this strike-breaking agency furnishing strike-breakers for the employers, also wanting the union to hire some of his sluggers to beat his own men off the wagons, obtaining a revenue from both sides. It is needless to say that this offer was immediately rejected. We have absolute facts substantiating this case.

When the employer is entering into an agreement with the strike-breaking agency, he is usually excited to such an extent because of the fact that he realizes that for the first time he is going to enter into a conflict with his employes, and in the bitterness that has been established, as a result of his negotiations with the agency of strike-breakers, he is willing to do anything to destroy the union, and the agency taking advantage of his feelings, gets him to sign a contract that he will not submit to the union in any way, shape or manner, for thirty, sixty or ninety days, as the case might be, and he is bound down by signing a bond of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars that he will keep his contract to this effect. This is another dangerous phase of the situation that the public is not acquainted with. After three or four days of the strike and the customers or patrons of this said institution commence to object to the service that is being rendered and want the old men back, the hands of the employer is tied and he cannot settle with the union even though he wants to. I have had actual contact with employers who have cried because they were bound hand and foot by the strike-breaking agency and could not settle with their men under any conditions unless they forfeited nearly everything they had, as a result of entering into this dangerous contract with the strike-breaking agency before understanding the seriousness of such an agreement.

This is a brief sketch of this new industry but it is far reaching and far more dangerous than space will allow us to explain here. Murder is oftentimes committed by the hired sluggers of these agencies so that suspicion might be pointed against the union in the community and the bitterness continued on the part of the employers. Eighty per cent. of the strikes called could be settled within the first few days of the strike were it not for the dangerous influence exercised by the detective or strike-breaking agency. While it is lawful and constitutional for employers to be allowed to hire whom they please to operate their institutions, at the same time the national government should look into the dangerous character of these strike-breaking agencies who are continually working toward establishing a bitterness between honest employers and their employes and creating a bitterness that sometimes ends disastrously for the business concern and for the men employed therein.

If ever there was a curse in a community it is a strike where a strike-breaking agency imports strikebreakers into a district, because those individuals are the lowest type of human beings, usually degenerates of the lowest kind; 100 per cent. of them drug fiends and 60 per cent. of them thieves, who have criminal records in the communities from which they are imported. After the strike is over many of those individuals remain in the district and commit all kinds of crime in the community, so that they are a curse to the community, and this new operation of the strike-breaking agency has been one of the avenues of escape for those individuals who in no other way could leave the district in which they are wanted by the police.

To our membership we would say that we want you to beware of men in your union, such as described above, who are holding membership and if possible, if you have any influence with your employer, let him read this article. It may help your employer, not only now, but in years to come when it may be possible that he may have a misunderstanding with the organization, or he may now be paying tribute to one of these local detective agencies.

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**A**FTER the wonderful fight made by the street railway men's organization in Philadelphia, it is discouraging to have to say that even though they attracted the attention of the nation for quite a few days, as a result of the general sympathetic strike in that district, there is practically no organization of street car men in that city today. This is to be deplored, and the immediate cause of the trouble is due to the man who was then organizer and leader in the district, Mr. Pratt. He is no longer a member of the Amalgamated Street Railway Men's organization, having been expelled by the General Executive Board. The trouble with Pratt was that as a result of the excitement there and the notoriety he had obtained from the newspapers he got such a swelled head that he believed that he was bigger than the general officers of the organization and the International Executive Board, and he started to dictate what he thought ought to be done by the general organization, and when a settlement was offered in the second strike in Philadelphia and the general president, W. D. Mahon, had an opportunity to settle the matter, Mr. Pratt refused to allow the local union to accept the settlement and eventually brought about the ruin of the local union. Sometime in business as well as in a labor union we find men who become intoxicated with their own importance to such an extent that they believe that the organization is entirely dependent upon them for success, but there is no one individual in the labor movement that cannot be excused from active service at any time, and when all of the leaders who are now in existence have passed away, the labor movement will still live and be prosperous, because it means the only hope for the working classes of the nation.

The moral to be obtained from the actions of Mr. Pratt, who, after falling out with his International Union, started a dual organization in Philadelphia, which has also gone to the wall, is this, men should be as modest in the hour of victory as they were humble during the days of defeat, because victory as well as defeat soon passes away from the minds of the multitude, and only those who remain loyal to the principles of their union and do not seek selfish advancement because of their affiliation with said union, those are the ones who shall be cherished and remembered in the days to come by the organization that has made them what they are.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are united together for the purpose of bettering our conditions. Let us all realize the truth of the saying that in union there is strength. Today organization is as necessary as the air we breathe. Without it we can never hope to secure for ourselves and our families more than a bare existence. What hope is there that the future will not be filled with hardships of which we have never been called upon to endure? If we are to go struggling along alone without the assistance of our fellow-employe to cheer us on when the hour is darkest, the result of united effort, will brighten our way.

Teamsters employed by the I. E. Dupont Powder Company of Pennsylvania have just received a substantial increase in wages. A contract has been entered into by the members of Local 286, Powder Drivers, and the Dupont Powder Company for one year. Forty-five men have a minimum wage of \$2.35 per day of nine hours, six days per week, no lost time, and any work done on holidays is paid at the rate of double time. Yard work other than powder hauling is paid as overtime at 25 cents per hour. This takes in all the Dupont mills in this part of the State. We want to say one word here in favor of the representatives of the powder company, Mr. Henry L. Belin and his son Lamont Belin, are men of advanced ideas on the labor question.

M. E. KANE,  
Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agt. for Local  
229, I. B. of T., C., S. and H.

## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been instructed by L. U. No. 195 to notify the general membership through the magazine that Mr. J. S. Hendrix, former business agent, has been expelled from our local union for being a police informer while acting as business agent. He also collected dues from many of the members and failed to turn the money into the treasury. All locals and brother members are asked to be on the lookout for him and shun him as you would a leper.

Respectfully yours,  
JOS. C. FINCH,  
Sec.-Treas. L. U. No. 195.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to let you know that the hack drivers are still doing business. While our number has greatly decreased, they can't do without the noble old horse. Most of our drivers are old men and can't take up other work and we are holding our little local together to take care of our worthy brothers who have given the best part of their lives to the cause. Many of our younger members have gone to the cars and make the best chauffeurs and have the best jobs.

In my last letter I told you that I had hopes of organizing the chauffeurs. I went among the boys and arranged for a meeting in the Labor Temple the night of January 8th. I wish you could have seen the way the boys responded. When the smoke cleared away we had eighty-six charter members paid

in. I sent for a charter at once, which Mr. Hughes sent as soon as he could. On January 28th we held another meeting and I gave the obligation to over one hundred men. We closed the charter on March 2, and I am glad to report that Chauffeurs Local No. 129 has two hundred paying members and have affiliated with the trades council and the State Federation. They have elected Brother James Amerson president, who will represent them at our next convention in El Paso, June 8th.

The boys have bettered their working condition in several ways. Every man has his shoulder to the wheel and I am sure that San Antonio will soon have one of the very best chauffeur unions in the country. Every applicant is examined by a committee of five and must qualify as a chauffeur and a gentleman.

With best wishes to yourself and members, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JEFF FOREHAND,  
Pres. Hack Drivers No. 116.

### SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As I see by your magazine that you encourage letters from the different locals, I take this means of informing you of the conditions in this locality. There seems to be a great surplus of labor here, probably attracted by the fact that we are to have the fair in 1915. We have about twenty-six members idle, more at this time of year than we have had for ten years. The army of the unemployed has just left this city on its march toward Washington, 6,000 strong. We have been unlucky of late, having had six deaths in two years among our membership. We are having some trouble at present, but hope to pull through without any serious diffi-

culty. From reports from our joint council, all the other locals seem very prosperous, except that they report business dull.

Hoping that at next time of writing I may submit a much better report, I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
E. T. PREUSS,  
Rec. Sec. No. 278.

### FIND YOUR HAPPINESS WHERE YOU ARE

Sometimes it seems as though the very ones who are untrammeled, who can go wherever and whenever they like, are the last to find happiness, having the whole wide world in which to carry on the quest of it. Felicity is discovered soonest by those who stay in one place long enough to make a thorough search. The restless ones, with the consciousness of all the earth outspread before them, are tempted to another spot ere they have explored the region round about them.

When you were a child you may have played a ball game in long grass, where presently to your exasperation, you lost the ball. It bounded over your head and hid as though an evil spirit dwelt in it, determined to stop the game and spoil your fun. You thought you knew precisely where it fell—and found you were the more deceived. It would not do, however, to "hunt all over the lot." You had to be patient, and compose your febrile eagerness to a systematic search over a limited area, while your comrade hunted in a circumscribed region adjoining. And presently you—or he—stumbled on an object that was not a rolling stone, and the lost was found.

That is the best rule in the hunt for happiness. Perhaps it is under your feet.—Ex.

The General Executive Board will meet in headquarters of the International Union on Tuesday, April 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take up important matters pertaining to the general organization.

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The Trustees of the International Union have just finished auditing the books for the past six months, ending March 1. The report of the General Secretary-Treasurer will be mailed to you in a few days. It contains the interesting information that we have on hand at the present time a balance of \$133,000. This is indeed encouraging to our membership and will be helpful in adjusting differences with the employers, and it is extremely encouraging owing to the fact that the winter has been very hard and a good many of our members have been out of employment and naturally our membership has been reduced somewhat. Besides, we have had a good many continuous strikes that have entailed the expenditure of large sums of money, but we are still climbing upward and onward, and we expect to keep on in this direction, with your assistance, until the next convention, when we expect to have a much larger treasury than we have at the present time. Therefore, we ask you to continue to lend us your support and your assistance.

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Auditor Briggs has just returned from the Pacific Coast and makes a splendid report of the progress and conditions of our unions in that district. At this writing he is down in Newark, N. J., auditing the books of some of the locals in that district, where some unpleasant conditions have existed for some time past, for the information of the General Executive Board.

Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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— 9 —

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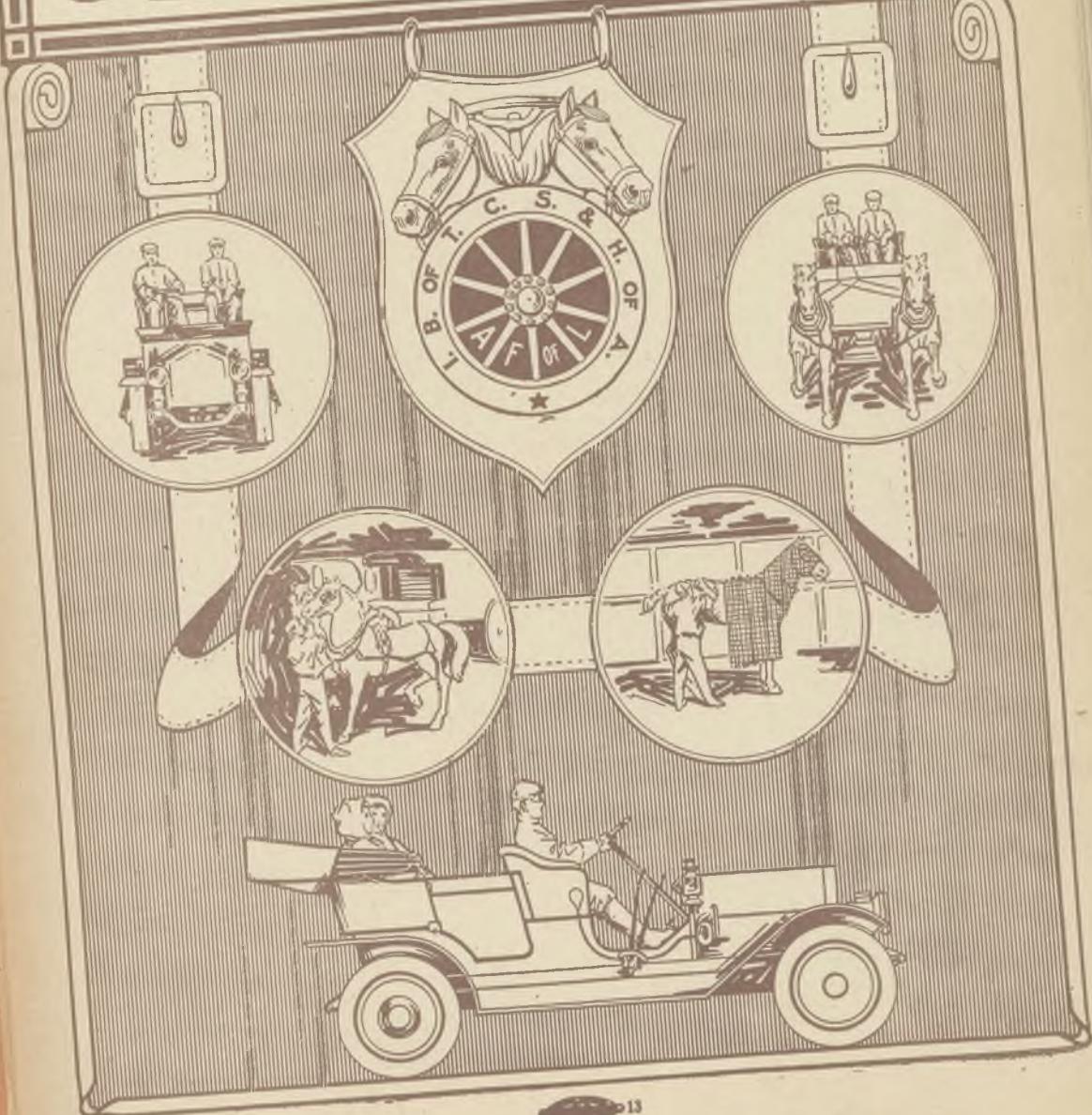
## THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

## **222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

MAY, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



The men who make their mark in life are not the ones who are always grumbling about what might have been, but those who look forward to the brighter day that is to come and who profit by the experience of the past by not again falling into the holes that they are just dragging themselves out of.

---

The faithful employe is he who always has in mind just consideration for his employer. Very seldom is there any trouble in the union over the good man; it is usually the inefficient or those who are not much good for anything that make the most trouble. Of course we cannot all be first-class, number one's, but there are none of us who cannot at least try to do a little better in the future than what we have done in the past.

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Success in life does not mean the accumulation of wealth. Contentment, peace of mind, honesty to our fellowman, are assets that wealth very seldom purchases, and he who is possessed of those gifts is far richer than was Solomon or is Rockefeller, with all of their innumerable riches.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL·BROTHERHOOD  
OF·TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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**MEETING OF THE GENERAL  
EXECUTIVE BOARD HELD  
IN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,  
APRIL 7, 1914**

**—Morning Session—**

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by President Tobin, all members of the Board being present.

The first business coming before the Board was the reading of a telegram from Organizer Gillespie, who was handling a strike of the union in Utica, N. Y., stating that he had been successful in obtaining a settlement, all parties agreeing to submit the matter to arbitration.

The telegram was ordered received and placed on file.

Another telegram was received from Local No. 73 of Springfield, Ill., asking for the endorsement of a strike involving seventy-five men.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the request of the local union be granted by the General Executive Board.

The General President made a report, giving a synopsis of conditions throughout the country, and stating that since the last Board meeting the general office has endorsed ninety-three wage scales for local unions throughout the country. Many of said wage scales are still pending, but a great many settlements have been obtained.

Also, stating that strikes were endorsed for twenty-two local unions.

At the present time there is no strike on except the Seattle strike, which has been on for some time.

He also stated general conditions throughout the country, going into detail as to the number of men out of employment, as a result of the industrial depression; the number of local unions that are expecting trouble in the near future as a result of being unsuccessful in their negotiations with their employers; winding up by explaining that the International Union was today in a better condition than ever before since its inception, peace prevailing all over the country and absolute satisfaction existing in the several districts, and all local unions satisfied that they are receiving fair treatment from the International Union. He also dealt with the political situation, explaining the position of the American Federation of Labor, referring slightly to the Seattle convention, and endeavored to explain to the Board members the conditions confronting labor in the near future as a result of complications throughout the nation which were never before experienced in the history of our country.

After his report the General Secretary-Treasurer reported that since the last meeting of the Board forty-three new local unions have been chartered in different parts of the country; that for the first five months since the last Board meeting we received per capita tax on an average of forty-eight thousand members, and for the month of March on fifty-three thousand, also stating that the financial condition of the International Union was such that we had every reason to be grateful, and, although we have had considerable expense, we still have a balance in our treasury of \$133,000.

Both reports were received by

the Board and much satisfaction expressed as a result of the reports and the condition of the International Union.

A communication was received by the General President from Local Union No. 179, where some trouble existed and a few men were on strike, the local secretary-treasurer stating that the matter had been adjusted satisfactory to all.

A communication, dated February 26, was received from the New York Joint Council, asking that the charters of Locals Nos. 762, 728, 283 and 277 be revoked. In view of the fact that those local unions were not living up to the constitution and not paying their per capita tax and were retarding the progress of other local unions, the General President decided that it would be best for the Board to take up each case *seriatim*, and the first local union discussed was Local No. 762. Several communications were received from the officers of this local union, asking that they be granted a little more time in which to straighten up their affairs, promising to live up to the law and pay all their indebtedness in the near future. Also a communication was signed by the executive boards of Locals Nos. 643, 693 and 762, recommending that Local No. 762 be granted two more months in which to pay their indebtedness, said local union agreeing that if at the end of that time they cannot pay all indebtedness, that they would go over into Local No. 643 in a body.

After discussing the situation and hearing from Vice-President Cashal on the matter, it was regularly moved and seconded that Local No. 762 be given until June 1 in which to square up with the International, and that in the event of their not doing so, that the general office be instructed to revoke the charter and order the member-

ship to affiliate with Local No. 643, Funeral Drivers, of New York.

This motion was carried unanimously.

A recommendation was also received from the Carriage Drivers' Local Union, above named, that a man be appointed to work in Brooklyn for two months and endeavor to build up Local No. 762 and to encourage the membership of the independent union, No. 763, to become members of our International organization.

This recommendation was referred to the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer to do as they saw fit in the matter, but it was recommended that nothing be done until such time as it was shown whether or not Local No. 762 would keep their agreement and pay up their indebtedness.

Brother Freeman of Local No. 408, Chauffeurs, of St. Louis, appeared before the Board and stated that considerable misunderstanding existed between the Chauffeurs and Carriage Drivers in that city. The situation was discussed at considerable length and the General President was requested to go to St. Louis and try and bring about a settlement of the affair pending the next convention.

A further request of the Joint Council of New York was taken up in reference to Local No. 728. The General Secretary stated that the local was over one year in arrears to the International Union, and as per the request of the Joint Council of New York, the charter was ordered revoked.

Local No. 283, Department Store Drivers of New York City, the same action was taken.

In the case of Local No. 277, the charter was ordered revoked, as per the request of the Joint Council of New York City.

A communication was read which was signed by Locals Nos.

801 and 721, drawing boundary lines between the two organizations, boundary lines having already been agreed upon by both local unions. The General Executive Board approved said boundary lines and sanctioned agreement entered into between both local unions.

A communication was read from Local No. 617 relative to balance of back tax.

It was moved and seconded that the request be non-concurred in. Unanimous action of the Board.

Also communication from Local No. 506 relative to back tax. Moved and seconded that the same action be taken; non-concurred in the request. Vote unanimous.

Communication was read from Edwin S. Thayer, attorney-at-law of Des Moines, Iowa, claiming \$359.94 against the International Union for services rendered the strikers in Des Moines union during the last strike, nearly two years ago. He claimed that Organizer McArthur had guaranteed payment of the bill by the International Union. The General President refused to pay the bill and a communication from Organizer McArthur was read, who stated that he made no such agreement with this attorney. The matter was discussed at considerable length and laid over until the following day.

The Board adjourned at 5:30 p. m., to meet the next morning.

—Second Day's Session—

Wednesday, April 8, 1914.

The meeting was called to order by President Tobin, all members present.

The letter from the lawyer, Mr. Edwin S. Thayer, which was under discussion the previous day, was again taken up by the Board and discussed from all sides. The General Secretary-Treasurer also read a communication which he

had forwarded to Organizer McArthur, telling him that under no circumstances would the Board stand for attorneys' fees of any kind and advising him to guard against anything of this nature. This was dated January and before Organizer McArthur returned to Des Moines to take up the court cases.

The General President also read several communications pertaining to matters of this nature dating back as far as the chauffeurs' strike in St. Louis.

The general instructions given to all organizers at all times since the Boston convention are, that no attorneys' fees will be paid by the International except where the attorneys are hired by the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer.

The Board believed it was inadvisable to change this condition and endorsed the action of the General President in his communication to Attorney Thayer, and instructed the general officers, that is, the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, to have full power in the matter and see that the interests of the International are protected should the case be taken into court by Attorney Thayer, who claimed that Organizer McArthur guaranteed that the International Union would pay his bill in the trials in Des Moines.

In the case of Local No. 484 of Newark, N. J., and the Express Drivers of that city, which was taken up by the Board, the General President gave an outline of what had been done and what had been going on in the district since the last Board meeting, when the charter of Local No. 475 was revoked by the General Executive Board. Charges and counter-charges were made against the officers of Local No. 475. The express drivers of Local No. 475 retained their union, in an independ-

ent form, since the revocation of their charter. The General President stated that when Colby turned over the books to the officers of the union, that they, the officers of Local No. 475, or those who were leaders of the organization, made the statement that they had their books audited and found considerable shortage in his accounts while acting as secretary-treasurer of Local No. 475.

Vice-President Cashal wrote in claiming that although he had made recommendations favorable to Mr. Colby, and believing him to be absolutely honest at the last Board meeting, recommending even that Colby be made an organizer, from new evidence which had been forwarded to him, and upon an investigation which had been made upon his return to New York, he was satisfied that Colby was dishonest and unfaithful to his organization while acting as secretary-treasurer of Local No. 475.

The General President stated that under these circumstances he then ordered Organizer Ashton to audit the books of former Local No. 475 up to the time that Colby resigned as secretary-treasurer. He went into detail describing Organizer Ashton's report, describing conditions of the organization at that time, and the report showed that he was short in his accounts to the local union to a considerable amount. One section of the report reads as follows:

"I believe and allege that Secretary-Treasurer Colby's books are incorrect; figures show delinquency, altered accounts and incompetency, and shortage in all records."

Organizer Ashton's report showed the total shortage to be about \$2,386.23.

The General President further stated that in order to make everything absolutely sure and safe, he later ordered Auditor Briggs to

go over the books of Colby once more, and Auditor Briggs's report, which covers ten pages, is thorough, accurate and absolutely convincing. It shows wilful negligence, change in records, receipts, vouchers, and all kinds of falsifications. The experience of Auditor Briggs is such that he could not possibly be deceived, and everything points to the fact that Secretary-Treasurer Colby, while in Local No. 475, had misappropriated the funds of the organization, being short in his accounts almost two thousand dollars.

The General President also stated that he had a letter from the attorney who was defending Colby in Newark, where Colby is being tried for the embezzlement of funds by some of the former members of Local No. 475, asking that the General Executive Board defer action until after the trial. This the Board considered and deemed it impossible to postpone action in view of the fact that the case had been hanging for over a year and no settlement reached, and the Board had to proceed with the case.

The General President also read a letter which he had written to Mr. Colby and to Brother McGuire of Local No. 484, inviting them to be present at the Board meeting if they deemed it necessary, not guaranteeing their expenses, but assured them that whether they were present or not, justice would be done. To the letter forwarded to Brother McGuire an answer was received stating that it would be impossible for him to come to the Board meeting. The Board discussed the case from all sides, and after spending all day on the matter, it was regularly moved and seconded that the charter of Local No. 484 be revoked in accordance with Section 42 of the general constitution. The vote was unanimous.

It was also moved and seconded that a charter be issued to the former members of Local No. 484 upon application of membership, not including express drivers, with the distinct understanding that George A. Colby be not admitted to membership or engaged in any way by the local union, in accordance with the latter part of Section 42 of the general constitution.

In the case of the other men there who are holding an independent organization, mostly express drivers, it was decided to issue a new charter to those men covering express drivers in that district, with the distinct understanding that Mr. Cowell be refused membership in the union. Those drivers are to have absolute jurisdiction over express drivers.

—Third Day's Session—

Thursday, April 9, 1914.

Telegram received from Brother Dixon of Local No. 265, Chauffeurs, of San Francisco, asking for the endorsement of a strike in the Woodlawn Auto Company, involving fifteen men. Vice-President Casey made a report as to conditions there and recommended the endorsement of the strike, and the request was granted by unanimous vote of the Board.

Communication received from Local No. 50 of Belleville, Ill., stating that the union had been successful in getting agreements signed covering most of their membership, but that there were some men employed in stables, and also some milk drivers, that were not yet granted the increase in wages, or signed agreement had not been obtained for them.

The Board discussed the question, and on motion, which was duly seconded, it was the unanimous vote of the Board to grant the request of Local No. 50 for the sanction of a strike involving twenty men.

Secretary Hughes called the attention of the Board to a bill for car fare of General Auditor Briggs from Miles City to Chicago, amounting to about \$33.00. The matter was discussed at length by the Board. Auditor Briggs was a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention from the Chicago Federation of Labor, which convention was held in Seattle, Wash., and on his return he made side trips, etc., auditing books of local unions, and Secretary Hughes stated that he did not know whether or not he would be justified in paying the bill until he called the attention of the Board to same, in view of the fact that Auditor Briggs's transportation was paid by the Chicago Federation of Labor. However, in the discussion it was proven that Auditor Briggs was working for the International Union at the time of his return from Seattle, working his way back to Chicago, and the Board decided by unanimous vote that he was entitled to the money, and so ordered the Secretary to pay the bill.

Vice-President Casey brought up a matter pertaining to Local No. 265, Chauffeurs, of San Francisco, referred to him by Brother Dixon of that local. Secretary Hughes said that he had an appeal also from Secretary Dixon on the same matter. After discussing the subject at considerable length, being assisted by Auditor Briggs, who was present and endeavored to explain the condition leading up to the controversy, the Board decided that in view of the fact that an appeal was taken by the local union, that the entire subject matter belonged to the convention, and so ordered.

Secretary Hughes also stated a situation existing in New Orleans in Local No. 605, where the local has run behind considerably, paying per capita tax for eight or nine

months at a time on seven or ten members, which showed conclusively that one or two men there, for political or other purposes, were paying up the per capita tax of the union and that the union was not a real union. After going into the situation and looking over the books of the International Union, it was regularly moved and seconded that the charter of Local No. 605 be revoked, and that the Secretary stand instructed to notify the central body to this effect.

General Auditor Briggs's report for the month of February was read and explanations made by the General Auditor on same. The report was approved by the Board and placed on file.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the following telegram be sent to Frank H. Ray, business agent of our Commission Drivers' Union of Chicago, who was just elected on the Board of Aldermen of that city:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 9, 1914.

"Frank H. Ray, Alderman-Elect,  
Flournoy St., Ward 13, Chicago,  
Ill.:

"General Executive Board of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, in session assembled in this city, do hereby tender you our most sincere congratulations on your election to the Board of Aldermen of the city of Chicago. We deem it a distinct honor to our organization and special tribute to your services while acting as an officer of one of our local unions and to your integrity and honesty as a citizen, the vote which you received last Tuesday. While we believe that you are capable and competent to fulfill the office to which you have been elected, we hope and trust that you will do so with honor to yourself and credit to your constituents, and that at the end of your term of office your friends can look on your

administration with pride. Officially and personally we wish you continued success.

"D. J. TOBIN,  
"On behalf of General Executive Board."

The by-laws of Local No. 772 was read before the Board by the General President. Many objections were raised to several sections of same, but the Board decided that we had no power to alter any of said sections, but instructed the General President to advise the local that in the judgment of the Board many sections could be changed which would be beneficial to the local union. This was not compulsory, however, on the part of the local.

The General President was instructed to not endorse the section which contained two classes of dues for the membership.

A communication was read from the Hudson County Joint Council of New Jersey, requesting that the General President, or the General Executive Board, instruct Local No. 617 and Local No. 641 to re-affiliate with the Joint Council, as they had withdrawn. Several communications were read on this matter. The communication from the Council, on motion duly made and seconded, was ordered to be received and placed on file.

Several communications that were received were read to the Board from the New Jersey district pertaining to the council, some locals stating that they could not very well remain in affiliation with said council owing to the fact that the council was charging high fees and paying said fees toward the salary of John J. Jennings, who was expelled by the International Union; also that Ed Mason was president of the council of Hudson county and held membership in Bayonne, which is outside of Hudson county, and who was not actively engaged at the craft, but

owned and operated picture show houses.

A general discussion arose in the Board as to what was best to be done in this situation, relative to the condition of the council in New Jersey, and it was moved and seconded that the charter of the Hudson County Joint Council be revoked. The motion was carried unanimously.

It was regularly moved and seconded that a charter be re-issued whenever in the judgment of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer they deemed it necessary.

The motion carried.

—Fourth Day's Session—

Friday, April 10, 1914.

The first matter coming before the General Executive Board was a telegram which was read by the General President from Local Union No. 25 of Boston, asking for the sanction of a strike in the Cheney Express Company.

The Board voted on the matter and it was the unanimous action that the request be granted.

The General President read a communication from Brother King of Cleveland, which stated that considerable progress was being made by the Ice Teamsters of that city and that he had already signed with some companies.

The communication was read and placed on file.

The General President made a general report of the strike in Seattle, dealing extensively with the situation there, stating that during the convention of the American Federation of Labor both Secretary Hughes and himself had several interviews with the team owners and were successful in obtaining an agreement which every one expected would settle the strike, but after the above-named officers left the city of Seattle the team owners broke

their own agreements. He went on to describe conditions in the Northwest, and that the strike in Seattle means success for our organization in that district if we win, but if we lose it will mean victory for the Employers' Association and the destruction of our unions in that section; also stating that he wanted a further expression from the General Executive Board as to the payment of strike benefits, believing that, in his judgment, strike benefits ought to be paid, or rather continued, owing to the seriousness of the situation.

He also stated that we had already paid forty-two weeks' strike benefits, amounting to \$11,770.00; that this was the longest strike in which the International Union ever paid strike benefits, and finished by saying that it was the first time in the history of the International where it could continue a strike for so long and pay strike benefits.

Secretary Hughes also gave an account of his experience while in Seattle dealing with the strike situation and of his attending the meetings of the employing team owners, where promises were made by several team owners that the strike would be settled and of their failure to keep their promises.

Vice-President Casey described the strike situation from its inception, dealing with the history of the labor movement in that section of the country and going into detail as to the injunction proceedings brought against the organization, winding up by saying that a movement was now being started there, headed by the mayor of the city, which, in his judgment, would be the means of bringing about a settlement, and finished by recommending that strike benefits be continued.

On motion made and seconded, it was decided that strike benefits be continued until the fight in Seat-

tle is ended, and the General President was instructed to wire Business Agent Green to this effect.

The motion was unanimously carried by the Board and the General President sent the following telegram:

"Indianapolis, Ind., April 10, 1914.

"C. W. Green, Care Labor Temple,  
Seattle, Wash.:

"Executive Board in session assembled unanimously endorse a continuation of your strike until honorable settlement has been obtained by local union and men returned to work and pledged continued financial support of International, no matter how long strike lasts. The Board also extends to the membership of our local union and the trades movement in general our sincere appreciation for the manner in which your strike has been conducted and hope for a speedy and honorable settlement of same.

D. J. TOBIN,  
"On behalf of General Executive  
Board."

Communication from the Ice Drivers of Minneapolis was read at the request of Vice-President Geary, where they ask for financial assistance to organize the unorganized teamsters of Minneapolis.

After a general discussion of the matter it was decided that we could not grant financial assistance to newly organized men and we could not at this time send in an organizer to that city, as we had only five organizers, who were busy handling strikes throughout the country and we could not afford to put on any more organizers for the time being. This was the decision of the Board after looking at the situation from all sides.

It was regularly moved and seconded by the General Executive Board that the General Secretary-Treasurer procure conveyances to take the General Executive Board

through the city of Indianapolis and show them the points of interest connected with the city. The General Secretary procured two automobiles with union chauffeurs, and for two hours the members of the Board were shown the different points of interest in the city of Indianapolis.

The Board reconvened at 4 o'clock.

The General President brought to the attention of the General Executive Board the fact that the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union adopted a resolution in their convention instructing their General Secretary, Wm. Dobson, to call together all the International officers in this city for the purpose of discussing the advisability of establishing a trade union national bank.

The General President asked the General Executive Board what action they desired to take on this matter, explaining that during the strike most all of the national banks in Indianapolis, in which our moneys were deposited, had in their directorship prominent members of the Employers' Association, also that the moneys of the International Unions, with headquarters in Indianapolis, were the means of keeping many of the enemies of labor in business. He made a lengthy statement as to the conditions surrounding the monetary system in Indianapolis, also going into detail, showing that the eight International Unions had in their several treasuries in the neighborhood of two million dollars, and also stating that an expert banker had informed him that the greatest opportunity was offered trade unions by the establishment of a bank of their own; that during labor troubles the bank could refuse to lend money to the enemies of labor unless they settled, and that the money could earn at least from 4½ to 5½ per cent. The General President stated that it would

necessitate the purchase of about ten thousand dollars' worth of stock in order to establish a capitalization of one hundred hundred thousand dollars, so as to obtain a charter for a national bank, and the bank could issue bank notes, reading Trade Union National Bank, or a similar name, and finished by recommending that the Board instruct the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer to take part in this undertaking if the other International Unions desired to take it up.

After considerable discussion from all sides it was decided that in view of the fact that there was no provision in our constitution that empowered the officers to purchase any bonds, even trade union bonds, that it would be advisable not to take any part in the undertaking until the next convention had discussed same.

A motion to this effect was adopted by the Board.

Other matters of importance brought to the attention of the Board by the General President were discussed, but they were not on official communications. The discussion took on the appearance of a general talk on affairs pertaining to the International Union as to how to build up our International Union in the future and protect ourselves against the mistakes made in the past. Each member of the Board discussed the conditions in his locality, and this finished the business of the meeting of one of the most important Board sessions ever held by the International Executive Board.

At 6 o'clock Friday evening, April 10, a motion was made and duly seconded that the Board meeting stand adjourned, subject to the call of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, with the distinct understanding that no Board meeting be called unless it was absolutely necessary.

Motion carried unanimously.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**O**NE by one the great men of labor are passing away from the active field in which they have made their mark and in which they did so much for those they represented.

We noticed of late that John Mitchell has been appointed by Governor Glynn as a member of the New York Workmen's Compensation Commission. There was no more sincere or influential individual in the labor movement; possessing the courage of a lion and the ability necessary to back up that courage. Mitchell made the miners' union one of the most powerful labor organizations in this country. He worked for the miners night and day until he secured for those human individuals under the ground the right to live as free men. His fight in the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania will go down in history's pages as one of the greatest struggles that the labor movement has ever witnessed.

He has now left us and is going to work for the State of New York. We know that he will be of material benefit to the toilers there in administering the compensation law, but we can ill-afford to have men like Mitchell leave the labor movement, and it is too bad that the toilers cannot realize the necessity of keeping such men as Mitchell in their chain of leaders, because we need such men now more than ever before.

James M. Lynch, for several years the president of the International Typographical Union, has also been employed by the State of New York as its labor commissioner. His work in the printers' union made that organization the foremost union in the world. The printers already miss this man. They are today without a leader. In all of their membership they will have a hard time to duplicate him, but while working for them his efforts were sometimes misunderstood and the criticism of his administration was bitter and severe. Results, however, speak for themselves and his ability has become recognized throughout the nation to such an extent that the foremost men of our country recognize him as a master-mind.

Two great men have left our fold. There are several others that we also could mention, and the question that presents itself to us is this—why is it that if the states or nation, or large employers, find it beneficial to employ our leaders at large salaries, and consider them cheap at any price, for no reason other than purely for their ability—why is it that the trade union movement cannot afford to keep those men, because if there is anything we lack today it is able, qualified, honest leadership? It is almost impossible to find in the labor movement the right kind of a man for leader. In our International today we are short of organizers because it is so hard to find the proper kind. We are short of material in our locals to make the right kind of officers—men who are possessed of the average ability and honesty to lead the membership to victory with the proper exercising of conservative methods. Men who are knaves and play to the galleries are not the kind of men that the labor movement can afford to elect to office, or to

employ. We have plenty of would-be leaders in the labor movement, but very few real masters, who have the best interests of the majority at heart and who are sufficiently unselfish to make the sacrifices demanded by the labor movement of the country, also who have within them the ability to command the confidence of the membership.

As stated above, it seems to the writer, we are getting to the point where we are going to be short of the kind of men of the Mitchell and Lynch type necessary to lead us to victory. A great deal of the dead-wood remains in the labor movement in the shape of leadership, but the real live, active, energetic, able, honest leaders are one by one dropping away from us and are entering other employment, where more peace of mind prevails and where their services will be more thoroughly appreciated. It would be well for the unionists to give this matter some serious thought.

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**A** WORD to the wise is sufficient. This is an old saying. Let it be understood, therefore, that this is a pretty bad year as far as work is concerned, and at this writing, when conditions seem thoroughly disturbed in Mexico, the local union that can avoid trouble and that is not looking for a fight with its employers at the drop of the hat, is the union that is going to mean something to its membership in the near future. I was reading in the paper the other day that the railroads and the steel mills, and several other industries, are threatening reductions in wages. This brings us back to the condition existing in 1907 and in 1893. Look out! Guard well against a reduction in wages. Do not consider it for one moment. Our wages are low enough now. Fight, if necessary, to prevent it, but also remember that this is a year when it would be pretty good judgment to hold on to what you have and wait for a more bountiful season before entering into a conflict that might endanger your present holding.

That is true; we are organized for the purpose of raising our wages and shortening the hours of labor; but it is also true that there are two sides to the question, and that if an employer is doing very little business or doing it at a very small profit, consideration should be given those facts, and although we have men who jump up at the meetings of our local and explain to us this, that or the other thing, about laws and rules and parliamentary procedure, the best rule to adopt at all times is the rule of common-sense. This rule will bring us more and better results than those contained in the doctrine advocated by the radicals.

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**N**O doubt you will read carefully the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. Perhaps you will not understand why it is that the Executive Board agrees and disagrees on certain subjects referred to them. Perhaps you think that the Executive Board is only a matter of form, and perhaps you think that it amounts to nothing except that it is required by the constitution to have such a board. We will not attempt to disabuse your mind of the fact that some Executive Boards in the past have been matter-of-form institutions, but let me say to you in all sincerity, that the Executive Board

of our International Union at the present time is entirely different; every member of that institution feels the weight of the responsibility devolving upon him in dealing with the questions that confront the Board at its meetings as if their lives were dependent upon their decisions. To some of our unions who can only see conditions in their own particular district this statement may appear exaggerated, but, nevertheless, it is true and the judicious, conscientious manner in which questions involving our International Union are handled can be answered safely by the fact that the present condition of our International Union speaks for the management of that institution. Members on the Board disagree, and disagree to an extent that it is sometimes hard to understand how they can see things at a different angle and finally become reconciled to a certain decision, but this result obtains because of the fact that they are men who can disagree, but can do so honestly and are trade unionists sufficiently strong to be governed by a majority action. The members of the Board each come from a different part of the country and they bring to each meeting of the Board their experiences from their several districts. Therefore, the Board has at hand direct information of conditions existing throughout the country, almost as well as the President of the United States has conditions from all quarters of the country at his finger's end in his office at Washington. At this last session of the Board they were forced to revoke the charters of certain local unions in a certain district. There is nothing more painful for the Board to do than to revoke a charter, but as the parent is sometimes forced to chastise its child, so it is with the General Executive Board, they are sometimes forced to chastise a local union that wilfully and flagrantly disobeys our laws. Therefore, we feel that the standing of our International depends on the quality of its membership. The strength of the International is not judged by its numerical standing, but by the kind of men that compose the membership. Finances and membership help to make an organization strong, but better than all this is the quality, the honesty and the faithfulness of the membership enrolled. It is better for our union not to exist at all than to exist under a condition where the majority are not of the clean kind, and this International of ours will continue to enforce discipline and a respect for law and order with a faithful adherence to the principle of honesty as long as the present officers constitute the General Executive Board.

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**T**HE General President, while visiting in St. Louis on a matter referred to him for attention by the General Executive Board, at its last session, stayed in that city for a day or two so that he might have an opportunity of attending the meeting of the Joint Council, and for the benefit of our membership who live hundreds of miles away from St. Louis, he desires to say that nothing ever in his official capacity, including his trip to the coast, gave him more pleasure than the condition in which he found our unions in that vicinity. The meeting of the council was encouraging to him and speaks volumes for what has taken place in that city within the last few years, taking into consideration the fact that when he was elected to office there was not in the entire city of St. Louis one member affiliated with

our International organization. One of his first efforts after taking office was to obtain a meeting whereby we could again secure the affiliation of those unions, and this settlement was obtained two years after our Boston convention. We were successful in chartering several unions in St. Louis, but a certain man was leader in that district who was anything but faithful to the trust reposed in him, and for a time we, in this office, felt as though we would have been better off never to have secured the affiliation of any of the unions in that district. However, we started in to clean up, and although it was hard and dangerous work, work that necessitated nerve and courage, we are proud to say that the results obtained were worth the efforts put forth.

One of our splendid local unions in St. Louis, viz., Local Union No. 600, has a membership of over one thousand. At the time of the settlement with this union, when it re-affiliated, it had about three hundred members, and its principal officer at that time paid per capita tax when he felt like it. Today it is as fine a local union as anyone could wish to have affiliated with an International organization. In the meantime they have increased their wages, bettered their general conditions and peace and harmony prevails. All of the other local unions are also prospering beyond expectations. The report of the several local unions at the meeting of the Joint Council was indeed encouraging and elevating. There is also an effort being made by the council to organize the unorganized, and for this purpose of organization a special assessment was levied by the council. Every officer of our unions in St. Louis and vicinity are working hand in hand with one another for the common purpose of organizing the teamsters and chauffeurs in that district, and let it be said in passing, that unless local unions and the officers work together the beneficial results necessary cannot be obtained. All honor is due to the officers of the local unions in St. Louis, as well as to the officers of the Joint Council and to Vice-President Murphy for the condition now prevailing in that city.

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### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Having been a long time since I have written for the Journal, I wish to state that Local No. 705 has been successful in gaining a five-dollar-per-month increase for drivers and chauffeurs of the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Oil Company and other oil companies of this city, with better conditions. Although the increase may not seem so great, the mere fact that they have recognized our organization by granting the above increase is a victory in itself, this

being the first one we have ever presented to them, and we hope for better success in the future.

I also wish to state that in view of the fact that the death rate has been so great in the past year, the members thought it advisable to raise the monthly dues from 60 cents to 75 cents, beginning the first day of June, 1914.

With best wishes of all members of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. of A., I remain,

Fraternally,

HARRY HANSON,  
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 705.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Have been reading with care your editorials in the monthly Magazine, and I want to congratulate you on your able manner in which you are trying to educate the rank and file of our movement. If we did a little more thinking for ourselves instead of letting others think for us we could have a movement that we all could be proud of.

I am pleased to write that teamsters and chauffeurs of Philadelphia are awakening to the realization that without organization they will never advance, so they are coming into the local unions very rapidly, and it is my opinion when the American Federation of Labor's convention opens in Philadelphia and you and your co-delegates arrive, you will be surprised to see a strong organization of teamsters and chauffeurs. During convention week a labor demonstration will be held to show the strength of the movement in our city. It is my hope that the teamsters and chauffeurs will outnumber all others in line. All our local unions here have live men on the firing line, and this is what counts in the long run, so when organizers visit our city they will not have to tell us why the local unions in other cities are so strong. But they will have to change their stories, and when they go to New York and Chicago they will have to tell them how strong our International movement is in Philadelphia.

We have the Labor Forward Movement here and the committees from the many trades of our central body are doing noble work for

this movement in general so as to have Philadelphia second to none in the country. I believe all our unions in the International should start a campaign of education among the unorganized teamsters and chauffeurs throughout the country, so that when our next convention convenes in the Golden State of the Union we will be the largest International in the American Federation of Labor, for the organization that I have the honor to represent, which is but a little over a year old, has a union shop agreement with a hundred per cent. organization. This can be done with every local union throughout the country if they will study the constitution and advice of our General President, who will guide any local union to a successful agreement with their employer and success will crown their efforts.

Fraternally yours,  
ALEX A. MAGUIRE,  
Bus. Representative, Taxicab Operators, Local 477, Phila., Pa.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It has been a long time since I have corresponded with you. I am glad to say that I am now back in the harness again with the new Local Union 607, Van Teamsters and Helpers, which is doing well at present, far better than I expected when we organized last fall. With business dull and at that time employers antagonistic to us, we had an uphill fight of it, but through the persistent efforts of Brothers D. J. Murphy and Thos. E. Coyne

of Locals 709 and 751 and Brothers M. D. Shea and H. A. Marshall, president and vice-president of our local, and a few other loyal brothers, we have built up a very promising local union. We have an agreement signed and a good wage scale for three years and nine months with the largest storage warehouse men in this city, men who fought us off of the old Local Union 755 to a standstill and practically put us out of business in 1907. It looks good to see the Van Teamsters and Helpers wearing union monthly buttons again. We have a closed shop agreement. I wish to state here an experience that I had with one of the employers who fought us the hardest in our last strike of 1904. I called up on the telephone and asked him for a job. He told me that if I was one of the crowd (meaning a union man) he could give me work, but if I was not that he would not employ me. He also told me that after the 15th of this month every man in his employ must belong to our local union, and there are others of the same opinion among the employers here.

Now, Brother Tobin, I do not wish to consume too much of your valuable time, but I hope that you will publish this letter in next month's Magazine to let the teamsters throughout the country know what a few determined men can do.

Fraternally yours,  
JOS. L. COVINGTON,  
Rec. Sec. L. U. 607.

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### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We are not like all local unions, as we appreciate the good and careful work of our officers at headquarters. As a rule, the general officers are always receiving criticism from some of the local unions because

they do not like this or that, but not so with Local No. 710. We appreciate very much how they have raked and scraped and saved to get the amount of money we have at this time in our general treasury, and the members of Local No. 710 voted to send a vote of thanks to the general office after hearing the amount read off at our last regular meeting March 22, 1914, and they are well pleased with the conduct and work at our general office. Think of it! • In 1907, at, and after the Boston convention, we were in debt and today we have in the general office nearly \$134,000 to the good. That is a record that cannot be beaten. We owe no one anything, so why should people criticise and kick. Any person who is continually kicking and criticising is not a good union man and he is not working for the best interests of the organization of which he is a member and he should cut it out if he intends to help make the organization he may have the honor to represent a success.

We feel proud of the last quarterly report and cannot speak too highly of it, and I only hope that other local unions will feel the same and give credit where it belongs and give our two general officers at least some little encouragement for their good work. It seems to me that when our ex-president (Mr. Con. Shea) was in the office he received as much credit as does the present President and we never had a dollar to speak of and he was just as well thought of, too, by some people, but not so by Local No. 710, and it should not be so. We believe and know that we have two men at our general office that work in harmony with each other and get along well, and are honest in all of their doings, and try to do everything possible for the differ-

ent local unions, especially if the local unions live up to the laws of the International Union, which every local union should do. That is what the law is made for and I believe in it and the strict enforcement of the law.

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. F. GOLDEN, Sec.

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### CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am mailing you under separate cover mailing list with additions and proper corrections with hopes of reaching you in time for the April issue of the Journal. I also wish to state that we have been fortunate in being granted an increase of \$5.00 per month for all tank wagon and can wagon drivers and chauffeurs employed by the Standard Oil Company; also conditions as specified in the agreement with the exception of a few small stations, which will be taken care of in the near future by said company.

With best wishes, I remain,  
Fraternally yours,  
HARRY HANSON.

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March 28, 1914.

Mr. Harry Hanson, 324 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your mailing list for the Journal, and if possible corrections will be made and Journal sent to the addresses enclosed.

I also wish to congratulate you and the members of your executive board for the splendid work you have done in behalf of the Oil Wagon Drivers. It seems to me that this is a matter that deserves publication, as it will be of great

encouragement to our membership throughout the country where none of the oil wagon drivers hold membership in the union. I will, therefore, take the liberty, unless you advise me to the contrary, or unless you send in another letter stating the case more fully, of publishing this communication of yours in the May issue of our Journal, which goes to press on or about April 20, as I know it will be the means of bringing a great deal of pleasure to our membership scattered all over the country. What I would like best would be for you to write a letter stating the case in detail about the strike in the Standard Oil, also stating the increase in wages obtained as a result of their affiliation with your local union.

With kindest regards, I am,  
Fraternally yours,  
DANIEL J. TOBIN,  
General President.

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### NEWTON, IA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am writing you a few lines to be published in the Journal and wish to state that Local No. 232, which is not a year old yet, is progressing every day in membership. We had a hard row of stumps to go over, for this is a non-union town, but we hope to make a union town out of it the way we are growing. We haven't got the transfer drivers in yet, but hope to. We have had a hard time to get some of the offices filled with officers that would take an interest in it, but we have the right kind in now. We meet the first and last Tuesday night of each month.

I guess this is all at present.  
Fraternally yours,  
DELBERT C. EATON,  
Sec.-Treas. No. 232.

Organizer McArthur has tendered his resignation as an organizer of the International Union. He has accepted a position as foreman for the Ice Companies of Peoria, Ill., where he will make his residence. He has already signed a contract with the Ice Companies. He has been in the employment of the International Union constantly since October, 1907.

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Local union officers should endeavor to explain in as patient a manner as possible the laws governing our International Union to the rank and file of their union. Local union officers are entrusted with the responsibility and care of the organization and are elected because of their honesty and ability to fill the chairs of the local unions, and they ought to be the leaders and should at all times guard against any feeling that might prevail toward violating the laws of the International Union or of the local union itself. When explaining they ought to realize that the rank and file are not always thoroughly acquainted with the situation and that if they understood thoroughly the trade union movement, the membership would not make the mistakes they sometimes make, resulting very often in destroying the original purpose of the organization.

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Nature never intended that man should be a slave, but sometimes nature is not responsible for the condition existing, as the individual himself is to blame for his surrounding circumstances and very often of his own free will makes himself a slave for his employer because of his refusal to become a member of an organization of labor.

**Official Magazine**  
**OF THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD**  
**of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,**  
**STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS**  
**OF AMERICA**

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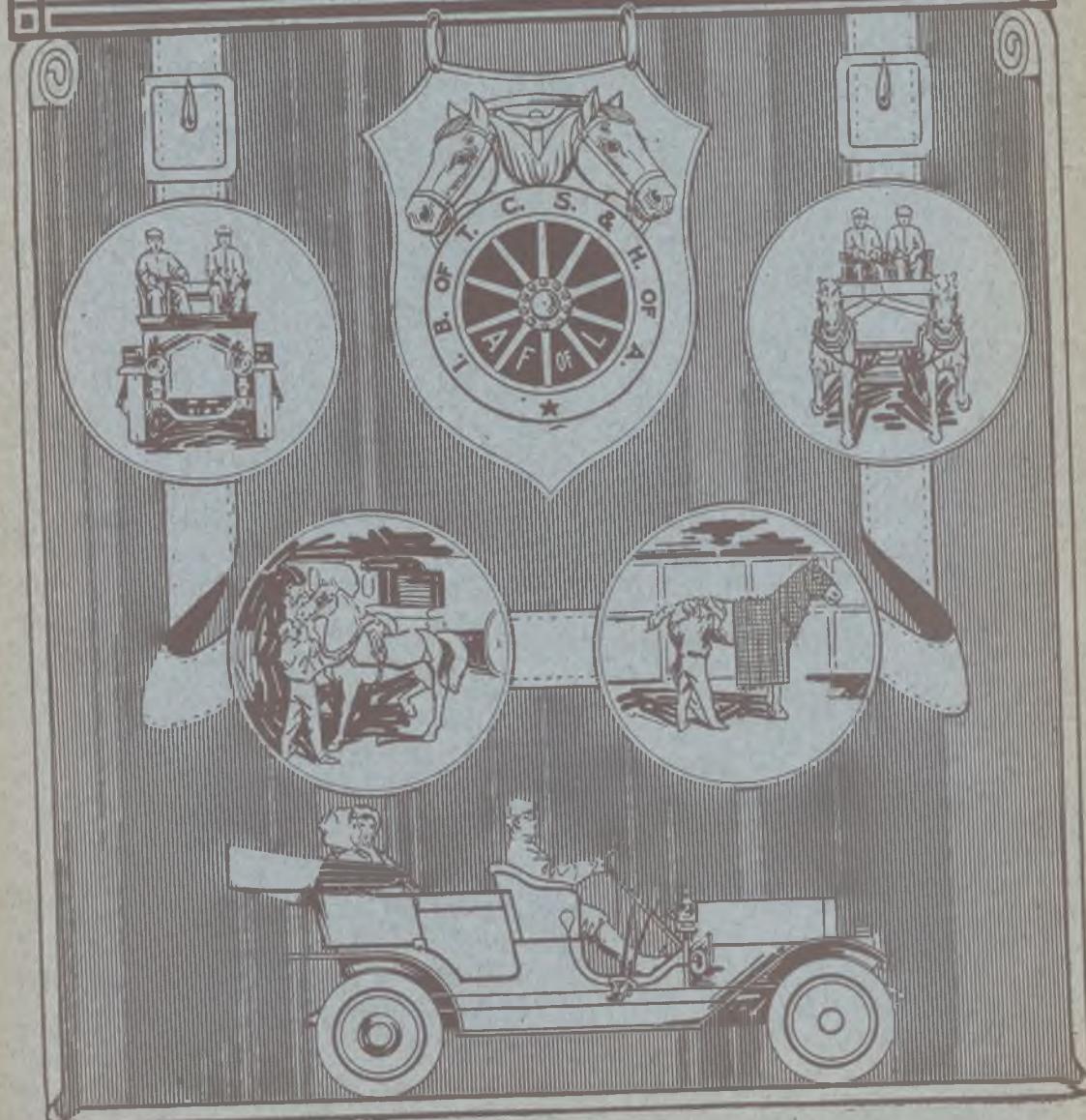
## THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

JUNE, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



The General Executive Board has endorsed a strike for Local No. 607 and Local No. 600 of St. Louis. The officers report that they believe that it will not be necessary to strike. Up to this writing the strike has not taken place. Let us hope that the committee in charge will be able to reach an agreement without a strike.

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Any member who is not now receiving the Journal at his home each month has no one to blame but himself. It costs him nothing. All he has to do is to get his Secretary-Treasurer to send in his name and address to the General Office and the Journal will be mailed promptly to his home address until such time as we are notified to the contrary. If you move from one house to another be sure and notify us of your change of address.

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You are bound morally and otherwise to pay your dues on the first day of each month; not for the past month but for the current month. Local Unions are also supposed to pay their per capita tax on the first day of each month, or as near the first of the month as possible for that same month. Promptness is a habit and this gift can easily be acquired if the least effort is made by the officers and members of our local unions. It looks as though it is carelessness, negligence, or a loose way of doing business for a member to allow his dues to run two or three months, or for a local to allow its per capita tax to lapse, because it could be done just as well first as last. It would also be well for members, if they could afford it to pay two or three months' dues in advance. They would be so much ahead and if anything like a lay-off happened to come along, or sickness, the member would be that much ahead by having his dues paid. All these matters are worthy of consideration.

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Greater effort should be made by the members to attend the meetings of their local union. We are continually preaching this doctrine and each man should endeavor to do his share. Greater effort should also be made by the officers of the local unions to aid in encouraging the members to attend the meetings, although a good member needs no encouragement. If it could be arranged, speakers from the central body should be procured now and then to address the members. Any organizer of any craft who happens to be in the district should be invited to visit the local meetings and speak to the members. Something should be done to keep up the interest during times of peace as well as during the days of war.

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I have never known a man who was continually back in his dues who ever amounted to anything. He is weak in some way. You will nearly always find him owing bills around in the neighborhood in which he lives, or he will be found careless about his work. Promptness is the distinct outward quality of the man who is careful about his home and about his work.

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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ARE SCUM OF THE EARTH



REPUTABLE detective formerly in the United States secret service, testified several years ago that, as a class, the detectives were "the scum of the earth. . . There is not one out of ten that wouldn't commit murder; that you could not hire to commit murder or any other crime."

A detective named Le Vin declared before the Industrial Commission of the United States that there were detective agencies where men could employ thugs to beat up anybody. A few years ago the late Magistrate Henry Steinert grew very indignant in court over the shooting of a young lad by these special officers.

"I think it an outrage," he declared, "that the police commissioner is enabled to furnish police power to these special officers, many of them thugs, men out of work, some of whom would commit murder for two dollars. Most of the arrests which have been made by these men have been absolutely unwarranted. In nearly every case one of these special officers had first pushed a gun into the prisoner's face. The shooting last night, when a boy was killed, shows the result of giving power to such men. It is a shame and a disgrace to the police department of the city that such conditions are allowed to exist."

All this is pretty straight evidence of the character of the men employed by the American Mafia. And when we realize that one agency has constantly in its employ over 5,000 of these men and that another agency asserts that in one very minor strike in New York City it supplied over 1,000 guards, one may gain some conception of how extensive the ramifications of the Mafia are. A number of agencies have been in the business for forty years. And, from the testimony taken by various United States commissions, it is clear that there are hundreds of these agencies, each of them employing hundreds and sometimes thousands of men. Before the recent inquiry into the conditions in West Virginia made by the United States Senate, an agent of the Mafia testified that in the Mills Hotel of New York there are hundreds of strike-breakers, ready to go any moment to any part of the country.

"All I have to do," he declared, "is to go to Mills Hotel No. 1 and put my hands up this way and whistle twice . . . and Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleeker street, will be emptied in two minutes, every one rushing down with his package. They won't ask any questions but 'When can we leave?' That is the main question. They know it is a strike on. That is what they are doing there. In Thirty-sixth street, up-town, there must be 60 or 70 per cent. strike-breakers there. If not, engaged in gumshoe work or what they call detective work, and so on."

The character of these professional strike-breakers was made very clear a few years ago in an annual report of the Chicago & Great Western railway.

"To man the shops and round-houses," says the report, "the company was compelled to resort to professional strike-breakers, a class of men who are willing to

work during the excitement and dangers of personal injury which attend strikes, but who refuse to work longer than the excitement and dangers last. . . . Perhaps 10 per cent. of the first lot of strike-breakers were fairly good mechanics, but fully 90 per cent. knew nothing about machinery and had to be gotten rid of. To get rid of such men, however, is easier said than done.

"The first batch which was discharged, consisting of about 100 men, refused to leave the barricade, made company's barricade, and, producing guns and knives, refused to budge. The company's fighting men, after a day or two, forced them out of the barricade and into a special train, which carried them under guard to Chicago."

Here was one gang of hired thugs, the company's fighting men, called into service to fight another gang, the company's strike-breakers.

Evidently the gunmen of America are pretty dangerous individuals even for the American capitalists to deal with, and in time they become as troublesome to the big corporations as the mercenaries of the Middle Ages eventually became to the dukes and princes of that time. It may be that large employers will find that the support of a Mafia is in the end more costly than to pay hard-working men decent wages, and it is not unreasonable to think that the time may come when to deal with the Mafia will be a far more troublesome matter than to deal with the unions. Certainly, the Mafia is becoming a very rich and powerful institution. It is probably that it has constantly in its employ more men than are enlisted in the regular army of the United States. To support such an army means the levying of a heavy tribute on American industry. — Robert Hunter.

# EDITORIAL.

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

## "THERE IS A REASON"

Why C. W. Post blew his brains out with a rifle in Santa Barbara, Cal., on May 9, the first reason that comes to our mind is that he must have gone "nutty" from eating too much grape nuts. This man was the most bitter enemy of labor and the trade union movement that this country ever produced. He spent at least \$200,000.00 a year for space in all of the leading newspapers of the country for the publication of his news articles in the news columns denouncing labor unions and calling labor leaders thieves, murderers and grafters. The language he used in the newspaper columns, for which he paid fabulous prices, was the most scurrilous that could be imagined. A street-corner orator of the worst kind could not use the billingsgate of Post. You will remember about two years ago the Collier Publishing Company, the publishers of the Collier weekly magazine, brought suit against Post for making charges against the Collier's magazine that were untrue. The Collier publication stated that the advertisements of the Postum Cereal Company were fake advertisements, or advertisements that misrepresented the article itself and refused to run the advertisements of Post and his postum. Post went around making statements in several places that the Collier Publishing Company were trying to hold him up, in other words, were using extortionate methods and that he withdrew his advertisements from the Collier magazine. Collier brought suit against Post. His whole history was dug up. They showed in the suit that the testimonials of the doctors which he used in his advertisements were absolutely false and that the doctors were fakers who on their own evidence received \$10.00 for each testimonial and were never real doctors. The evidence disclosed the life of Post. He was, in his early days, all kinds of a faker. One of the statements he made in his advertisements was that postum and some more of his cereals were the only safe foods to be used by any person suffering from appendicitis. Expert medical testimony produced by the Collier Publishing Company proved conclusively that any kind of a cereal, or many of the cereals that Post advertised were absolutely dangerous to any person suffering from the above-mentioned ailment. The jury having charge of the case returned a verdict for the full amount, with costs, to the Collier Publishing Company. The amount sued for was \$50,000.00.

The reason we mention this slight part of Post's history is because of the fact that many prominent newspapers throughout the country have, since the death of Post, pictured him as being one of the greatest men of our country. Giving a sketch of his life, they say that he was a wonderful man who apparently had done wonderful things, when in truth, the fact is, he was a genuine bluff, a quack doctor who played on the credulity of the people by false advertisements and accumulated millions of dollars which he extracted from the ignorant public of our country, who seem to fall for anything that is largely advertised. It is customary to speak in respect of the dead. There seems to be an im-

pression on the minds of the public that none but good things ought to be said of those who have passed away, but we would be untrue to ourselves; it would be a false and untruthful position for us to take, if we tried to speak kindly of the men who never said anything but the most cruel things about every man who was a member of the trade union movement. A few weeks before his death Post was rushed to Rochester, Minn., in his special train (mind you, he owned a special train) for examination by physicians there. They thought at the time that he was suffering from appendicitis, but it seems as though the doctors were mistaken, and the papers say that at the time of his death he was suffering from an internal malady, which they do not mention, but which throws out to the writer the idea that it must be cancer, and, of course, we know that cancer of the stomach, or intestinal cancer of any kind, is practically incurable. Post realized his condition and in a fit of discouragement had secreted a rifle in his room, placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth and with his foot pulled the trigger and blew his head off. Now if he was suffering either from appendicitis or cancer, it is a very poor recommendation for the foods which he advertised so extensively, and of which undoubtedly he must have consumed considerable. The Postum Company of which he was the head, manufactured grape nuts, commonly called "gripe nuts," postum and post toasties and several others. They are located at Battle Creek, Mich.

Understand that the evidence submitted in the case of Collier vs. Post, that the advertisements which Collier refused to publish stated distinctly that grape nuts and the several other foods manufactured by Post, were the only safe foods that might be consumed by persons suffering from appendicitis, then note the result of said foods on Mr. Post himself.

Two of the greatest enemies that labor ever had, who were very active a few years ago, viz., Mr. Post and Mr. VanCleve, have passed away. After all it reminds us of the foolishness of individuals who try to bring about conditions that are absolutely impossible. A few years ago from one end of the country to the other, VanCleve and Post were raging like raving maniacs, denouncing the American Federation of Labor and all trade unions as a menace to our civilized country. We told them then, and we repeat it now, that the labor movement would live and be stronger and continue to live after they were gone, because it was founded on the principles of justice. The man who succeeded VanCleve as president of the Buck Stove and Range Company, Mr. Gardner, made a statement at the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor, wherein he said, or practically said, that the greatest injury that could be done the Buck Stove and Range Company was the fight in which it was engaged with the American Federation of Labor, which was brought about by VanCleve. The concern lost over half of its business, it destroyed a splendid institution that will never again recover the trade it lost, was the statement that Mr. Gardner made, and he asked that the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor try to help his concern by advertising the fact that he and the Buck Stove and Range Company had squared up all its labor difficulties and were trying to regain the confidence of the public which it had lost and the good-will of the working people of the nation. Post ruined himself physically and mentally fighting an unjust fight. Why should we mourn the death of either Mr. Post or Mr. VanCleve?

They fought against the things which we stand for and fight for—the principles of humanity.

"Away with them."

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LOCAL unions have local autonomy over their funds. The International Union does not desire to control the funds of local unions. However, if the International Executive Board believes that the funds are being squandered or that men have been voting themselves money without sufficient reason, or that officers have been influencing the men to vote presents to the officers, or if the International believes that there is any other unnecessary leakage or wrong doing relative to the funds, the International has the power to take charge of the local union and its funds and appoint a receiver or trustee to handle the affairs of the union until it is straightened out for the benefit of the rank and file, but the International has no intention of owning or controlling the funds, except while a controversy exists and only in case of extreme necessity. Therefore, if a union, by a large majority vote, decided to do something that will cause the expenditure of a certain sum of money for an honest purpose, the International has no power to prevent the local union from doing so. If the International Union believes that the secretary-treasurer, or any other officer, is dishonest or wrong, the International Executive Board has the power to order the man removed from that office, even without a trial. We have had a case of this kind recently in one of our local unions, and we took immediate action for the benefit of the members of the union. Let it be distinctly understood that wherever we find that a local officer who is working continuously for the union and is continuously becoming intoxicated, and that he is handling the funds of the union, that the International Office is not going to allow that condition to remain; that we are going to prohibit drunkards from handling our moneys and from trying to transact business for the local. A man cannot do business and be continually under the influence of liquor. We are not preaching temperance. We are not preaching or trying to force prohibition. We merely say that we have found from experience, throughout the country, that men who are under the influence of liquor all the time can not be trusted to transact business and can not be trusted with the funds of a local union, and our International must protect the union even against itself, because sometimes we find that a majority of the members of the union are with this individual, because he is a good fellow who spends the money of the union in treating his friends and then plays off the martyr. It is better to have no union at all than to have a union that is run by persons who are dishonest, who are intemperate, who as a result of intemperance are thoroughly incompetent to handle matters of any kind. What we want to call to the attention of our membership and especially to our officers, is, we want to see receipts in the hands of the local union for all moneys paid out. See to it that all bills that are to be paid out are brought before the meeting and approved by the majority attending the meeting. See to it that there is a receipt for every dollar paid out, even for the salary of officers, they should sign a receipt. We have an instance in one of our local organizations where within a year over eleven thousand dollars was paid out for benefits and other purposes in one month but there is not in the office of the local union one receipt for the money paid out or was one receipt ever

signed for any of this money, with the exception of the money sent to the International Union for per capita tax and supplies. For the protection of the officers and for the protection of the union men themselves, receipts should be obtained for all moneys paid out. The International Union will not pay out one dollar to any person, no matter who he is, without his signing a receipt for same. Local unions should do likewise. You can not prove your honesty, no matter how honest you may be, if you have not the signature of all individuals to whom money was paid by the local union. It is all very well to say, "we could not possibly obtain the signature of the individuals themselves." This is not so, for the signatures can be obtained if an effort is made, and excuses of this kind are usually made by a person who is dishonest and who wants to cover up his tracks of dishonesty, and sometimes the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. Therefore, we advise unions in the future to have receipts signed for all moneys paid out by the local union.

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**W**E have heard a great deal about the war in Colorado as a result of the miners' strike. Perhaps many of our members do not know the exact situation there or the cause of the strike. It is safe to say that the miners were driven to fight for the lives of their families before they showed any active resistance against the State government.

It seems from the evidence at hand that the State authorities are practically owned by the coal operators. The first blood was shed by the militia and by the paid guards when the lives of some of the strikers and their families were taken. Perhaps you do not know the exact condition in Colorado, but in the year 1910 for every one thousand men working in the mines there were twenty-six lives lost, while in the other mines throughout the country where the men are organized, as a result of safety appliances, forced on the mine owners by the union, not more than four deaths, or three, and as low as two deaths per thousand is all that is offered up as a sacrifice, so that employers may become wealthy at the expense of human life. In Belgium, a country that might be considered old-fashioned and under monarchical law, the death toll there is one death per annum for one thousand men working in the mines. Note the difference. In Colorado twenty-six lives are lost in the mines for every one life that is lost through accident in the mines in Belgium. Perhaps you did not know also that the men were forced to organize in order that they might obtain some justice. One of the concessions they requested of the company was that they be allowed to have their own check-weighman, that is a man stationed at the mine who watches the scales and gives the miners just returns for the amount of coal they dig each day, and the union men agreed to pay for their own check-weighman. Sometimes for a ton of coal the companies would demand from three to four thousand pounds, when the law of the State and the nation says that 2,000 pounds constitutes a ton. The companies were robbing the miners by falsifying weights and the miners wanted to prevent this by asking that a check-weighman watch for them when the coal was placed on the scales. Perhaps you do not know that there are saloons of the lowest kind at each mining camp, and in the mines owned by Rockefeller, or principally owned by him, this same gentleman who teaches Sunday-School, is paid a fee of 50 cents per head per

year for every man working in the mines by these saloon keepers. There are also gambling houses there and other houses worse than gambling houses, all of them paying a heavy bonus for the privilege of operating in the mining camp, and this royalty or per centage on the money obtained from the poor miners goes to the coal barons. The men also protested against being forced to trade or purchase in the companies' stores. It was proven conclusively that they paid almost 75 per cent. more for any article purchased in the companies' stores than they would have to pay in adjacent towns, or in stores run independent of the coal companies. The men also petitioned for an eight-hour day in the mines. This is in accordance with the laws of Colorado and the companies were defying the laws because they own the lawmakers and the judges and were working their men ten, eleven and twelve hours a day.

The above are some of the grievances that exist in the mines which brought about the war resulting in the death of so many recently in Colorado.

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**I**T looks at the present time as though we would be able to avoid war with Mexico. No matter what any one says to the contrary, this is something over which the working people, at least, should rejoice.

The man who believes in war today is not civilized. The day is at hand when all questions between nations should be settled without war. There is no excuse for war except in defense of one's own nation; when that nation is assailed or attacked by an enemy, then and only then should we have recourse to war. It is well that war has been avoided.

On a most conservative basis, if we went to war with Mexico, it would cost us not less than \$1,000,000 per day, or \$30,000,000 per month. We could not bring about or establish peace in Mexico, which is a very large country, inside of two or perhaps three years. This would mean an expenditure of \$720,000,000 in two years. Now that we have prevented war, we have saved this amount. Would it not be well, or why could not this amount be devoted to some other channel wherein it might do a great deal of good. For instance, the establishment, by the United States, of a pension for all citizens, over sixty years of age, without any income, who would receive so much per month from the government so that they might live. Or for mothers with no income who have large families to take care of, and who, through death, have been deprived of the head of the family; a pension to take care of cases of this kind would be far more humane than expending this large amount in a war with Mexico. Or, why not use this \$720,000,000 in purchasing the telegraph wires or paying decent wages by having the government itself operate and deliver the mails that are now being hauled by contractors? Or, the \$720,000,000 could be spent, or part of it, in establishing rest or club houses for the working people in the congested districts of the country, or in aiding or assisting the hundreds of thousands who are out of employment each winter, or in helping the working people toward the establishment of better homes, or in maintaining a national hospital, free of charge, to those who are sick and have no money to pay for medical services, or in the thousand and one ways which we know of, but which we have not space here to mention? Would it not be more profitable to relieve the widow with three or four children, the oldest perhaps twelve years of age, by assisting the mother to bring up those children as decent human beings, than to blow off a

million dollars a day in smoke and powder in Mexico, using the powder to mow down the lives of human beings?

Undoubtedly the day will come in this country when the matters mentioned herein will become facts, although today we consider it practically impossible to put them into practice. Great credit is due the President of the United States and his cabinet for the manner in which they handled the Mexico situation. If they are successful in establishing peace in Mexico without bloodshed it is a monument in itself which will stand out in the history of our country in honor and glory of the man at the head of our government who was successful in bringing about this wonderful condition.

It would not be honorable for this great, powerful nation with all its money and its influence to rush, without proper thought, into a war with a weak nation like Mexico. Aside from the fact that we have saved money we have also saved lives, established national honor, and, perhaps, helped to establish world-wide peace. While the war with Mexico was under discussion and things looked very serious, and all the papers of the country were issuing hourly extras, a greater war was going on within our own border, in one of our most important States. We refer to the strike in Colorado, where the men, women and children of the miners have been treated something unmercifully by the so-called authorities of the State under the instructions of the Governor; where the militia have ruthlessly taken the lives of women and babies, many of whom were asleep in their beds when they turned their magazine guns on the tents in which were living the families of the striking miners. Not very much was said in the papers about this industrial war, where the miners were forced to arm themselves in defense of their wives and children, and where, after they armed themselves, they practically drove the militia out of the State of Colorado, and made it necessary for the Governor, his helpers and our noble tin-soldiers, the militia, cry for mercy to the national government and plead with President Wilson to send in Federal troops to aid them. Why has the government not paid more attention to this war right here in our own country among our own people? There is no war as bad as an internal war for any nation. There, perhaps, was never a more bitter experience than the war in France among the classes, or the war in our country between the North and the South.

We can not help but think what the result would be if the Colorado strikers continued to arm themselves and that they were reinforced by their brothers in every class of work in the State of Colorado, and what would be the condition if the fire spread from State to State throughout the nation? Where would the Governor and militia be if the working people now boiling up with indignation as a result of the unjust condition under which many of them are forced to live were to arm themselves with rifles and endeavor to obtain justice by fighting the State and national authorities in each separate State throughout the land, as was done in Colorado? Can you imagine the condition that would prevail? Do you think for one moment that such a condition is not possible? No, the best proof is the fact that it happened once before in another country, and that the fight in Colorado is only a reminder of what might happen in the near future if such men as John D. Rockefeller, Jr., continues to say that there is nothing to arbitrate, and that the authorities of the State of Colorado were justified in mowing down the

lives of human beings, women and children, the wives and families of the strikers in Colorado.

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**W**E have just received a telegram from Business Agent Green of Local No. 174 of Seattle, Wash., stating that the strike has been voted off by the union on a proposition that has been accepted wherein all the men will return to work as union men inside of thirty days, with their union buttons on, and all the questions at issue will be submitted to arbitration. This is the longest strike ever carried on by a local of the teamsters where financial benefits were paid by the International Union. The men have been receiving benefits for over nine months. The local made one of the greatest fights that was ever made in the Northwest against the combined strength of the manufacturers' association, the citizens' alliance and the team owners' association. After many months of struggling and misunderstandings, in which there were many court cases, causing the expenditure of enormous amounts of money on both sides, with a great loss in business, finally both sides got together and decided on arbitration. The thing that we cannot understand is, why did not arbitration prevail in the first place instead of after all this unnecessary waste of energy?

We congratulate our local and its officers for the manner in which they conducted this strike. It will be the means of preventing, perhaps, more serious trouble in the future. We most sincerely thank the members of the central body of Seattle and the other trade unionists in the district who lent us such splendid assistance during the struggle.

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**W**HAT do you think of an organization of labor that brings an injunction against its International Union? What do you think of a man who claims to be a trade unionist and signs a petition praying for an injunction to restrain the International Executive Board or the International Union from carrying out the constitution and laws which they are obligated to do when assuming office? The American Federation of Labor and its allied national and International Unions have been praying for remedial legislation for the past ten years against the injunction as now issued and operated against labor organizations by the employers' association of the country, and here we have, every now and then, some so-called unions, who on the least pretense run into court and apply for the same weapon that is applied for by the enemies of labor, to punish their International Union or to inconvenience it or to cause it at least an enormous expense. All we have to say is that any member who directly encourages the bringing into court under an injunction an International Union, is not worthy of the name of trade unionist. He is in the wrong union.

Our International Union has had an injunction brought against it recently by Edward Mason, Thos. Farrell and other officials of Jersey City local unions, because of the fact that the International Union revoked the charter of the Jersey City Joint Council. An answer will have to be made to same within a few days. Of course it will cost the Inter-

national some money to defend the case. The reason for revoking the charter of the Jersey City Joint Council was because the General Executive Board was requested by some of the local unions connected with it to do something, to revoke the charter, in order to protect them against assessments that were levied on the membership of our unions connected with said council to pay the salary of John J. Jennings.

Something should be done at the next convention toward amending the constitution, making provision for the expulsion of any member or members, or the revocation of the charter of any local union that would rush into court and bring suit against the International Union, causing the International to spend a large sum of money in legally defending itself against one of its local unions or some of its members. It is not consistent with the policies preached by the trade union movement to rush into court and apply for an injunction. It is not honorable, and the true trade unionist will always abide by the decision rendered by the superior body and be governed by said decision until such time as the General Executive Board again meets, to which he can appeal, or until such time as the convention is in session.

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THE publication of the Journal is costing the International Union at the present time, including the help employed in the office, the printing and mailing, about \$1,000.00 per month. There is never one dollar spent for copy or for written articles. It is becoming more expensive on account of the increase in our membership. Nearly all International Unions charge their membership a certain amount for their Journal. Our Journal is the only source of education that we have and it is the only labor publication that enters into the home of our individual membership, many of whom are in isolated districts, away from the sources of information necessary to obtain in order to be in touch with conditions as they really exist. The membership now demand the Journal. A few years ago the members did not care whether they received the Journal or not. The Journal could be increased from sixteen pages to thirty-two pages, with a better cover, if our membership would agree at the next convention to pay about 4 cents per month for same, or about fifty cents per year. This would give us sufficient revenue to publish a better Journal that would contain a great deal more copy than the present publication. It is safe to say that there is no one member of our International Union, who is a real member, who would object to paying 4 cents per month for a copy of the Journal, so that we might be able to continue to transmit the information we have at hand each month to our membership throughout the country, and to do so in a manner that might be uplifting and helpful to the community in which our membership resides, because if successful in only one instance in educating our local unions sufficiently to cause the local union to understand the rights of others, for instance, the necessity of acting conservatively toward employers, or something to that effect, which might prevent a strike, if only in one instance, we could bring about such a condition, the money expended would bring results a thousand fold. Give this thought some consideration and prepare at the next convention for some action on this suggestion.

**T**HE International Union for the month of April received per capita tax on 55,005 members. This is the highest per capita tax ever received by the International Office. At the time of the amalgamation, the International Union had 55,000 members, according to the records in this office but held that membership only a short time, because of internal differences in our organization which caused many of our unions to cease paying per capita tax to the International office. The amalgamation took place in October, 1903, and for a few months the International Union received per capita tax on 55,000 members, but shortly afterward, or toward the end of 1904 and commencing with 1905 the falling off took place. From that time on until 1907 the International Union continually lost membership. In October, 1907, when coming into office, we found that we had less than thirty thousand members in our International Union with discontent prevailing in every section of the country and factions existing from one end of the continent to the other. It is, indeed, worthy of note that we have today the largest membership that we ever had, with a treasury of about \$140,000, and with conditions for our membership equal to that obtained by any other class of workers, as a whole, in the short time that we have been organized, and with peace and harmony practically prevailing in our International Union. There are between eight and ten thousand members out of the International Union in Chicago, who belong to the Chicago Teamsters. We are not quarreling with those members, nor do we intend to. If they were in our organization we would have about 65,000 organized teamsters in this country. This would be progress in every sense of the word. As it is, we have a splendid union financially and numerically; one that commands the respect and admiration of all trade unionists; a union that has fighting qualities that can be exercised when necessary, but which we hold in restraint and will continue to hold in restraint as long as we can possibly do so.

The best thing in our organization today is that we are educated along the lines of treating conservatively and honestly with our employers and that our employers are educated as a result of their dealings with our organization to respect our unions and are willing to negotiate with us in nearly every instance. Let us keep up this work of progress; this work of building up our union; this work of honesty, and in a few years more our organization will take its place at the head of the line, second to none in the country, or in the world, and when we hand over to our successors the organization, we will have the proud pleasure of giving them a better organization than was given to us.

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**A**T present we have a local union connected with our International Union which has been offered 50 cents per week increase for the first year, 50 cents for the second year and no increase or reduction for the third year, and in case it does not desire to accept this offer, they are offered, as a substitute, arbitration of the entire wage scale, but the local union, by an overwhelming majority, voted against accepting either proposition. By the way, this local union is not in good standing with the International and is not at the present time entitled to strike benefits. We will not mention where it is located, but we desire to say, that if the local union was entitled to strike benefits that no strike benefits would be paid to a union that refused such concessions at this time of the year, and in this particular year when everything is at a standstill throughout the nation; when thousands of men are out of

employment, and when a general depression exists, and when we are threatened with a situation financially which might bring about worse conditions, industrially, in the United States. The American labor movement, or the bona fide trade union movement of America stands for and is founded upon the principle of honest arbitration. Never has this International office sanctioned men going on strike where arbitration was offered, except in one instance, and that was in the case of Local No. 710 of Chicago, where we had every reason to believe that honest arbitration could not be obtained by the membership, because it had been proven conclusively to us on another occasion where arbitration prevailed once before in Local No. 710, that the arbiter was absolutely unfair or was influenced sufficiently to decide everything against the membership. In no other instance, have we ever sanctioned a strike where arbitration was offered and in no instance will we sanction a strike where we believe honest arbitration can be obtained. It is all well enough for union men to say when employers offer arbitration, "We have them licked, all we have to do is to stick and bring about a strike," but this is only the hair-brained man who has no judgment or who has some other axe to grind, or who represents some other interest besides the trade union. Sometimes there are employes of certain firms who want to be fair, who try to force a strike on the other concern, because it would result in larger profits for their employers. Sometimes we have employers offering to sign more than what we ask for in our scales, if we compel other employers to do the same thing. We know their object. Sometimes we have agents of detective organizations holding membership in our unions who are not always anxious for peace. All the above reasons or any of them, often prevail in a union where arbitration is refused. Again we advise our membership to use common sense and when all other attempts at a settlement fail, to offer arbitration themselves if necessary, but, by all means, before going on strike to accept arbitration if offered by the other side, and the union that does this is the union that will continue to exist when the hair-brained, fire-fighter who argues nothing but fight, will have passed into nothingness.

### A GRAFT THAT MUST GO

Private employment agencies mean private graft. They are a public menace. Their methods are indefensible. The United States Commission on Industrial Relations is finding out that only in publicly operated employment bureaus can there be safety for the worker.

There are some phases of the capitalist system that are more shameless than the private employment agency—but not a great many. At one time or another every large city digs into these foul nests and lets the public have a whiff of the corruption. Usually the thing is forgotten in short or-

der, however, and things go merrily on as of yore.

Americans are so fond of "the good old days of yore" that they are wont to preserve things beyond their usefulness. So most cities have preserved their private employment bureaus to continue bringing misery to the impoverished workers who must patronize them.

But eventually no city will tolerate these festering spots. They will be left behind in the march of progress. We are beginning to know that institutions of such a type can not be permitted in communities that value the well being of their people and the honesty of their ideals.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## AN APPEAL

To Organized Labor, Its Friends,  
and a Sympathetic Public:

By instructions of the International Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America, we appeal to you for financial help for the striking miners and their families in Colorado.

Their struggle for social justice and industrial freedom is your struggle. Involved therein is the fight of humanity against oppression and of right against wrong. The slaughter of the women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, on April 20th, ought to appeal to human sympathy in a most extraordinary manner.

Will you aid them financially in their struggle against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., his predatory associates and the interests he represents? The request of the President of the United States through his personal representative that Mr. Rockefeller use his influence in behalf of peace was refused. When he denied the President's request, he assumed to be bigger than the government itself. Shall such a condition be tolerated by a free people? Is Mr. Rockefeller and the interests he represents larger and more powerful than the government of the United States?

We need your help, your sympathy and your support. We appeal to you to respond promptly and liberally and thus place yourself fairly and squarely on the side of all the people as against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose name is inseparably associated with Standard Oil.

Send all donations to Wm. Green,

1106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN P. WHITE,  
President.  
FRANK J. HAYES,  
Vice-President.  
WM. GREEN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

## DAYTON, OHIO

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I will have to beg your pardon for not complying with your request. I neglected to inform you as to how I was getting along with the agreement for No. 52, which you approved, and I never thought of it until I read the monthly Journal to-day; however, it is better to report late than never. I got the agreement signed all right, without much trouble; we made one small concession and signed up for three years, and the brothers have been working under the best conditions and for the best wages they ever had in Dayton, and are all satisfied. The agreement runs from April 1, 1914, to April 1, 1917, and is a closed shop agreement. We are going to bend our efforts to enlarge our organization but it is a pretty stiff proposition in Dayton, Ohio. We are mighty lucky to hold the conditions that we do with such a small organization; it surely takes some good management. The brothers are all working and perfectly satisfied. Trusting that you will pardon me for my oversight, and with best wishes for yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. R. RICHARDSON,  
Fin. Sec. L. U. No. 52.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—St. Louis has been behind in news for the Journal and I feel that the movement ought to know from time to time how we are doing. There are fourteen local unions affiliated with our Joint Council at present, twelve of them in St. Louis and one each from Collinsville, Ill., and East St. Louis, Ill. Five locals have been formed in the last twelve months. Brother Daniel J. Murphy, seventh vice-president, business agent and secretary-treasurer of Local No. 709, the department store drivers, and Brother Thomas Coyne, president of our Joint Council, secretary-treasurer and business agent of Local No. 751, furniture drivers and helpers, must be given credit for organizing these local unions. They not only got the men started but they attended all their meetings, carefully instructed the new officers in their work and in the laws of their union. Brother Murphy is a young man; he has made a close study of conditions in this town. On wage scales and committees on grievances he shows such good, common sense that the employers and men are convinced of the righteousness of the cause. Brother Coyne is also very conservative and gives the matter he has to act on thorough investigation and thought. The men understand that they must be thoroughly organized before they can demand conditions. Nine of our local unions are now working under wage agreements. Three of our local unions are on strike. The carriage drivers, No. 405, have been fighting for ten years. Now, however, there are only a few unfair undertakers left in the city. The chauffeurs, No. 408, are still fighting the big taxi company. The milk wagon drivers, Local No. 603, are bravely holding their own

against the milk combine. They have one big concern with a closed shop and several smaller concerns signed up. Our largest local union is the transfer drivers, Local No. 600. They signed up a contract last year which they hope to improve on the next time they sign. The individual ice wagon drivers, Local No. 602, small dealers, with one wagon, are building up nicely, and the ice wagon drivers and helpers, No. 606, will be strong enough this spring to ask for conditions. The van drivers, No. 607, organized about seven months, are about to sign a good agreement with the large concerns here, giving them a nice advance in salary, shorter hours and closed shop. Local No. 608, the coal drivers, just received their charter and will be well organized, we hope, by the time cold weather starts next winter. Locals Nos. 408, 600, 602, 603, 606, 607 and 608 are our new locals. The old local unions are No. 709, working under contract for twelve years, and No. 729, general teamsters of East St. Louis, one of our very best organizations. Non-union teamsters can not do much in East St. Louis. Local No. 751, furniture drivers, have a splendid agreement. Local Union No. 754, baggage and parcel express drivers, have good conditions and contract. Local No. 784, piano movers, have a closed shop agreement, the best of any of our local unions. Local No. 3 is from Collinsville, and there are only union drivers in that town.

Before the next snow comes you will hear of still more locals being born in this town. Our men are full of enthusiasm of the kind that counts.

It has been my privilege for many years to note how much the good will of the colored men mean to our movement. In our last Journal Joseph L. Covington wrote a most interesting let-

ter. Brother Joe is a black man but one of the stanchest union men I have ever met. He is recording secretary of Local No. 607, van drivers and helpers of St. Louis. In this local there are a large number of colored men who set an example of perfectly orderly conduct in their meetings. We have here a new local union of coal drivers. At a recent meeting I had the honor of initiating seventeen new members, sixteen of whom were colored. They took a deep interest in the exercises, as did all of the members, mostly colored, in the hall. Last Thursday I helped to start Local No. 84 of Edwardsville, and of thirty-four charter members ten or more were colored. So that, in our district at least, we have a very large number of colored men steadily employed to whom it is our duty and privilege to get into the union and get the same wages and conditions for them as other drivers are getting. I know it to be a fact that these men are industrious and intelligent and can be educated the same as the rest of us, to be the best kind of union men. It is against the interest of the white drivers to have a body of any kind of men who work at a cheaper rate than the union knows to be fair. So no effort should be spared of informing all the colored drivers that we assure them, as a strictly business proposition in which all are equally interested, the same conditions that the white drivers are getting, and the same protection from the International Union in case of trouble.

Very faithfully,  
GEO. H. DENNY, Sec.

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**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Since my last letter to the Journal a great many things have taken place in

this city and throughout the entire country also. In reading the report of the General Executive Board it gives me great pleasure and I hope that every member will take pleasure in reading the same, and also the advice given in the editorial pages. If the members would take heed to the advice given there we would be able to avoid a great deal of the petty troubles and friction that arises from time to time between employer and employe and save a great deal of time consumed in adjusting the same. As to Local No. 607, I must say that since the last writing we have increased our membership some. Within the last three meetings we have initiated eighty-nine candidates, and not all that had made application reported at our last meeting, held Friday, May 1. Had all reported we would have initiated more than a hundred in the three meetings. Wishing success to the general teamsters' movement, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
JOS. L. COVINGTON,  
Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 607.

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**PANA, ILL.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

As I have been reading the Journal for some time and seeing the conditions of sister locals all around us, will try and write a few lines for the Journal in behalf of Local No. 76 of Pana, Ill.

After presenting our wage scale, in due time it was considered by our employers and employes by the first of April, which time the new scale was to take effect, raising from \$2.00 for nine hours to \$2.25, or twenty-five cents an hour straight. We also have our local by-laws, which you approved on April 7, printed and in full force, with Local No. 76, I. B. of T., C., S. and

H. of America working in peace and harmony.

Now, Brother Tobin, I do not wish to consume too much of your time or space in the Magazine, but I will ask you to give me a few lines space so our brothers may know that there is a real live local union in Pana, Ill.

Fraternally yours,  
HARRY A. MILLER,  
Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 76.

### RIGHT

The workers want life. They are entitled to it, and they are going to insist with a persistency that knows no end that they shall not be denied the opportunity to live. Life is not a privilege. It is an absolute right. They are sick and tired of the sophistries and cajoling which have been their portion at the hands of greed in order to enslave them, and long for an opportunity to live like human beings above the plane of the dumb animals which man controls through mental equipment. They have been industrious, patient, courageous and tireless in the interest of the employer long enough, and now long for the right they know is theirs to a wholesome, more abundant life for themselves and their families. Their labor justifies the demand that all their wakeful hours shall not be devoted toward giving opulent ease and delight to the employer and his family, and that the day's work shall not be made a tragedy either by long hours or high speed. Those who attempt to impede the progress of the workers toward a fairer, squarer and more equal distribution of the enormous products which their toil and their skill wrest from nature's fountains are doomed to disappointment and failure, for the worker has grown too enlightened to remain a docile slave.—S. F. Labor Clarion.

### PROTECT THE TREES.

From Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, comes complaint that the courts do not sufficiently discourage those who destroy trees and other growing things in the city's parks. The commissioner pleads for protection of the city's trees and shrubbery.

Such a plea must be respected by all thinking persons. To destroy trees is to destroy the lungs of the city. No city has too many trees; most do not have enough. To protect our trees should be a part of our civic nature.

Perhaps, however, the fact that there are so many who do not appreciate the value of trees, both as a utility and as a beauty, may be due in some measure to the fact that it is only within a comparatively short time that we have come to pay any attention to the matter of denuding the country of its forest growth. The vandalism of the unthinking may have some relation to the vandalism of the uncaring, if the word is permissible.

### IT'S UP TO SIEGEL NOW

Capt. J. B. Greenhut decided recently that he couldn't afford to have Henry Siegel's name linked with his store any longer, because the public was likely to look askance at any concern in which that worthy appeared to be interested. Accordingly he ordered the name wiped off the store sign, and the Eighteenth street company will henceforth be known as the J. B. Greenhut Company.

If Henry Siegel really is sincere in his charge that the public mind is prejudiced against him, and that he can not get a fair trial here for that reason, he has the chance now to prove it. Let him summon Capt. Greenhut and find out exactly why he took his name off the sign board.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers of Chicago, Local No. 734, signed up an agreement with their employers for a period of three years. They obtained an increase of \$1.00 per week for all the men working at that craft, making their guarantee \$3.50 per day. That is the lowest they can earn. Many of the men earn as high as \$30.00 per week; some of them more than that. They have indeed benefited as a result of their organization. It is all the more surprising when it is taken into consideration that a few years ago the bakery wagon drivers were working for anything they could get. At their last meeting, at which 550 members were present, by an overwhelming majority they voted to purchase an automobile for their business agent, Harry Becker, so that he might be able to get around to the different places where the men are employed. They have in their treasury about \$7,000.00.

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Auditor Briggs just writes in stating that he has been successful in getting an agreement signed for the ice drivers of Detroit. The contract obtained provides for a strictly union shop and an increase in wages of \$1.00 per week for three years. He is now engaged in assisting the local unions in South Chicago, Kensington and other suburbs of Chicago.

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Organizer Gillespie handled the strike in Albany and states that everything has been settled up satisfactory to all concerned in the district. He is now working in Utica and Auburn, N. Y.

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Organizer Farrell just writes that he has been successful in bringing about a settlement between our striking members in Springfield, which is satisfactory to all concerned. The men obtained pretty nearly all they were asking for, but no agreement was signed, but a verbal understanding was reached whereby the provisions of the contract will be carried out by the employers. Brother Farrell is now on his way to East St. Louis and Collinsville.

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Men should never be ashamed to admit that they are wrong when they find out that they were mistaken in some one thing or another. It is not dishonorable. It is more honorable to admit being mistaken than to hold on to an idea after it has been proven conclusively that you are wrong. Therefore, in a local union meeting when there happens to be a misunderstanding as a result of arguments, do not be ashamed to stand right up and say to the chairman at the next meeting of the local that you were mistaken, if you know it to be a fact.

**Official Magazine**

OF THE

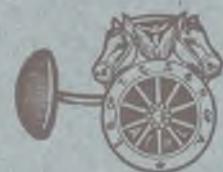
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA**

# WEAR THE EMBLEM

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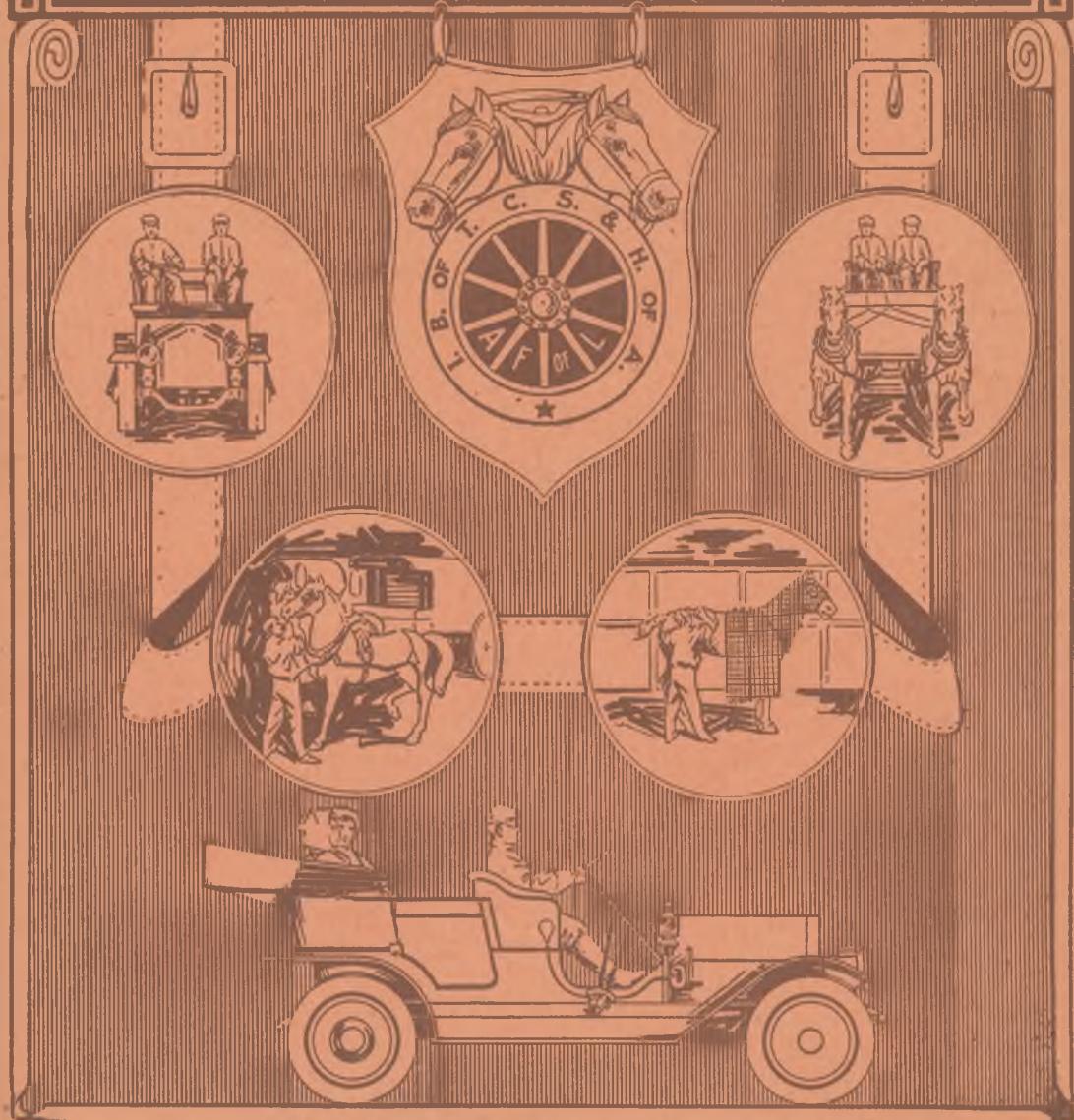
**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

JULY, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



Our organizers are busy in the several districts throughout the country helping local unions to adjust grievances and inaugurating or establishing new unions whenever an opportunity presents itself. The great work of our organization is carried on by the organizers who are the direct representatives of the International in their respective districts. We have lately added another worthy individual to our organizing staff, Brother John Devring, a member of Local Union No. 753, and who was a charter member of the above-named local and helped to make it the splendid organization that it is today. He is only employed temporarily, that is, employed on trial, but from present indications we expect him to make good. Wherever he appears, especially in the middle western district, give him every aid and assistance you can. You will not be sorry and it will mean a great deal to the International Union.

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The weather is extremely warm for this time of the year. Be careful in your work. Take care of your horses properly. This is the season of the year they need your kindness and your close attention. The horse is just the same as the human being, depending entirely upon kindness in order to lighten the day's work. Water them properly, being careful not to give them too much at any one time, but to give them a little as often as possible. Do not hurry the horse during the warm weather. A good, careful driver always takes good care of his horse or horses. He is loved by his employer and usually makes the best kind of a union man. A non-union brute always abuses the animal he drives. You can usually tell by looking at a man driving whether he is a good union man or not. Besides being kind and generous to your horses you are bound morally to take the best of care of the property of your employers. This is only just to the man for whom you are working, and if our organization means anything, it means justice to all.

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The American Federation of Labor amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, excluding farmers' organizations and labor organizations from being regarded as trusts, was adopted by the House. It will come before the United States Senate in a short time and there is some talk about having the amendment defeated in the Senate. We advise you, therefore, to write your United States Senator, as soon as you read this, advising him that you expect him to vote in favor of this amendment. Let local unions take action and instruct their officers to this effect. Have the letter in typewritten form addressed to your United States Senator in Washington, D. C., if possible. Let individuals also, as many of them as can possibly do so, write their Senators, flooding them with letters. It means everything to the labor movement of the country to have this amendment enacted into law.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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LABOR'S DEMANDS ADOPTED



Y a unanimous vote the House of Representatives, sitting as a committee of the whole, passed the labor amendments to the Clayton anti-trust

bill, which will remove trade unions from trust classification under the Sherman anti-trust law, and will also regulate injunction abuses and the power of judges to punish for contempt of court.

These features, as originally contained in the bill, were unsatisfactory to the American Federation of Labor, the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations. Representative Webb of the judiciary committee presented the following amendment, which was approved by all concerned, and adopted by the House:

"Section 7. That nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, orders or associations instituted for the purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations, orders or associations, from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations, orders, or associa-

tions, or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws."

Section 18 provides:

"That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employes, or between employers and employes, or between employes, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment involving or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place

in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in absence of such dispute by any party thereto, nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held unlawful."

Section 20 marks the end of judges jailing trade unionists on injunction proceedings without according the accused a trial by jury, in cases within the purview of this act. It is clearly provided that upon demand of the accused a trial by jury shall be granted.

The bill will now go to the Senate. The members of the A. F. of L., the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations are urged to petition their senators to vote and work for the passage of this bill.—News Letter.

#### TRADE UNIONS AT MERCY OF COURTS



NDER present interpretations, or rather perversions, of the Sherman law, trade unions are at the mercy of courts. They can be weakened, dissolved and destroyed at the whim of any judge who sees an "interference with interstate commerce" when workers stand united against entrenched capitalists. Nor does the wrong end there. The homes of the workers can be taken from them by the order of the court because of a violation not of statutory law but of judge-made law. Under these rulings and judicial legislation, our unions, in order to conform to judicial concepts of lawful unions, would be simply sick and death benefit organizations, friendly associations to promote social intercourse. What a travesty on man's

right to organize to resist oppression! What a death-knell to the old American war-cry, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

The charge that America's workers seek special privileges by urging the principles involved in the Bartlett-Bacon bills does not convince one who thinks for himself, instead of accepting ready-to-use views on this question furnished by the industrious writers of our opponents. On the contrary, it is the opponents of the right of man to own himself who plead for special privilege. They would deny the workers what they themselves enjoy. They would resent interference by courts with their right to dispose of their brain power and their brawn as they elect. And the men of labor endorse this position.

But when workers demand that same right there is a shift in the viewpoint of our opponents—a change in their line of reasoning. They do not regard the men of labor as of the same nature as themselves—they are of another kind, different, and therefore can not hope to exercise the same rights. This is a survival of the vicious, degrading eighteenth century dictum that the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" are separate and distinct from the other groups of society, and should be treated accordingly.

So we workers are classified with commodities, with the things we produce.

We are not human beings, merely a necessary part of production, inseparable from our own products.

The law that was originally intended to regulate the barter and sale of things for trade is now interpreted by the courts to include the individual man whose destiny is a life of toil.

In the name of justice, is there no regard for a human soul and

the body it inhabits? Is not the human body a marvelous thing, with its beautiful play of clean, firm muscles, with nerves that give purpose and effectiveness to each motion, with a mind that guides and controls all? Who can look into the eyes of a human being without reverence for the incomprehensible spirit that is there? Shall this human being be considered legally as though it were no more than a ton of coal? Shall mere consideration for property rights interfere with any right that would enable human beings to grow into something higher, better, grander than the world now knows?

The workers demand legislation that will give them their rights. They demand justice.

No superficial argument or specious plea will answer our charge that we are subjects of special rulings.

The claim that we seek privileges not accorded others is insufficient reply to our bill of rights presented by the workingmen and women of America. If we are not accorded our rights, industrially, we shall be at the mercy of those who control the money markets, whose goal is gain; and legally we shall be at the suffrance of the judicial department and at the mercy of any judge before whom we may be haled as violators of judge-made law. Against this we protest, in the name of law, inherent justice and moral right.

Allied with the American Federation of Labor in its effort to secure relief on this question are the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations, whose representatives now in Washington are acting jointly with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor to have the House and Senate Judiciary Committees report the Bartlett-Bacon bills favorably. For years the

American Federation of Labor has asked for this relief. The demand is being urged with increasing insistence. Further postponement will result from the failure to continue to press demands upon representatives and senators of the dominant party that they carry out their platform declarations wherein they endorsed labor's position on this issue.

Every trade unionist, every member of the railroad brotherhoods and the farmers' organizations is again urged to do his share in acquainting his representative and his senators with his personal desire for favorable action upon the Bartlett-Bacon bills. Act now. Write to-day.—Samuel Gompers.

#### THE ILLITERACY TEST

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly gone on record, and President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, John Mitchell and others have repeatedly appeared before congressional committees in favor of the illiteracy test and other restrictive measures that will check the present enormous importations of cheap labor; and

Whereas, The eight distinguished members of the congressional immigration commission that spent four years and over a million dollars thoroughly investigating the whole question at home and abroad and presented a forty-volume report, found organized labor's contention true that the present enormous influx of illiterates keeps wages below what they ought to be, makes hours longer than they would otherwise be, increases mine explosions and industrial accidents, intensifies insanitary and other intolerable conditions which the trade union movement is struggling to improve, but against which it cannot make

much headway when one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand aliens, only eighteen thousand of whom are "farmers," are annually injected into the labor markets of this country as occurred last year; and

Whereas, The House by a vote of two to one, after a five days' legislative fight, four months ago passed a sixty-page restrictive bill, argued for by Secretary Morrison and endorsed by the A. F. of L.; and

Whereas, This splendid measure has been before the Senate over two months and there is a rumor that it is being strangled at the instance of certain big interests and influences which want the cheapest, most ignorant and most servile labor that can be imported in order to check the progress of trade unionism, block needed increased wages to meet the increasing cost of living and to obtain a fair share of the increasing number of good things of life, and to prevent many other improvements in working conditions that would be brought about were it not for the annual injection in our labor markets of over a million workers, who have been inveigled to come by illusory fairy stories, and whose coming in such large numbers is bound to injure the workers here, as well as themselves; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local No. . . . . , that we enthusiastically endorse the splendid arguments of President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Morrison before the congressional committees, and John Mitchell's brief, printed in the Congressional Record, in favor of this needed legislation; and that we earnestly urge each of our senators to aggressively press this needed legislation, that passed the House over four months ago, and that has been be-

fore the Senate for over two months, to its immediate passage; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary at once send a certified copy of this resolution to President Wilson and each of our two senators at Washington, D. C., together with a strong letter urging that the bill become a law this session of Congress, and give a copy of this resolution to the newspapers for publication.

.....  
(Seal) Secretary.

.....  
(City.) (State.)

Let each local union adopt the above resolution and send a copy of same to your senators. The immigration bill is now before the Senate and there is an enormous lobby fighting it; the combined efforts of the steamship companies, with the assistance of the manufacturing interests of the country, backed by many of the churches, all opposing the passage of the bill. The present year was the worst year we have ever had for immigration. There were 1,300,000 immigrants of the lowest grade landed on our shores this year.

And it is highly important to the peace and harmony of our population, whether it be native or alien, that discrimination against Americans shall not be permitted. Every good citizen will view with regret and foreboding the publication of advertisements, such as the following, which appeared in the Pittsburgh papers a few days ago:

"Men Wanted—Tinners, catchers, and helpers, to work in open shops. . Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred. Steady employment and good wages to men willing to work. Fare paid and no fees charged."

The suggestion that American labor is not wanted is likely to arouse a sentiment of hostility against the foreign workers whose

labor is preferred by the companies responsible for advertisements of this character. Nothing but evil can come from discord and racial antagonism. At the same time that the American workman recognizes the necessity of reasonable restriction upon the admission of future immigrants, he realizes that his own welfare depends upon being able to work and to live in harmony and fellowship with those who have been admitted and are now a part of our industrial and social life.

There is perhaps no group in America so free from racial or religious prejudice as the working-men. It is a matter of indifference to them whether an immigrant comes from Great Britain, Italy, or Russia; whether he be black, white, or yellow; whether he be Christian, Mohammedan, or Jew. The chief consideration is that, wherever he comes from, he shall be endowed with the capacity and imbued with the determination to improve his own status in life, and equally determined to preserve and promote the standard of life of the people among whom he expects to live. The wage-earners, as a whole, have no sympathy with that narrow spirit which would make a slogan of the cry, "America for the Americans;" on the contrary, we recognize the immigrant as our fellow-worker; we believe that he has within him the elements of good citizenship, and that, given half a chance, he will make a good American; but a million aliens cannot be absorbed and converted into Americans each year; neither can profitable employment be found for a million newcomers each year, in addition to the natural increase in our own population.

That there is an inseparable relation between unemployment and immigration is demonstrated by the statistics which are available upon the subject. There are, of

course, no complete data showing the extent and effects of unemployment, but from the records of twenty-seven national and international trade unions it is found that during the year 1908 from 10 to 70 per cent. of the members of various trades were in enforced idleness for a period of one month or more. These twenty-seven unions are selected from the highly skilled trades, in which organization is most thorough and systematic. Their records show that an average of 32 per cent. of the total membership was unemployed. If this ratio applied to other organizations it would indicate that approximately 1,000,000 organized workmen were without employment during the past year. Assuming that unemployment affected the unskilled and unorganized wage-earners in the same proportion, it would mean that 2,500,000 wage-earners were unemployed; and while there has been a marked improvement in industrial conditions during the past few months, it will not be contended that unemployment is not still a serious problem, and the cause of great and general suffering. Indeed, it is perfectly safe to say that the unskilled and unorganized workmen suffered more from unemployment, both as to the proportion who were so unemployed and in actual physical and mental distress, because the organized workman, in most instances, had built up in normal times a fund upon which he could draw to tide him over his emergency; whereas the unskilled and unorganized workmen—many of whom are recently arrived immigrants—were forced to depend upon charity or upon the munificence of their friends.—John Mitchell.

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There is more force in a touch than in a blow.—Ex.

### A SUGGESTION

The fact that the trade union movement has proven to the satisfaction of many of its enemies that it not only stands for the conservation of the toiler in its desire to eliminate his exploitation by capital, but also considers the employer in its efforts to benefit the worker, has lately made many friends for the cause, and among the very men that for years have believed the unions were formed for the single purpose of ruining the employer and the capitalist.

The knowledge of this has had a tendency to bring the employer and employe closer together, as is evidenced by the many matters that are now arbitrated where a grievance arises between the two factions, but we believe that this is only a step to a closer harmony between the toiler and the employer.

The time will come, and it is hard to say how soon, when the various departments will see the benefit that can be derived by the appointment of a standing committee of the workers and a like committee from the bosses that will hold regular meetings for the purpose of passing on disputes and grievances that may arise, and to take up all matters for final settlement between the two parties at interest.

This is now the rule with many of our large internationals, such as the coal miners and others, and we feel that this same plan might be inaugurated in our city.

Let us hear something along this line. Let the men think it over and see if there is not a way in which we can get together and save a great deal of the effort that is now being wasted by a lack of harmony and an understanding of each other's position.—The Cleveland Federationist.

## MASTERSHIP

(By George D. Herron.)

No man ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except for their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great man of the past is he who will seek to create power in the people, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for a people, all that any man can do for another man, is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whensoever and wheresoever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity.

This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual will at last give himself gloriously, in the fullness of his strength, unto the society that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity before him. Give men opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.

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Considered as a body, the only free wage earners today are those who hold union membership. The rest have as a class or individuality absolutely nothing to say in the disposition of the only commodity they have for sale—labor. It is well enough for the anti-unionist to shout freedom of contract. But is

there any freedom of contract for the individual? Is it not a fact that it is the purchaser who sets the price and that this price is arbitrary, final, brutal in its conception, selfish in its application? Work made a prize for the needy, dangled before their wants, in order that traffic may be made in misery and a job knocked down to the lowest bidder.

Is it not better that the wage-earner should pool his labor and then sell it through the collective method rather than that labor should be made the sport of the man who can buy? The cry against the closed shop is raised because it involves a feature of trade union policy difficult for the inexperienced to grasp, analyze and understand. Employers believe if the open shop can be established there will be speedy end to trade unionism. Once open the way for elimination of the man with a price on his labor and his place will be quickly taken by the man with labor to sell at any price.

The International Typographical Union has gone through it all. It knows the value of the closed shop. It realizes the necessity for collective bargaining. As soon as the reasons underlying the demand for the union office are more generally understood the critics will, without doubt, make their attacks in another direction. Let the criticisms come. It all advertises trade unionism. And in the meantime we will continue to organize the printers and unionize offices.—Typographical Journal.

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Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President of these United States, says that some day he may join the Socialist party, if he can find the "right kind" of a Socialist party. Hoosier humor is bound to crop out!—New York Call.

# EDITORIAL

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By Daniel J. Tobin.

We have another independent movement started in New Jersey headed by Mr. Mason of Bayonne, who runs a couple of picture show houses; also by Mr. Thos. Farrell, who never paid his honest per capita tax to the International Union, and one or two other gentlemen, but principally brought to a head by the well-known and much-advertised John J. Jennings. This is about the seventh dual, or independent, organization that has been started in New York and New Jersey within the last eight years and all of them have failed because they were not built on a solid foundation. Again, we reiterate that there is no excuse for an independent movement. No true trade unionist will be guilty of endeavoring to establish one. No honest member of the labor movement believes in splitting up the movement, thereby weakening the organization of labor. Some one who has some selfish purpose at heart usually starts the ball rolling. In this case it is John J. Jennings who finds himself without a job and wants to do something to draw his pay for loafing around. We regret that this movement has been started. We know that it will cause some trouble for the time being, and, like all other movements that are built upon the rocks of discontent and spite, it can not last very long and the men who participate in this movement will some day regret that they were so foolish as to be led away from the International organization and the American Federation of Labor. They will curse the men who are leading them astray. During strikes there will be no financial benefits for them and no support given them by the other trade unionists in the district. There will be nothing but a divided, undisciplined organization of men, amounting to nothing. Remember, you of our organization, scattered throughout the country, the names of the men mentioned above who are responsible for this movement. Their excuse for starting this independent movement is that the Executive Board revoked the charter of the joint council of Hudson county. They brought an injunction suit against the International Union to restrain it from revoking the charter, but the charter was revoked thirty days before they brought the injunction. From the information we have from our attorney, we are led to believe that the injunction request has been refused. Now they have started this independent movement and they call themselves International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of New Jersey. Notice they are trying to fool their members or deceive them by calling themselves "International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs," using two-thirds of the name of our International Union. We may proceed against them, prohibiting them from using this name. The word "International" means, between nations. They do not intend to operate outside of the State of New Jersey, or perhaps a few discontented individuals in New York may join them, but we have very little fear of the majority of our unions going with them, and they call themselves "International," which is wrong in every sense of the word and is only intended to deceive. We are going to notify all trade unions in the district, all central and State branches, of the action of

Mr. John J. Jennings, Mr. Ed. Mason, Mr. Thos. Farrell and a few others, that are planning this phony organization now in Hudson county.

There may have been some excuse in the past for forming an independent union in the vicinity of New York and New Jersey; grievances may seem to have existed years ago against the International Union. Of course, there is no real foundation for a dual organization because when a grievance exists between a local union and the International union, it should be fought out within the organization. It is just exactly the same as if a member had a grievance against his local union; he need not quit the local, but should remain and fight it out with the local. However, men do not always look at the matter from this standpoint and years ago under the conditions surrounding the International Union there may have been some real grievances which might be considered sufficient excuse for pulling away from the International, but surely at the present time, any sensible man, or any fair-minded person will agree that the International is being run only in the best interest of all the members; that the General Executive Board is endeavoring to run the International Union clean, open and above suspicion; that all local unions have been treated honestly and without prejudice; that the treasury of the International Union is sufficiently strong considering the small per capita that is being paid to prove to any member who investigates that the strictest economy and honesty must prevail at Headquarters; that in every instance the International Executive Board has endeavored to raise up the organization from the low level to which it had fallen to an organization of clean, honest, faithful trade unionists that is respected by every International organization in the country. Under those conditions it seems utterly unreasonable for any two or three men to start an independent union in New Jersey, and it seems almost impossible to imagine how the rank and file of the membership of two or three unions will follow this false leadership.

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LOCAL No. 221, Ice Wagon Drivers of Minneapolis, who were on strike for some time, finally got its strike settled up and the members are all back to work on their wagons with an increase of \$2.50 per month and other concessions granted. John Geary, our Vice-President, helped this local union toward a settlement. At first the local did not want to talk with Brother Geary or to do business with him. This was due to the fact that some of the officers advised the membership wrong. The men were out on strike without the sanction of the General Executive Board, and therefore, were not entitled to benefits. It was their own fault. The General President wrote them advising them to be careful and use every means in their power to bring about a settlement before entering into a strike and asked them to again meet the employers, as negotiations had not ceased. Immediately upon receiving this letter they went on strike and did not wait for the sanction of the Board. Many of the men on strike did not know the facts in the case and consequently were bitter against the International and against Brother Geary, who was only trying to assist them, but when it got to a show-down Vice-President Geary was the only man who could do anything and who was finally successful in obtaining the settlement, as near as we can find out. This ought to be a lesson to this local and to all other local unions to abide by the constitution and wait a few days or a month, if necessary, before rushing into a strike, so that they might be pro-

tected financially by the International Union, which is only too anxious to help any local union to better its conditions, because we know that the success of a local union means the success of the International Union. We also know that the downfall of a union by premature action, due to the ill advice offered by individuals means also a weakening of the chain which binds our International Union together. We are compelled sometimes to advise against a strike, when we feel that the union is not in a position to fight, or when we feel or know that the season is not appropriate, and because we are deeply interested and refuse the sanction of the Board sometimes, we are despised by the local union that does not understand our action. It is a sure bet that the International Executive Board, as at present constituted, would much more prefer to sanction a strike than to refuse to sanction it and it is only in case of extreme necessity, where we believe that the union has very little chance, that we refuse to sanction a strike.

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Again we appeal to the secretaries of our local unions throughout the country to send in the names of their members, with their addresses, so that we can mail the Journal to them each month. As a matter of education this is a necessity. If secretaries would only understand that if we could get the Journal into the hands of every member it would be a great help toward educating the members in the way of paying their dues promptly and other things that would help the trade union movement. We ask the members who read the Journal to bring the matter up in their meetings and by a vote instruct the secretary or some other officer to send in a list of the names of the members to this office. There are many local unions that have no list at all in here. There are several other unions who have a list of less than one-third of their membership. The Journal costs the member nothing, and it means a great deal to both the member and his union to receive the Journal each month.

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**A**T the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was decided by the convention that in the future teamsters working in the brewery industry should belong to the brewery workmen's organization, and that all soda water drivers or soft drink and tonic beer wagon drivers should belong to our organization, but even since then, the brewery workmen, an industrial and largely Socialistic organization, refuses to comply with the mandates of the convention of the American Federation of Labor and are continuing to organize soft-drink teamsters. They talk very loudly about a square deal, but where they are in power, and without any license, they take advantage of every situation by admitting into their membership individuals over whom they have no right whatever and no jurisdiction, in spite of all of the decisions of the American Federation of Labor. We contend that the decision of the American Federation of Labor, in our case, in reference to the brewery drivers was wrong, because all previous conventions decided the other way, but we are willing to abide by the decision of the superior body under whom we are chartered, as long as we remain affiliated therewith. As soon as we feel that we can not remain affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and obey its laws, we shall withdraw honorably, but while we are in affili-

ation with that body, and we always hope to be so affiliated, we will obey its mandates and its rules. On the contrary the brewery workers, directly, absolutely and maliciously violate all the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, in so far as the jurisdiction between the teamsters and the brewery workers is concerned. At one time their charter was suspended because they refused to carry out the decision of the convention, but it was afterward returned to them in the Norfolk convention, in 1907, on condition that they would obey the law. They refused to do so, and they now refuse to obey the last decision of the American Federation of Labor. Still, they are going around the country asking for the assistance of trade unionists and their friends to help defeat prohibition, which seems to be at our doors, and on this question of deep importance it behooves every working man to become especially interested. The brewery workmen claim that there are 60,000 members in their organization, with an average of five to each family, numbering nearly three hundred thousand, that would be affected should national prohibition prevail, although they are paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor only on about forty-eight thousand.

As it looks at the present time, the national government will not take any action on the measures pertaining to prohibition until after the November elections. You will see it places congressmen in rather unpleasant positions to vote on this measure. Even the congressmen who drink only occasionally are afraid to get up on the floor and speak against prohibition because it gives them rather a bad odor in the eyes of their constituents, especially those of their constituents who belong to church. The dodge game is being pursued by the Democrats on this question, but the agitation has only begun, and it is going to materialize until it becomes one of the most important questions confronting the country.

A great many arguments pro and con can be offered on the question, but it is safe to say that if the matter was left to a referendum of the citizens of the nation, prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. The writer does not intend to express himself on this matter at this time, but if the Brewery Workmen's International Union will not obey the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, and will ruthlessly and without any license trample on our jurisdiction, we may have something further to say on the matter. We think that the position of the Cigarmakers' International Union on this question is, indeed, flimsy, to say the least. The cigarmakers do not favor prohibition because prohibition means the abolition of the saloons throughout the country. The low-class saloons use a great many cheap cigars. The high-class saloons seldom sell a union-made cigar, and especially is this true of hotels. The hell-holes and dark-alley rum shops sell numerous cigars, usually union made, to the working people, and this condition helps to give the cigarmakers work. In other words, while men are in a state of intoxication they smoke excessively and they purchase cigars in the saloons. This is a splendid argument on the part of the cigarmakers' union against prohibition. As stated above, we do not intend to discuss this question at this time, but undoubtedly our membership will be interested, and there is one thing sure: as intelligence and education advance the question of the elimination of intoxicating liquors and the saloon will be one of the most important questions confronting future generations. We say to our neighbors, the brewery

workers, if they are looking for a square deal or for justice, or for the help of trade unionists and their friends, that they also, in turn, must give a square deal to their sister organizations, especially the International organization of Teamsters, on whose jurisdiction they have been trampling for years.

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**A** FEW years ago I was introduced to a very prominent Englishman in the city of Manchester, England, who, when he found I had just recently arrived from America, started, in a jolly way, to criticise everything American. This Englishman was a graduate of Oxford and held a very responsible government position at one time, but had never visited America, and knew nothing of its customs except what he had read and heard from many of his class, who were bigoted and narrow-minded.

The first thing he said was, "Have you your revolver with you?" I answered, saying that I did not believe it was necessary to have one as I thought it would be excess baggage, in view of the fact that there seemed nothing more dangerous than this individual to be found in that country. His idea was to convey to my mind that he understood all Americans carried revolvers and were desperate characters. He believed that all Americans were of the Jesse James type, just as many of our people in the Eastern States think that all men in Chicago or west of Pittsburgh are gunmen and that they shoot at the drop of the hat. The opinion of this Englishman gives you an idea of the feeling existing in foreign countries among many of the higher classes about Americans. He next said to me, "You have poor laws in your country. When a man shoots another man all he has to do is to plead insanity and he is either acquitted or put in a house of detention for a short time." He referred particularly to the Thaw case which was then being discussed all over the world, and, although I felt a little bit sore at the Englishman for his insinuating remarks, at the same time, I had to agree that there was something to his statements. Our judicial procedure in this country is certainly a farce. Our courts are the laughing stock of the world. In an ordinary civil suit of an individual against a railroad it takes about five years to get a final decision, the railroad company usually appealing the case from court to court, until the party bringing the suit sometimes dies before a decision is reached.

Our laws are founded on the old English laws, but there is as much difference between them as day and night. In England if a man commits murder he is tried immediately, within thirty or sixty days, and in less than two weeks the case is ended, and inside of a month, if found guilty, he is executed. In this country we have the appeal; we have the scientist; we have the expert of every class, all under hire, juggling with the law, all willing to testify for the party who employs him, and one scientist giving evidence contrary to that given by the scientist on the opposite side—all for money.

It is a well-known fact that in New York City, with one-half the population of London, that there are twenty-five murders in New York City for every one murder in London, and only 10 per cent. of the murderers in New York City are executed, while for 90 per cent. of the murders committed in England some one is punished. The last straggling decision of the United States supreme court, which will cause a merry

laugh on the part of some of our English and German friends on the other side, when they read it, is the ending of the case against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. This case has been hanging fire for years. It has cost the trade unionists \$250,000, and after years of litigation, we finally get "No decision." The decision is that the sentences have been set aside because the time limit in which the cases should be taken care of has expired, or, in other words, because of a technical decision of the court, the cases were not considered because of the statute of limitations. The prosecution of the Buck Stove and Range Company, which was tried a year or two ago, was dropped because it was a moot case, or in other words, the case was dead. The sentence imposed on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are now set aside. This is the best we could get from our highest tribunal after so much time and money had been spent for the purpose of establishing or proving whether or not labor unions were right in their contention for free speech and free press. Is it any wonder that the working masses of the country lose confidence in our courts? A short time ago we had an eminent jurist make the statement that it remained within the province of the court to read into the law what they, the judges, considered was right, although the law itself did not cover the situation. Day after day, in our local courts, we find decisions rendered against our members in strikes and lockouts, that make us grind our teeth and curse the courts for their injustice. We find our enemies, the employers, controlling the courts, because through their influence they are responsible for the appointment or election of judges, as has been proven in Colorado. We find one interpretation of the law for the rich and another interpretation of the same law for the poor man. This is the cause of the discontent and dissatisfaction existing against the courts of our country. We know there is need of courts. We believe in the necessity of courts, but we object to the injustice practiced by some of the individuals who hold the positions of judges in administering the law. No doubt the United States supreme court was within its rights in handing down the last decision, but a large majority of the people on both sides of the case—employer and employe—believe that it was looking for an excuse to dodge the issue.

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Brother McArthur has written in from Peoria stating that owing to a statement relative to his resignation, which appeared in the May issue of our Journal, some misunderstanding exists in some parts of the country in regard to the statement. The article referred to states that he had resigned and accepted a position as foreman for the ice companies of Peoria. He states that a misunderstanding exists because the membership thinks that he has the power of hiring and discharging men. Brother McArthur says that he has not the power to hire and discharge men, and as far as the membership of our local union, the ice drivers, are concerned, he is not their boss. He is a member of their local union and is acting as business agent for the local. We trust that the membership will understand this so that Brother McArthur may not be inconvenienced by having the membership have false impressions of his position in our organization, of which he is still a member.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—After a dozen years or more we have finally succeeded in waking up the teamsters of Springfield, Mass. The work of organizing the teamsters of Springfield was started with fairly good success, and since we received our charter, May 23, we have doubled our membership, and we are going to try hard to double our present membership by July 31, 1914. We are going to make Local No. 181 the leading local of Massachusetts, second to none in the State. We received good instructions and advice from Organizer Gillespie and we hope to have him pay us another official visit in the near future. The Central Labor Union of Springfield is co-operating with us to help organize all the teamsters, and we are going to do it.

With best wishes to yourself and the members of our organization throughout the country, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
WM. J. WRIGHT,  
Secretary Local No. 181.

## TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, adopted, on Monday and Tuesday, June 1 and 2, the labor sections of the Clayton bill, H. R. 15657, with amendments which made them satisfactory to labor. The bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman anti-trust law, but also prevent abuses of the writ of in-

junction and provide jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempts. The first provision mentioned passed the House without a vote in opposition, the other two with but one dissenting vote.

The bill now goes to the United States Senate for action. It is to this fact that the attention of all organized labor and friends is called.

More than likely, little if any opposition to the labor features of the bill will be shown in the Senate. When the bill comes to a vote in the Senate we feel confident that but few, if any, senators will vote against the labor sections. But some who oppose according justice to labor and farmers' organizations are engaged in a tremendous campaign to persuade and to influence senators from passing the Clayton bill. They try to hide their real antagonism to the labor and farmer provisions of the bill under feigned opposition to any trust legislation as they say "at this time."

The action and policy of the National Association of Manufacturers and their other allied interests must not deceive our people and the United States senators.

Therefore, it is the imperative duty of every labor and farmers' organization at once, at their regular meetings, or in meetings specially called, to adopt resolutions or motions insisting that the United States Senate pass at the earliest possible date, at the present session of Congress and before its adjournment, the Clayton bill, H. R. 15657.

Transmit at once such resolutions or motions to the two United States senators from your State.

No matter how friendly or sympathetic any senator may be to this most just measure, write him anyway. It will encourage him in the struggle for justice.

Let all officers of local, central and national organized bodies, let every worker and every friend of labor write letters to their respective United States senators urging and insisting upon the passage of the Clayton bill. Now! Now! Now!

Address your communications to your senators, by name, at United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Men of labor, men of justice, victory is in sight and it will be achieved not only for the working people now but for the people forever if you but do your full duty forcefully and effectually now.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,  
President A. F. of L.  
FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary A. F. of L.

Washington, D. C. June 6, 1914.

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## VICTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA TEAMSTERS

Local Union No. 416, located in Philadelphia, has been struggling along for years, but recently the men have taken on new life and the membership has been increasing. The commission membership of the local, as you will notice from the clipping below, went on strike and won nearly all of the points they contended for. This should be a matter of encouragement to the rest of the drivers in Philadelphia because it proves what organization can do.

### TEAMSTERS WIN MIDNIGHT STRIKE.

This is a tale of a midnight strike that proves the power that labor may wield if it gets together and pulls for progress.

The commission teamsters in this city are men you rarely hear about.

They are the fellows who get up at midnight and drive the wagon loads of fruit and vegetables from the wharves to the commission stores along Dock, Vine, Water, Front and Callowhill streets.

Until last Sunday they were paid \$14 a week, were made to work on Sundays, their union was not recognized and non-union men could work if they wanted to.

So the union men got together and decided to fight. But they kept their plans secret.

Now from Sunday at 12 m. to Monday morning at 6 is the busiest time of the week in the commission business, for then is when the drivers are falling over each other loading wagons at the wharves.

This being so, it was a good time to pull a strike. Therefore, at 12:30 Monday morning, while the bosses were asleep in their beds dreaming that the drivers were following orders, the 400 union drivers threw down their reins and quit work.

At once superintendents got busy telephoning to bosses.

"All the men have gone out on strike," they told the big team owners, who, at the other end of the phone, were rubbing their eyes and damning the fortune that broke their sleep.

"What do they want?" asked the bosses.

"Seventeen dollars a week, no Sunday work, recognition of the union and a closed shop."

"Great suffering cats and rats," said the bosses. "They don't want much, do they?"

"You better hurry down," advised the superintendents.

So the bosses threw on their clothes and came to Thirtieth and Market streets, where the heads of the union men were waiting.

Of course the bosses did their little arguing. "It isn't fair this midnight strike." Some of them refused to come across.

But the strikers held firm.

"Sign up or we stay out," was their ultimatum.

And by 4:30 every one of the bosses had signed up and this is what the strikers won:

A flat weekly wage of \$16, or an increase of \$2. No Sunday work whatever. Recognition of the union. A closed shop.

### HOW THEY VOTED

Below is a list of the congressmen from New York and Illinois and how they voted on labor's immigration bill. Those voting yea were in favor of the bill and those voting no were against the bill. Remember them in your district. Those not voting were men who had not the nerve to take a stand either way:

New York—Yea: Platt, McClellan, Parker, (L. W. Mott), Payne, Underhill, Dunn, Danforth, Hamilton.

Nay: (Henry George), Lathrop Brown, Denis O'Leary, Frank E. Wilson, H. H. Dale, James P. Maher, William M. Calder, (John J. Fitzgerald), D. J. Griffin, J. H. O'Brien, H. A. Metz, Daniel J. Riordan, Henry M. Goldfogle, George W. Loft, Jefferson M. Levy, Michael F. Conry, P. J. Dooling, J. F. Carew, Thomas G. Patten, Walter M. Chandler, Jacob A. Cantor, Henry Bruckner, J. A. Goulden, B. I. Taylor, P. G. Ten Eyck, Samuel Wallin, (Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.), Charles A. Talcott, J. R. Clancy, Robert H. Gittins, Charles B. Smith, Daniel A. Driscoll.

Not voting and not specifically paired: W. R. Oglesby, Geo. W. Fairchild.

Illinois—Yea: Buchanan, Thompson, Hinebaugh, McKenzie, Tave-

ner, FitzHenry, O'Hair, Borchers, Rainey, Baltz, Foster, Fowler.

Nay: Martin Madden, J. R. Mann, G. E. Gorman, J. T. McDermott, A. J. Sabath, J. McAndrews, T. Gallagher, F. A. Britten, (I. C. Copley), C. U. Stone, J. M. Graham, W. E. Williams, L. B. Stringer.

Not voting, and not specifically paired: S. A. Hoxworth and R. P. Hill.

### WHY UNION MEN OBJECT

It has often been said by our critics, "Why should union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union, surely he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union comrades have no right to object to him."

But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection, says the Duluth Labor World. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the trouble. The union man binds himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the subscriptions of the members, and each of the members gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself, and not only to himself but to his fellowmen, just remuneration for their toil, and if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he, in agreement with this combination of his fellow-workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer, he suffers and starves, that all may reap the benefit.

Did you notice our report ending June 1? The balance in our treasury at that time was \$142,451.75. We are still climbing. With your assistance and if nothing serious happens when our next quarterly report is issued, we will reach the One-Hundred-and-Fifty-Thousand-Dollar mark. This condition of our treasury should be encouraging to our membership because it is a guarantee that we will be able to protect them financially should they become involved in trouble.

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If the organizations comprising the Building Trades do not quit quarreling among themselves over jurisdiction grievances some of the employers of the country engaged in the building lines will take the initiative and perhaps shut down for a year or two on all buildings. It is rather unjust to have contracts in large cities tied up where fair employers are willing to grant everything in wages and hours and union recognition, because of a dispute between two organizations. If we can not settle disputes between ourselves, how do we expect that the employers are going to settle with us? If we have not brains enough to adjust differences between ourselves, then we have not brains enough to adjust differences between our organizations and our employers. Officers of the national or International unions are to blame to a certain extent for the continual quarreling which exists between International unions. Officers, in many instances, should take the initiative and lead the way thereby advising the rank and file as to what is best to be done. It is getting to the point where the public and the building interests will not put up much longer with the conditions existing in cities where buildings are under construction and operations are stopped because of some dispute existing between the trades.

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During the past three months we have chartered many unions throughout the country, although business is dull. There is also a condition existing in certain districts where no interest is taken by men who belong to the union and every now and then we lose a local union. The officers-elect are to blame for this condition existing and in almost all instances they do not take the proper interest. The officers of the union are the leaders and the ones who should keep life in the movement and in the local that has honored them by electing them to the position of trust which they hold.

Official Magazine  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
OF AMERICA

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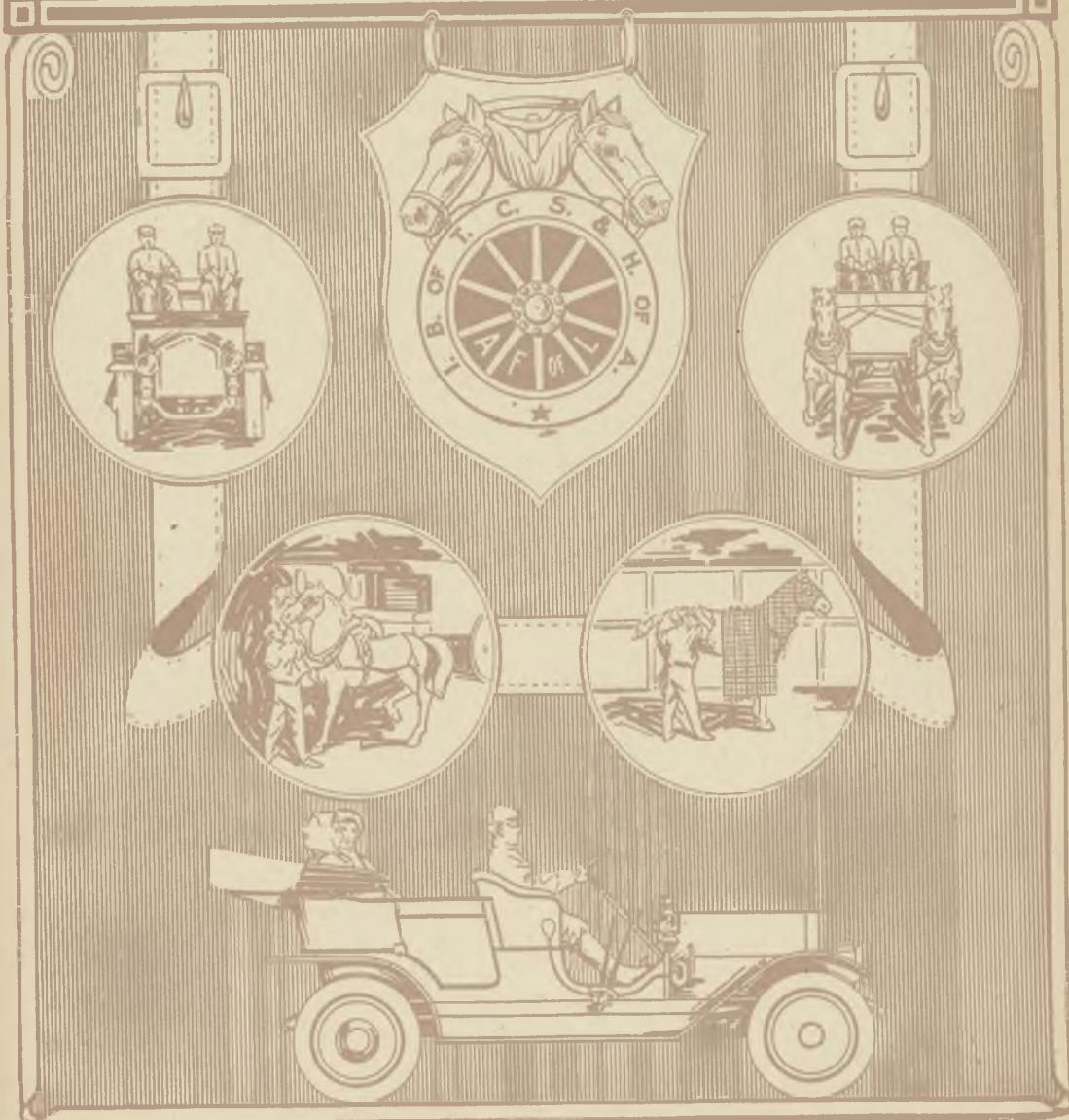
THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

AUGUST, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



"Pay your men decent wages," was the ultimatum delivered by President Eshleman, of the State Railroad Commission, to General Manager Dean, of the Pullman company, in the course of an argument on the "tipping question."

"Mr. Dean, would you want to take part of your salary in gratuities?" Commissioner Eshleman asked.

"Yes, if they were received under the same conditions that obtain in the service of the Pullman company."

"Then our standards of patriotism are vitally different," rejoined the commissioner. "A man is entitled to what is right and what he earns. Your idea is revolting to me."

The hearing was the result of an inquiry instituted into the rates charged and the service given by the Pullman company. Numerous complaints had been made to the commissioner that decent service could not be had without tipping.

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Organized labor in this city has issued invitations to unionists throughout the State to assemble in Denver on Labor Day and hold a monster celebration for the purpose of impressing on politicians the views of workers for industrial justice. It is said this move is being favorably received throughout the State. The project also is intended to answer those politicians who are now endeavoring to capture the fall elections under the cry "law and order."

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If a man is angry, he disturbs all his soul forces and sets them into inharmonious action, which is reproduced in his body. When the discord appears in his body, he calls it disease. The anger to which he gives way forms in his system a poison which enters the blood and all the vital fluids and vitiates them. Not only anger, but all the lusts and errors of the flesh have a destructive effect upon the soul and body, even unto the final disintegration which is called death.—Unity Magazine.

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Back pay amounting to \$23,000 and substantial wage increases is the award of the arbitration board selected to settle the wage dispute between members of division 600 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway Company.

No department fails of an increase and most of them are substantial. They run from 10 to 12 per cent. as high as 18 per cent., and in one instance the increase is 25 per cent. For overtime the barnmen got an increase of 50 per cent. of the regular wage beginning with the date of the award, June 22, 1914. After the first two years the motor-men and conductors receive an average increase of three and one-quarter cents an hour.

The graduated scale has been reduced by three years, so that now a member of the union receives the maximum wage at the end of his fourth year of service, instead of at the end of the seventh year, as formerly. About 300 men are affected by the award.

By the terms of the statute under which these proceedings were had the report of the majority of the arbitrators is binding upon the parties, takes immediate effect, and remains in force for three years, beginning June 1, 1913, ending June 30, 1916.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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LABOR POWER IS NOT PROPERTY



WHILE the House of Representatives was discussing that section of the sundry civil appropriation bill, which excluded labor unions and organizations of farmers from prosecution under the Sherman act, Representative Gray, of Indiana, said:

"Mr. Chairman, there are certain rights which men take along with the right to inhabit the earth. Among those rights is the right to labor and to enjoy the fruits of that labor. This is more than a so-called vested right in property; it is a natural, inherent right of man. It is as sacred to him as the right of habitation itself. It is as vital to his existence as the breath of life. He must have the right to labor in order to live.

"And there are certain rights in which man is upheld in a supreme and absolute defense, and in the defense of which he is sustained even to the taking of life—the defense of self, the defense of his person, the defense of his life, the defense of those who by nature are entitled to look to him for protection, and I include the defense of the right to labor in order to live and to support those who are dependent upon him.

"Mr. Chairman, there was the

time when the laboring man was more independent in the exercise of his right to labor to live than he is today. There was a time when every man could say to his employer, 'If you do not wish my services I will go back to the cross-roads, to the village workshop, and I will make a plow, a wagon, or a carriage. I will employ myself and I will sell my product for my wages.' But this condition of the laboring man has passed and gone. A great industrial revolution has brought a change and a new order of things. The laboring man as an individual has lost his opportunity to employ himself, his power to claim his right to labor to live. He can only work when others choose to employ him. And when he asks for employment the answer comes back and tells him whether or not he can live. The laboring man today finds himself confronted with an organization of employers; he finds himself confronted with a combination of capital; he finds himself confronted with a concentration of industry and control of employment—all standing between him and the right to labor to live and to support those dependent upon him.

"This is the plight of the individual laboring man today. This is his absolute dependency standing alone. This is his utter helplessness as a single individual.

"Under these new and changed industrial conditions union is his only remedy, his only relief, his only defense, his only hope. He must have the right to meet organization with organization. He must have the right to meet combination with combination. He must have the right to meet concentration with concentration. He must have the right to conform to these new and changed industrial conditions. He must have the right to avail himself of these new agencies and instrumen-

talities of action—these new powers and forces of united effort—in order to claim his right to labor, to live—in order to maintain industrial equilibrium—in order to secure a just and fair apportionment of the fruits of industry and toil.

"There is a difference between a labor organization and a trust. There is a difference between a labor organization and a combination in restraint of trade. There is a difference between a labor organization and a monopoly of the resources of human life. There is a difference between an organization for a lawful, natural purpose and an organization for an unlawful and a criminal purpose. There is a difference between an organization to preserve and safeguard natural inherent rights and an organization to monopolize and prey upon the vital necessities that sustain human life. There is a difference between men organizing for the lawful purpose of securing employment, and to claim the right of all men to labor, to live, and to enjoy the fruits of that labor, and men organizing as a trust, a combination in restraint of trade, a monopoly to control the vital resources of human life, the very inception of which is unlawful, the very existence of which is unlawful, the very continuance and duration of which are unlawful, and the very object and purpose of which is contrary to law and in violation of the natural inherent right of man to live."

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#### FAVORS LABOR UNIONS

As a result of changing industrial conditions, which it acknowledges are taking place and which make necessary the organization of employers for mutual protection and advantage, the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, of St. Louis, operating three large factories and

employing 2,500 persons, has made public its belief that "the right of employes to organize for mutual advantage and protection should be recognized and that the principle of arbitration should be applied in the settlement of disputes."

In announcing that it will hereafter recognize and enter into contracts with the boot and shoe workers' union, the management says: "We believe that the economy which is made possible by avoiding strikes on the one side and lock-outs on the other will eventually eliminate the waste incident to frequent departments of factories operating under what are known as 'open shop' conditions, which cause serious loss to the employer and employes alike. In pursuit of the new policy of this company we have decided to operate union factories under contract with the boot and shoe workers' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The company, in making application to the boot and shoe workers' for their union stamp arbitration contract, makes this further interesting announcement: "Men in our employ other than shoe workers will be organized in accordance with the rules of their respective organizations, provided they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

St. Louis locals, please take notice!

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#### A FINE TRIBUTE

In referring to thanks extended by organized labor to the Daily News, of this city, that paper pays a tribute to the trade union movement, which, in part, is as follows: "While on the subject of labor, and with the memory of the kindness shown, we would like to state now, for the benefit of those who do not get along with organized labor, that the editor of the News has

maintained a strictly union office since the printers' union was organized in this city. For many years our associations have continued pleasant and mutually profitable. After all, labor is a commodity which has a right to seek the highest market, and does so, but the laborer has more than his work to offer. Association and mutual helpfulness create friendships which count for more than mere dollars in the lives which most of us live. During all the years that our shop has run under union rules not a single disagreement has arisen between employer and employe. We have found that the union is willing to meet more than half way the employer who means to be fair."—News Letter.

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#### AMERICA'S PROGRESS

Progress in America has come almost entirely as a result of the struggles of the working class. To the working class movement of the thirties we owe, more than to any other cause, our common schools, our right of trial by jury, universal suffrage, abolition of imprisonment for debt, and a large number of other things that are commonly supposed to have been obtained by the Revolutionary Fathers, but which these fathers were quite generally opposed to.

Since the civil war social progress has been even more directly traceable to working class organizations. Take any one of the things that are said to mark the advance toward democracy in government, or greater enjoyment for the masses of the people, and you will find that long before it was enacted into law or incorporated in the platforms of any of the old political parties it was announced and defended for years in the councils of the workers.

During most of this period labor moved largely unconsciously. It

aimed at specific things, but did not attempt to correlate these into a definite plan or base them upon any social philosophy. Only within the last generation has any great number of the workers come to see that these things are part of one great social whole.

In previous battles labor fought a guerrilla warfare and was often defeated by bribery and deception. Now it fights as a disciplined army, refusing to be turned aside by any concessions. It no longer fights for specific steps of progress, but is determined that the control of society be placed in its hands.

There is no power on earth that can stop this conscious movement of labor except labor itself. Labor has fought all the battles of the past, but always fought them for some one else. Now that it is fighting for itself, it is certain of victory.

#### HUMAN LIVES HAVE PAID THE PRICE

What a terrible price is exacted for everything under man-rule! A few yards of gold lace, a stirring march, gay uniforms and prancing steeds, the quickened throb of manly hearts—and the price. Thousands slaughtered, homes wrecked, the remnant of a nation struggling for a century under the burden of debt. The imposing villa of the captain of industry with its beautiful gardens, splashing fountains, rare treasures of dead civilizations, paid for by blocks of filthy sweatshops, by endless rows of horrible tenements. Everything grand, everything noble, everything beautiful in our man-made world of today has been paid for in human lives.

GEO. WEBBER.

No man should ever be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.—Pope.

#### WEALTH OR HEALTH

A young Pittsburgh millionaire has broken down at 30 under the strain of the race for wealth and has been sent to a sanitarium, a hopeless physical and mental wreck.

How many millions has he made?

That's the first information given in the dispatches. It is the first question that comes to the average mind.

But what's the difference to him now whether he made \$3,000,000 or \$30,000,000?

The one amount means no more than the other to a man in a madhouse.

The main point is—he made too much.

He has heaped up what is a huge pile of trash to him, and in doing it has ruthlessly sacrificed the most precious possessions any man can have. The dog crossing a brook who dropped his bone to snatch at the shadow of it reflected in the water has many a parallel among men who sacrifice health and happiness for money. Of course, the worn-out money chaser may have the satisfaction to reflect, if he is in any condition to reflect at all, that his millions may give comfort and pleasure to those who love him and have been dependent upon him. But perhaps these would rather have him, in sound mind and health, than his money.

Would you think it sensible to wreck your brain and body in piling up money for others to spend who would rather have the money than have you?

The feverish desire for wealth which leads a man to wreck his health in attaining it is little if any less ignoble than that which leads a man to commit crime for it.

Wealth can mean nothing good to any man if it does not bring him better health, more wisdom and a mellower spirit. — International Bookbinder.

### DENNIS McCARTHY IN THE SURVEY

Plenty of room for dives and dens (glitter and glare of sin),  
 Plenty of room for prison pens (gather the criminals in);  
 Plenty of room for jails and courts (willing enough to pay),  
 But never a place for the lads to race—no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores (Mammon must have the best);  
 Plenty of room for the running sores that rot in the city's breast!  
 Plenty of room for lures that lead the hearts of our youths astray;  
 But never a cent on playground spent—no, never a place to play.

Plenty of room for schools and halls, plenty of room for art;  
 Plenty of room for teas and balls, platform, stage, and mart.  
 Proud is the city—she finds a place for many a fad today;  
 But she's more than blind if she fails to find a place for the boys to play.

Give them a chance for innocent sport, give them a chance for fun—  
 Better a playground plot than a court and a jail when the harm is done!  
 Give them a chance—if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay  
 A larger bill for darker ill. So give them a place to play!

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I have grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that one's relations with others should be direct and not diplomatic; that power leaves a bitter taste in the mouth; that meanness and hardness and coldness are the unforgivable sins; that pleasure exists not in virtue of material conditions, but in the joyous heart; that the world is a very interesting and beautiful place; and that congenial labor is the secret of happiness.—A. B. Benson.

Why is the use of glasses so frequent at the present time, as compared with only a few years ago? Perhaps the chief cause is the ignorant or careless adjustment of the light to the reading or working position. This is particularly true in the large modern office, where the chief thought in the arrangement of the desks for clerks and stenographers is economy in floor space. Proper illumination of this work is of secondary importance. Not every desk can be placed by a window, and usually windows will be found only on one side of a room or at the end, so that ample provision has to be made for artificial lighting. Strong and even illumination is necessary. Desk lamps should be thoroughly screened so that they cannot shine into anybody's eyes. They should be so placed that there is no shadow of the hand or pen on the paper when writing. A frosted globe gives a softer light than the ordinary unfrosted globe, and a sixteen-candle-power lamp usually gives sufficient illumination for the ordinary desk work. Too strong a light is just as trying to the eyes as too weak an illumination. A north light is the best, being soft and steady. All desks near windows should be so placed that the light comes from the left side. The old rule given for reading and writing, that the light should come obliquely over the left shoulder, well illustrates ordinary requirements. In the modern home the incandescent electric lamps hold first place as an illuminant. They should always, however, be furnished with ground bulbs, or, better, so shaded as greatly to reduce their otherwise very high intrinsic brilliancy. Where the mantle gas burners are used they should always be shaded, both to reduce the brilliancy and to modify the hue of the light, unless some of the recent mantles, giving an amber tone to the light, are available.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**T**HERE is nothing in life that compares with honesty. There is nothing worth holding that has not been obtained honestly. Of all the virtues, honesty shines out beyond all the others. There are many kinds of honesty. A man may be honest with the world and dishonest with himself. An employer may be honest with himself and dishonest with his employes. It is true, that the rule of self-protection is today applied or adopted by every individual. The business man may excuse himself for paying miserable wages, which is the cause of starving the children of his laborer, by saying, well, if he were in my place he would do just exactly as I am doing—make all the profit possible. Conscience is the balance-power that tells a man whether he is doing right or wrong. The employe who steals the time of his employer, or who injures the property of his employer, even though he may get away with it, is absolutely dishonest and criminally wrong. The employer who because he has the power to crush into idleness, and consequently starvation, who forces his employes to work for anything they can get, is criminally dishonest and wrong.

The industrial unrest existing in our country today is caused principally because of the fact that the multitude, the mob, the millions of working people, find it almost impossible to live on the wages they obtain. The few who are employers feel that they are unjustly treated and wrongfully held up by the organizations of labor. The employers who have no organizations in their industry fight against the establishment of such organizations because they fear that it will reduce their profits in the future. There must be some common ground on which both interests could meet. There must be some solution in the very near future or we will reach the crisis. Employes must realize that there is another side to the question. The employers must realize that the mob, the multitude, the millions of workers can take away that which the few now have if forced to that position. As the writer of this article said to the members of the Indianapolis Economic Club a few nights ago—many of the members of this club are members of the manufacturers' association—"it is absolutely foolish for the manufacturers' association to think that they can destroy the labor unions of the country; they are going to be unions or organizations of the working classes no matter whether the employers' association desire them or not. They are going to have their choice of having unions that are law-abiding and God-fearing, who are willing to do that which is just, or if they continue their present policy, they are going to have unions that will set aside the laws and take the reins in their own hands, as has been done in other countries. The actions of the Industrial Workers of the World within the last year or two is a slight sample of what might come, or what might be expected in the future should the enemies of labor continue in their efforts to destroy the legitimate organizations of labor now in existence. Every great movement has had its inception from the ranks of the common people. If the ruling class of the ancient Roman empire had only listened to the cries of the

people, there never would have been a destruction of the government of Caesar. If the nobility of France would have listened to the cries of the people, the working classes of France, there never would have been a revolution. If in our own country the English monarch would have listened to the cry of his subjects in America, England might be governing America today, and the English flag might be floating over this country the same as it is doing in Canada and Australia. If the monarchs of industry in our country would only listen to the voice of history and educate themselves from the experience of the past, the industrial disturbances now existing, or the industrial unrest that prevails, would very quickly have a solution, but because the men who have the power to control are blinded with their craving for more profits, because they refuse to investigate the side of the question in which the mob are interested, the result will be what has happened in other ages in other countries, and we are reminded that it is coming, surely coming, when we look at the conditions that prevailed recently in Colorado, Lawrence, Indianapolis and other cities throughout the nation. It is, therefore, up to the employers—the wealthy capitalists of the country—to solve this great problem of industrial unrest. The educated class are the employing class to a certain extent, and it is only reasonable to assume that from the educated class we should expect most in the line of progress. Men who have intellect should lead the way; men who have brains ought to see the light, but unfortunately the brains and the intellect have been developed toward cheating the laborer of his hire, to the end that the few with the brains would rob the millions who control the muscle, and this has been the cause of the destruction of the few who have endeavored to trample on the multitude. We of the laboring class are educating ourselves every day. We have led in the vanguard before. The history of the world points to the one fact that all revolutionary movements were the actions of the multitude who were driven to desperation by the few. In our own country the revolutionary war was a result of our endeavor to overthrow the British yoke and was the action of the mob. When we established our independence it was done by the arms of the multitude. When we started to overthrow our unjust rulers, we were called fools, anarchists and villains, and so it is today, because we are endeavoring, through our labor organizations, to establish better conditions for the multitude, so that the children of future generations may not starve, the same as we have starved, because of this one act alone we are placarded as villains, scoundrels, scheming monsters, etc. But we hope for brighter days. We hope for better times. We hope that our enemies who control the wealth of the nation will in time understand the justice of our claims and will agree to solve the misunderstanding that now exists by meeting us half way, so that we may again establish peace and prosperity in our country.

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**L**ABOR DAY this year falls on September 7th. Our present membership, especially those who have come into the union within the last few years, do not thoroughly understand the importance of Labor Day, but for a number of years the struggling trade unionists of the country were fighting for the establishment of one day of rest in honor of the workers of the nation. After years of agitation, it was finally established, and the first Monday in September was de-

clared a national holiday in honor of the toiling masses by our national Government. It is the one day of the year devoted to the workers of the nation. The trade unions alone are responsible for this national holiday. It has the same significance to the trade unionists as the day of Independence, the Fourth of July, has to all good American citizens. It is our duty, therefore, to understand its importance and to preserve its significance. Trade unionists are bound to honor this day by participating in the labor demonstrations that take place in the district in which they live. If a parade is in operation it is the duty of the teamsters and chauffeurs to participate in that parade. We have done so in the past and we should not lack interest in the future. If workers refuse to take the proper interest in Labor Day, the day will soon lose its significance and we will go back to where we were before. Most of our membership are paid for this day whether they work or not. All members of unions are requested and bound to cease employment on Labor Day except in cases of absolute necessity. It is your duty to attend the meetings of your union and endeavor to get your organization to participate in labor's celebration. If there is no parade, your local union should run a picnic or have some kind of a ceiebration for the purpose of bringing to the minds of the toilers the victories labor has gained and the struggles it has made toward the establishment of better conditions for the working people. This year above any other year should we, the trade unionists, celebrate, because, although we have had unemployment part of the year, labor has obtained many victories as a result of favorable legislation enacted in our interest. Many of those conditions have been brought about because many of the men who are real trade unionists have shown the proper spirit by keeping up the agitation until victory has been achieved. Yes, each individual is bound to do his share. It is our duty to help cefebate in the proper spirit, not in intoxication and debauchery, but in a manner that will bring honor and not disgrace on the day we celebrate—Labor Day.

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**T**HROUGHOUT the land a monstrous howl has been put up by the enemies of labor because of the fact that Congress inserted in the trust bills an amendment excluding labor organizations and farmers' organizations from being regarded as trusts. The National Chamber of Commerce, representing all of the chambers throughout the country, recently held a session in Washington and passed resolutions condemning Congress for its action and imploring the United States Senate to save the country by rejecting the measures passed by Congress, excluding labor unions from being treated the same as the beef trust, oil trust and tobacco trust. You would think that the world had materially changed, turned over as it were, and that this were something new, when the truth is, that years and years ago, when the Sherman anti-trust law was first under discussion, it was distinctly understood then by Congress that labor unions and farmers' organizations were not to be considered trusts and that the bill was not aimed at those kind of organizations. Every man in Congress and every city in the country at that time fully understood that there was no intention on the part of the Government to consider labor unions as trusts and to be prosecuted as trusts, but as a result of the education of our judges, and as a result of the activity of the employers' association, with the assistance of our former Government, something was

read into the law and the United States judges declared that labor was a trust, although the records in Congress distinctly proved, when the bill was under discussion, that there was no intention of having the law so construed. Now, after years and years of fighting, we have been successful in getting Congress to exclude labor organizations and farmers' organizations and fraternal organizations from the trust law, or from prosecution under the trust law, and all of the petty employers, as well as the big ones, are howling as though the country had turned up-side-down and that we are living in a state of anarchy. Sometimes I think we have been going along splendidly, considering all of the adverse decisions of the courts, such as the confiscation of the property of a working man who is a member of a union that places a boycott on an unfair concern. Yes, I think that if things kept on that way, in a few years more we would have a speedy settlement of the entire situation. With outbursts in the district of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, and in the other large cities, it would not take very long to organize the scattered discontent into something that would mean more than asking for arbitration.

We are endeavoring to preach law and order to our members, to hold them in restraint, to save them from themselves, to establish the principles of justice, but we are met on all sides with the answer that there is no justice, except for the few who control everything, consequently the result is that the present administration is realizing the seriousness of the situation and has placed on the statute books more progressive legislation within the year than has been enacted before in a quarter of a century. We think there are some men in Washington who realize the danger, and for that reason they have created the income tax, revised the tariff schedule, established the parcel post, excluded labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law and are endeavoring to do a few more little things toward relieving the strain on the backs of the toilers of the nation in order that they might again establish something similar to what we had a few years ago—practical peace.

### **PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE**

Success can never be without preparation. Preparation means to get ready—to be able to carry out the more important tasks of life as they come along.

Prepare today for the obligations of tomorrow.

You who learn to control yourself and stand calm in the midst of disappointments and failures, as well as in the midst of success and victory, are accumulating a reserve sure to hold strong and steady for the time of stress, confusion and chaos. Prepare for the emergencies to come. Prepare by courageously facing and solving

every problem that comes to you daily.

The big affairs of today call for the trained man—for the one who is prepared.

Consciously or unconsciously, you are preparing for something. Seek and find out what that something is, and when you find it, concentrate in double preparation upon it. No man knows what his preparation today may mean to him tomorrow. But he is sure that if it is conscientiously done to a purpose, in this preparation, he is making the soundest possible investment for his future career.

To prepare today means to know how tomorrow.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Teamsters' Council of St. Louis has instructed me to say that the delegates wish to express their gratitude to General Auditor Briggs for his most valuable assistance in helping the committee from the council to bring the Ice Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 606 strike to a successful termination.

The ice drivers were organized last fall by Brothers Dan Murphy, seventh vice-president, and Thos. E. Coyne, president of our council. Agreements were presented this summer, some few signed, the large companies preferred war, and as big trouble was in sight, Brother Murphy asked that Brother Briggs be sent to assist him and the committee. After Brother Briggs sized up the situation, he asked that the council be called at once in special session. The council guaranteed the financing of the strike, and this gave all courage to go ahead. The committee worked cautiously; the weather was extremely hot; the public were informed as to why the men struck, and that no one would suffer for ice. After a little the smaller concerns signed up. When a barn was called, union and non-union men walked out in a body. The pickets worked well and were ever watchful. The largest ice companies, the Merchants and Polar Wave, with over five hundred men, seemed determined to stay open shop, but their men thought different and would not work until they signed up. By this settlement the drivers get an increase of \$3.00 and the

helpers \$2.00 per week; a shorter workday; no Sunday work and overtime. From a few hundred men in the union they have gone to over one thousand, with closed shop conditions.

The council of St. Louis, as well as all organized labor, are proud of the work of Brothers Briggs, Murphy, Coyne and Beauvais, of the faithful work of the pickets and the grand loyalty of the ice drivers themselves.

The coal teamsters are also growing nicely—close to three hundred. When it gets so cold a chicken can't flap its wings, they will have their innings.

Fraternally,  
GEO. H. DENNY,  
Secretary Council.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to say a few words in our valuable Journal for the good and welfare of the teamsters' movement. We are getting along fairly well at present here. I desire to see the cause prosper, but there are many hundreds of teamsters here who are not organized and that makes conditions bad, and then with the knocking from some of the members it is very hard to get new men into the organization. However, I hope to see every man who drives a horse in this city carrying the card and wearing the monthly button of the organization. At the present time it behooves the membership to make strenuous efforts to organize all of the teamsters regardless of their craft. In my local some of the brothers seems to think that because they belong to

the van teamsters' local that they must not try to get conditions for any other craft. It is very hard to educate the rank and file of the van teamsters up to the standard of unionism, but I hope to see it come about in the course of time. I desire to say to the rank and file of our membership that if they find in their respective locals any delinquent officers to remove them from office immediately and replace them with others whom they think will do their duty and not criticise their whole executive board, and I also wish to say to the rank and file of our membership that it takes a fearless and bold man to be a good, staunch union man; also that it takes continual warfare to organize the teamsters and educate them up to the standard of unionism.

Wishing success and prosperity to the cause, I am,

Fraternally yours,  
JOS. L. COVINGTON,  
L. U. No. 607.

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**DETROIT, MICH.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You are of course aware of the fact that Local No. 37, Sanitary Wagon Drivers of Detroit, have never sent in anything for publication in our Journal, but we will surprise you and all sister locals and tell you in this communication what we are doing. Some fifteen years ago this local, or rather its members, worked for less than one dollar per day, and from early morning until late at night, but we improved from year to year in wages and working hours. Up to date, or rather July 1st, our fiscal year, we will get \$2.80 per day, eight hours constituting a day's work, time and one-half for Sundays, and this after a hard struggle with our main bosses—commissioners of public works. Then you know that we

are city employees (who have no written or iron clad contract), but we got there although it empties our treasury, and will say right now, if all other sister locals doing our line of work (garbage collection) will sit up and take notice of this and get out of the rut, they will not need to work for less wages than what we are receiving. We have only eighty-five men, but generally get what we are after. In this year's schedule of wages we asked for \$3.00 per day, but our commissioners fought hard against it, never gave in, but the estimator allowed 2 cents per hour more, making our wages \$2.80, or 35 cents per hour, and we agreed to that.

Now, Brother Tobin, if this letter is not too long for publication in our Journal, I would like to see same appear, as I think it would be a benefit to all other sister locals doing our kind of work.

With best wishes for the International, we are,

Fraternally yours,  
DAVID GOODRICK, Vice-Pres.  
PAUL E. JURISCH, Rec. Sec.

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**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On June 17th Team Drivers' Local No. 470, of Philadelphia, requested a conference with the Team Owners' Association for the consideration of a wage agreement and were immediately notified that the executive committee had been appointed to confer. After six conferences, with as many counter propositions on each side, an agreement was arrived at, the organization gaining 50 cents per week on single and double wagons and pay for reporting at the stable on Sundays, with preferential union shop and overtime.

We feel that owing to the industrial depression prevailing in our

craft and that so many unskilled and skilled men are out of employment at this time, that our union was justified in compromising with the team owners of Philadelphia and that by co-operation and diligent attention to business that future wage scales can be amicably adjusted and the interests of the employer and drivers protected.

When our wage agreement was endorsed by our joint council and General President Tobin, they both advised us to use caution in our negotiations and to arbitrate and not strike until all honorable means were used to prevent hostilities.

I am happy to report that their advice was strictly adhered to by our committee, which consisted of President Chas. Himes, Vice-President Chas. Morrissey, Treasurer James Gormley, Recording Secretary F. Smith, Trustees James Quander, Francis Kelly, Ed. Whitley, and Business Agents George Schwab, Thos. McKenna, Jos. Welch and Peter Lyons, with Organizer Ashton. The agreement covers about 2,000 drivers and chauffeurs and will be instrumental in helping us with the unorganized.

On July 4th about 12,000 people attended our picnic at Point Breeze Park and motorcycle races, athletic events, tug of war and other games were participated in to the satisfaction of all who entered and watched the result. The financial results were beyond our most sanguine expectations and our treasury will be increased by over \$1,000 as a result of the untiring efforts of our executive board and entertainment committee, and everybody who attended look forward to our next annual outing for another good time.

With best wishes to all sister locals from Philadelphia, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

PETER LYONS,  
Business Agent.

### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local 603 was launched into the field of organized labor on June 6, 1913, only to become, first, a striving, struggling organization through being betrayed and dominated into a strike by two paid "snakes" of a certain dairy concern, who sought to break up our union in its infancy, but their efforts have proven of no avail.

The reward received by these two snakes was \$25.00 each and the loss of their slimy jobs, which proves conclusively that the traitor to the labor cause is hated and despised not only by the men betrayed, but by the employer as well, who without fail promptly dismisses them, for the employer fully realizes that a man who takes an oath or obligation to any organization and then betrays it is not to be trusted.

Just two days after this trouble twenty-eight members sold themselves for empty promises and became "tools of convenience," "scabs" for their employer, who within sixty days rewarded every last one of them by stopping their pay.

Despite these snakes and scabs and the fact that men were intimidated, "bulldozed" and discharged for joining our local, we have steadily progressed, and at present have agreements with three concerns and good prospects for several more in the near future. Our membership is steadily increasing and we are in splendid shape, not a single member out of work at this writing, and with but few exceptions every one is paying dues promptly. If this does not show progress and does not mean success for Local 603, what does, brothers? Surely, staying away from the meetings, running behind in dues, back biting, knocking and

fault-finding never made any local. It takes good hard work on the part of every man who becomes a member. So, brothers, put your shoulder to the wheel and lets go for more progress with a determination. Continued progress means success.

Now, in closing, we desire to ask the moral support of all local unions affiliated.

Fraternally yours,  
H. R. NORMAN,  
Business Agent.

### NEWARK, N. J

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I thought I would write you a letter for publication in the magazine. Our Local No. 487, Truck and Building Material Drivers of Newark, although young, is progressing nicely, and I have just succeeded in organizing the first stable in the ice cream business. When the head of this firm saw the union buttons on twenty-three of his drivers, he started out to get rid of the men, and was going at it so fast that I had to call a strike on him, which I did Tuesday morning, after taking an agreement to him and having him refuse to talk to me. In fact, as soon as I mentioned agreement to him I was ordered off his property, although I had acted as I thought a gentleman should, for he and I were raised and went to school together, chummed together in our childhood, but you know the impression some people have of a labor union, and that was the way he felt, that we were going to try to run his business, but I think he has changed his mind. I had his men out two days and the only violence that was created was by a scab who took one of the routes out Tuesday morning and the boys of the neighborhood followed him, telling him what he was, until he got so worked up that he threw a

stone at them, which broke a large store window, and he was arrested for it. The man who employed him, not seeing fit to do anything for him, of course he was sent to jail, so after two very peaceful days on the street this man came to me at 5:30 this morning and at 5:45 we had everything settled; the men all back to work with an increase of \$3.00 per week for route drivers and \$3.75 for what they call special drivers, and his business started off in proper shape again.

I did not have time, as matters were coming thick and fast on me, to write or telegraph you on this matter, as I know I should, but had I left these men at any time I doubt if the matter would have been settled, so I had to take the matter as best I could, and it has turned out all right, although I know if I had lost I would have been severely criticised, but I could not see how I could lose. Now, Brother Tobin, I am going out after the rest of the ice cream drivers, as there are over a hundred in this city, and I feel that I will be able to get them all now.

I hope that my action in these matters will be satisfactory and meet with your approval, and with best regards to all brother teamsters, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN McGUIRE,  
Business Agent No. 487.

### SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Believing that it will be of interest to the membership of our local unions throughout the country, I am writing you a brief story of the eleven months' strike gone through by the members of Local 174 for publication in the International Magazine.

To give the membership a clear understanding as to the details and

what led up to the controversy between us and our employers, it is necessary for me to begin with the inception of our organization.

Several attempts were made to establish a local union in our city, and in each and every case there seemed to be something lacking, and the locals fell by the wayside, until in February, 1909, while Brother Briggs was going through out district, he undertook to solve the problem and went to work with a determined effort to organize the men in the teaming craft in this city. At first this seemed to be a rather large undertaking, and after talking the matter over with the men on the street, he received very little encouragement, but was successful in arranging a meeting, at which fifty-four men became members of the local union and pledged themselves to make an effort to organize the teamsters into a strong and solid body.

This we realized was no little job and we plugged along, taking in new members at every meeting, until we had a fair membership, when we decided to draft and present an agreement for our employers to sign. For this work a very capable committee of twenty-five men was appointed, representing every branch of the teaming business, an agreement was drafted and presented to our employers in June, 1910. At this time there was a strike on with the teamsters in Portland, and our employers, watching this with great interest, failed to take any action on our agreement other than to lay it on the table pending the outcome of the Portland trouble, and as a consequence nothing was agreed upon that year.

Several attempts were made to treat with our employers as a body through their association, and when we found this impossible, we treated with the team owners as individuals and succeeded in sign-

ing up fifteen firms, none of whom were members of the association. This was in 1912, and all agreements were renewed in 1913.

In 1913 we again appeared before the association with an agreement, and after a month's delay we were notified for the first time that the team owners did not care to enter into an agreement with us.

We again started to treat with the team owners as individuals and presented an agreement to the Globe Transfer Company, which was employing about fifteen of our men and five non-union men. They refused to act as individuals and referred us to the association, and realizing nothing could be done with this firm, a strike was called on them, all men leaving their employment. Our strike was very successful in this barn until members of the association came to the rescue and demanded our men to do the work for this firm, and when they refused they were discharged, and as a consequence the trouble spread until thirteen barns were affected, and in each and every case the non-union men stood with the union men and came off the job and have proven all through the trouble to be loyal to the cause, not having one deserter in the entire eleven months.

The latter part of July our employers sought redress in the courts, and after a fight lasting almost a month, were successful in getting injunctions against us. We continued our fight in a very peaceable manner, using the boycott wherever we could make it affective, and were so successful that in November a conference was arranged for and a meeting called of representatives of both sides. At this meeting Brothers Hughes and Tobin, acting for us, presented very good arguments as to why the team owners and the teamsters should get together and sign an agreement. They were successful

in their arguments, and an agreement was reached, the team owners agreeing to sign after one minor concession was made. We were very much pleased, and unfortunately too much publicity was given the settlement, so much so that when we appeared before the association for their signatures there was evidence that something was wrong. Brothers Hughes and Gillispie addressed the association and made a very good impression, so good that a meeting of the committee was called for the following day, and at this time it appeared that by making some concessions we might agree. To this we were willing and made every effort to meet our employers half way. But all this time the wheels of the employers' association were in action, and when the matter again came before the association there were sufficient votes to postpone action, giving the employers' association time to prepare for its defeat.

We were never notified as to any final action, and from then on a very bitter war was waged against us by the employers' association of the State of Washington.

Our trouble continued to get worse, and when the association asked for police protection, ninety-five additional police were sworn into service and they gave our men a pretty hard run, sending them to jail by the wagonload, thirty-five at one arrest, and bail fixed at \$250.00, regardless of the charges placed against them.

Our fight would shift from the streets to the courts and got into such a shape that it demanded public attention, and when the mayor was called upon to make an investigation, it was made and a committee of twelve disinterested men were appointed to restore peace and bring about a settlement if possible. All parties to the dispute were heard, the teamsters making a very good showing before the

committee, and at the outset the committee found that the team owners were powerless to act and that the employers' association were firm in their stand against unionism in any sense.

After making every effort to adjust the trouble, the committee recommended to the mayor that the strike be declared off, that the men return to work as union men as fast as vacancies could be made and that the matter of wages, hours and conditions be taken up later by a committee representing both sides.

We realized that it was impossible for us to get a closed shop at this time, and after thorough consideration, felt that the team owners were in good faith and that the settlement, if accepted and properly carried out by both sides, would result in peace and harmony at least and give our members some advance in wages, hours and conditions. The settlement was accepted by both sides and is now in process of being carried out. So far we have not been as successful as we thought we would be, having about twenty-five strikers still unemployed, but we find that the men who have returned to work are receiving, in most cases, better wages and conditions than before the strike.

During our eleven months of strife we have encountered many discouragements, but our membership has stood together and regard the outcome as a victory in many respects. We put up a fight that will long be remembered by our employers, and hope for peace and harmony to prevail in the future.

We were very fortunate in all our court proceedings, and at the close of our trouble there was only sixty-three cases pending in court. They have all been dismissed and at present we can look the community in the face with a clean slate.

Our union is to be commended for the care it has given its members who were involved in the trouble and the members themselves are to be commended for the sticking qualities they displayed and for the fight they put up. Several jail sentences were imposed on our men, none over thirty days, and we wish to give much credit to our attorney, Thomas B. MacMahon, an honorary member of our union, for the fight he made for the interest of our men and for the wonderful showing he made. We found him always on the job and always on top.

We want to thank the officers of the International who assisted us while in our city, and want to especially thank them for the long continued financial assistance.

We want the local unions throughout the country to know how loyal the International Union has stood by us, and want to impress upon them the necessity of keeping themselves in good standing with the International office so as to safeguard themselves in case of a strike or lockout, as we never know when trouble may be knocking at our doors.

We want to express our thanks to the locals in San Francisco who came to our rescue, and to the labor movement in general we hope to always be loyal. The central labor council and affiliated unions of this city have stood by us all through our trouble, and are still giving us every assistance to help us gain the end for which we are striving, a perfect organization.

We want to give special thanks to Vice-President Casey, who has been a father to us all through our trouble, always willing and anxious to come to our assistance when called upon. He has made good as an officer of the International Union and we feel very grateful to him for all services rendered.

In conclusion will say that the

strike, although not a complete victory, has been beneficial in many ways, educating our members to the trade union movement where some of them would not have received the education in any other way.

Perfect harmony prevails in our ranks and the organization has not suffered a loss of membership through the cause of the strike.

We hope to work in harmony with our employers in the future and feel that both sides will be benefited by our past experience and that the teaming business in our city will be more successful in the future.

Again extending our deepest appreciation to those who have stood with us, and wishing our members throughout the country the best of success in all their future undertakings, we are,

Fraternally yours,  
GENERAL TEAMSTERS'  
UNION, LOCAL 174.

Per C. W. GREEN,  
Sec.-Treas. and Business Agent.

### SINCERITY

Really, sincerity is nothing but the true relation between action and character. Expressed artificially, it is the harmony between the foreground and the background. We have all seen pictures where the background and the foreground were not in harmony with one another. Nature never would have joined them to each other, and so they did not hold to one another, but seemed to spring apart. The hills did not embrace the plain, but flung it away from them; the plain did not rest upon the hills, but recoiled from their embrace. Who does not know human lives of which precisely the same thing is true? The deeds are well enough and the character is well enough, but they do not belong together. The one does not express the other.—Phillips Brooks.

We are very anxious to have each month a few lines from the secretary-treasurer or some active officer of our local unions stating conditions in his district for the benefit of our other unions located in isolated parts of the country. A statement of not more than one hundred and fifty words is preferred describing conditions in the district. It should be written on one side of the paper only. Get into the habit of corresponding with the Journal and you will soon become proficient and capable as a writer. Try to compose something each month that is worth reading and as time goes on you will improve. Besides, it is your duty to keep your brothers in other parts of the country informed as to your conditions. The Journal, in many instances, reaches the hands of the unorganized, and reading of your condition and the betterment that has obtained as a result of organization in your district may be an encouragement to the unorganized to form a local union.

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It might open the eyes of some people who imagine that trades unions exist mainly for the purpose of strikes and making trouble for the employers, to learn that during the year 1913, the latest date to which reports have been compiled, the international organizations in Canada and the United States disbursed the sum of \$15,000,000 in benefits to their members. Only three and a half millions of this was given out in strike pay, the balance being devoted to the liquidation of death and disability claims, etc.

It is also to be remembered that these figures refer to money going through the ordinary channels, and in addition many thousands of dollars are being granted for special cases, of which no account is taken in the compilation of official figures.

The workingman can hold no better asset than a paid-up union card; no fraternal organization can begin to compare with the labor union in benefits directly received through its agency. The dues paid into the union is a gilt-edged proposition, securing to the members shorter hours, increased wages and better working conditions. All this, not taking any account whatever of the many social and fraternal advantages, such as death and disability, unemployment, sick and accident benefits, and old-age pensions to members too old and feeble to work.

It's a long bill of fare in return for the small amounts paid in. Is it any wonder that the trades union movement is making such phenomenal headway?—Toronto Industrial Banner.

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Gustav A. Richter, surgical instrument manufacturer, is up in arms against existing labor laws, and blames the State government for trying "to push us to the wall." Mr. Richter declares "we manufacturers are considered the mark of political demagogues," and he enters most emphatic protest against visits of factory inspectors, who insist that labor laws be complied with. He says: "Every visit has cost me from \$50 to \$100, and this year it no good, and I must probably spend another \$150 on same to bring conditions up to the new law."

Mr. Richter is downcast over the outlook, and utters this mournful plaint: "Where it will let up I don't know."

**Official Magazine**  
**OF THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD**  
**of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,**  
**STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS**  
**OF AMERICA**

# WEAR THE EMBLEM

96

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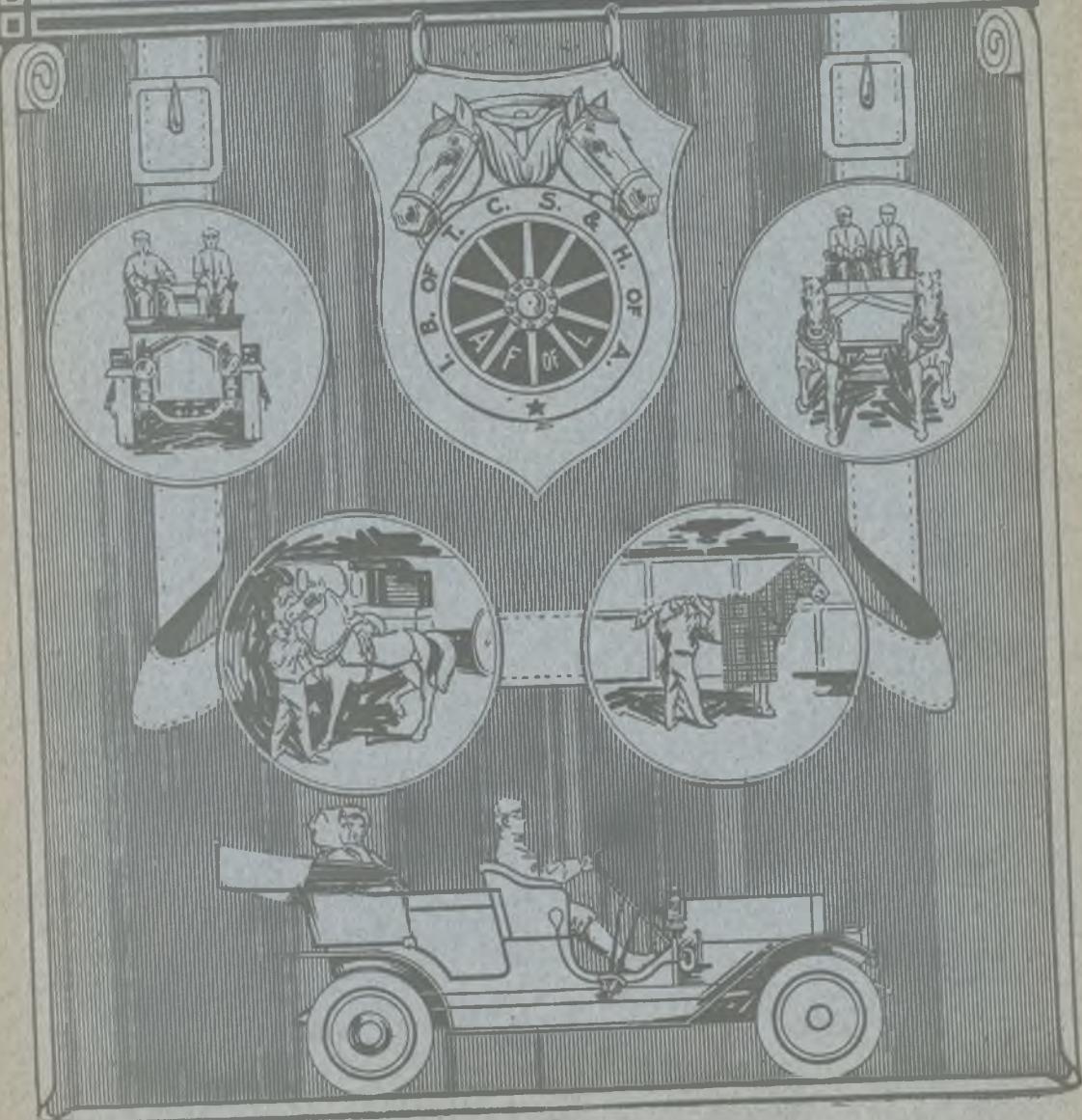
THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

SEPTEMBER, 1914

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



Our local unions in Stockton, Cal., are up against a pretty tough proposition. Owing to a fight brought on by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association to establish the open shop and destroy the present union-shop conditions of the trade unions in that city, we have at this writing thirty-nine of our members locked out to whom the International Union is paying strike benefits. A number of the members of the building trades unions have also been locked out. The trade unions in Stockton and throughout California, and especially in San Francisco, are determined to finance this fight no matter how long it lasts, and to render all the support necessary to the trade unionists who are out of employment as a result of this lockout, because they realize that if the manufacturers' association is successful in Stockton, which is only fifty miles from San Francisco, that very quickly they will go into San Francisco and fight there. Our International will tender its support and will continue to pay strike benefits in accordance with the constitution to any of our members involved in this conflict which has been forced on the unions in Stockton.

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It would be well for our membership in Chicago and vicinity to keep quiet and mind their own business relative to the situation surrounding some of the officers of the Chicago teamsters' organization who have been cited to appear before the grand jury for accepting money or demanding money from employers. This is none of our affair. We have nothing to do with it. We are not going to lend our assistance to any district attorney or any other person. The men are supposed to be innocent until proven guilty. It is a well-known fact that employers endeavor to take advantage of weak men and through their trickery get them to accept bribes. We think that the party offering or giving a bribe is worse than the man accepting it. The tempter is worse in the eyes of the world than the one tempted. We are not going to rejoice at the troubles of others. The purpose of writing this note is to advise our members in Chicago to attend to their own affairs as much as possible and have nothing to do with this matter that is now being given such prominence in the daily newspapers. As far as the writer is concerned, he hopes that the parties mentioned in the newspapers will be able to prove their innocence when the time comes.

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Auditor Briggs is working in New York and New Jersey and is showing good results.

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We are pleased to learn from Vice-President Cashal that the independent movement in Jersey City is falling to pieces and that the best local unions in that district have decided to remain loyal to the International Union. Local No. 641, one of the largest unions in Hudson county, has paid up its entire indebtedness to the International amounting to \$1,326.25. This is a splendid organization and it is, indeed, highly pleasing to the International Office to have this organization placed in good standing on its books. Recently, while the General President was addressing a meeting in Jersey City, at which were present many of the executive officers of this local union, he explained the entire position of the International and satisfied those men that straight-forward and honest conditions prevailed at Headquarters and that their union, No. 641, would be given every protection in accordance with the constitution, provided it complied with our laws. After the meeting was over the officers expressed themselves as being determined to place their union in good standing, and now they have done so. This breaks the back of the few who are disgruntled in that district because of an imaginary grievance against the General Executive Board.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
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·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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NECESSITY OF EDUCATION

H E longer we study the labor movement, the stronger we are impressed with the necessity of education. Education is the real foundation of the labor movement. Education will give it permanency and our efforts will give permanent results, says The Tailor.

Unfortunately, too many of our members are of the opinion that all depends upon the general officers and organizers. These men are of great help, but after all the whole depends upon the individual members. After organization has been effected or wages and conditions have been secured, it takes intelligence and common sense to run the union and to keep whatever advantages have been secured.

Too many members fail to understand that unions have their limitations, that there are many things over which we have no control. They really imagine that because we are organized that we can settle everything that may occur. Some think that we can force employers to keep them when they, the members, are at fault. Others are of the opinion that we have it in our power to make work when there is no work. Others again carry their feelings on their coat sleeves and because an employer doesn't just come in and get on his

knees to his royal highness the tailor, that the union should step in and start something. Many have a bellyache; they want the union to cure it. They make a mistake. They should call a doctor. Quite a number have personal grievances against an employer and will resort to all kinds of tricks to get the union to take it up. Whenever any grievances are reported, it becomes the duty of the local union to appoint a good com-

mittee to thoroughly investigate the trouble and to guard its actions carefully so that justice and fairness shall be done to all. If our members are at fault or in error, do not be afraid to so decide. Do not be prejudiced or narrow-minded. Decide all questions on their merits. Education will give you a breadth of that and a new understanding of the labor movement.—Union.

### THE HUMAN EQUATION



T is gratifying to notice the excellent effect that the discussion initiated and inspired by organized labor is producing on the public mind in reference to personal or human rights when compared to property rights. True to his mental status, Ex-Attorney-General Wickersham recently wrote an editorial statement in the New York World lauding legislation for property rights and by inference classing men and women who work for wages as property, that is to say, that the labor power of workers when employed was coequal to and in fact part of an employer's property. The following day, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, the brilliant attorney who gained fame in exposing the machinations of the "money trust," aptly replied and from which we quote:

"The use that a man may be permitted to make of his faculties should not be subjected to the same rules and restrictions as those that should govern the use of property.

"If Congress may not lawfully enact laws for the latter purpose that shall not, and from the very nature of the case often can not, apply to the latter, it can never

effectively legislate on any branch of human endeavor with special reference to the proper treatment of that particular subject. Its action would always be open to the charge that the failure to apply the same rule, however inapt and harmful, to varying economic conditions constitutes class legislation.

"Such arguments proceed from a mistaken conception of the term. They are, I believe, now generally recognized as the last gasp of the special interests against progressive legislation that is intended to curtail their hitherto unrestrained license to exploit the community. The 'constitutional' bugaboo is singularly out of place here. There is no serious question of constitutionality involved.

"No fair judgment upon the proposed legislation is possible without bearing prominently in mind the anomalous existing status of labor organizations under the decisions of our courts which the proposals that are criticised (by Mr. Wickersham) seek to correct. As the primary purpose of every labor union is by combined action between its members to better conditions of employment in the way of working hours, wages, and the like, the very existence of every such organization for these avowed purposes or any of them now constitutes in and of itself a violation of

the anti-trust law the moment the organization takes action looking to any of these ends.

"The mere combination of employes in a given industry in the form of an organization to secure better wages, followed by any overt act such as the demand for a higher wage or the refusal to work unless the same is conceded, is in restraint of trade and in violation of existing law. It matters not that the demands of labor are reasonable or that the grievance is a just one. That is not a factor. The controlling circumstance that the free flow of competition in the trade in human labor has been restrained by this agreement among the workmen not to sell their labor except upon terms agreed upon between them stamps the combination as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. This is true without regard to the proportion of the available labor in that industry that is represented by membership in the organization, so long as it is sufficiently substantial to be said to constitute a restriction of the competition between the workmen.

"The fact that there have been few prosecutions where the action has been taken by peaceable means and for reasons that have met public approval has no bearing on the principle involved. The same is true of the many hundreds of unlawful combinations of capital in the forms of trusts, pools, 'gentlemen's agreements,' and the like that have gone unmolested because of the ineffective, haphazard, spasmodic and unequal enforcement of the law.

"The point is that, as a result of the decisions of courts, the labor unions are today existing in violation of law and by the mere sufferance of the Department of Justice."

This is a situation which should not be tolerated. It is no longer a mooted question that organized labor properly directed, performs a

highly beneficent purpose in our economic system and is a dominating force in the conservation of human life and energy and of the future of the race.

The point brought out by Mr. Untermyer that as a result of the decisions of the courts, labor unions at the present time are existing by the mere sufferance of the Department of Justice, is because of the definition given by the courts to the Sherman anti-trust law, which it is claimed with much force is entirely in error, is indicated by the discussion in the United States Senate in 1890 when the Sherman Act was passed. That discussion showed that the intent of the act was not to include labor organizations, which had to do with the activities of workers in their combined capacity in the exercise or sale of their labor power, and which is a personal right or function as opposed to the rightful purposes and intent of the act to make it apply to transportation, etc., of finished products from one state to another and between states and foreign countries. It is this salient feature that is taken care of in the Clayton bill as passed by the House of Representatives, and which all students of the human equation hope will pass intact by the United States Senate and become law by the signature of the President.—*Granite Cutters' Journal.*

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#### A BLESSING IN DISGUISE?

New York, Aug. 18.

The falling off in steerage passengers from abroad for the year up to last week, as compared with a year ago, was 300,069, which, according to steamship agents and contractors, means a corresponding decrease in the supply for the labor market. Should the war continue any length of time, the impression prevails that unskilled la-

bor will be at a premium for some time to come.

Already the heads of corporations employing large forces of laborers, contractors and city officials engaged in public work are worried over the effects of the European war on the labor market. It is generally conceded that immigration for a year or more will be seriously affected, working hardships on that class of laboring men in Europe who are most needed here for subway and other construction work. These men are bound to suffer, it is said, because the war will close industry, and without wages the peasants cannot save the money necessary to pay their passage to the United States.

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody."

While the workers of Europe are engaged in needless war for the glory of their respective kings and potentates some of the workers in America will for the first time be able to quit their jobs with a reasonable assurance that another one is open for them.

Our sympathy goes out to the "worried heads" of corporations who are about to witness the novel and most unpleasant experience of seeing their cheap labor supply diminish to insignificant numbers. Really, the situation is most alarming when considered from the point of view of the smug gentlemen who have for years been the sole beneficiaries of virtually unrestricted immigration. But their trials will only be of a temporary nature. With a cessation of war in Europe the armies of ex-soldiers will find it an exceedingly difficult task to secure employment at their former occupations and hundreds of thousands will doubtless endeavor to reach these shores for a haven of rest from cruel and barbaric warfare.

To the worker in this country who is without a job, the European

war seems like a blessing in disguise—but it will not last long, for the influences which have been so successful in preventing the adoption of the literacy test and every other immigration restriction will doubtless see to it that the influx of cheap labor is renewed with even greater vigor just as soon as the war is over.—Coast Seaman.

### THE IDEAL HERO

There are possibly three ways in which, in the confusion of our modern world, one can tell a hero when he sees one, says Gerald Stanley Lee. One knows a hero first by his originality. He invents a new kind and new size of man. He finishes off one sample. There he is. The next thing one notices about this man (when he is invented) is his humility. He never seems to feel—having invented himself—how original he is. The more original people think he is, and the more they try to set him one side as an exception, the more he resents it. And then, of course, the final way one knows a man as a hero is always by his courage, by his masterful way of driving through, when he meets a man, to his sense of identity with him. One always sees a hero about quietly everywhere, treating every other man as if he were a hero too. He gets so in the habit, from day to day (living with himself), of believing in human nature, that when he finds himself suddenly up against other people he cannot stop. It is not that he is deceived about the other people, though it might seem so sometimes. He merely sees further into them and further for them. Has he not invented himself? Is he not at this very moment a better kind of man than he thought he could be once? Is he not going to be a better kind tomorrow than he is now? So, quietly, he keeps on year by year and day by day, treating other peo-

ple as if they were, or were meant to be, the same kind of man that he is, until they are.—The Granite Cutters' Journal.

The greatness of a nation does not lie in its wealth and power, but in the character of its men and women. With greatness in the people all the rest will follow, as surely as when the greatness of the people wanes the rest will quickly be lost. The history of all great empires tells us this, Japan is just now repeating the lesson.

What is it most men strive for? Wealth and fame. These are prizes for little men, not for big men. They are prizes that often inflict untold misery in the winning, and are nearly always a curse to the winner. Vice and crime are fostered by luxury and idleness on the one hand, and by ignorance on the other hand. The poor are poor that the rich may be rich, and the riches and the poverty are a curse to both.

Consider all the vain pride and barbaric pomp of wealth and fashion, and all the mean envy of the weakly snobs who revere them, and would sell their withered souls to possess them. Is this decorative tomfoolery, is this apish swagger and blazoned snobbery worthy of men and women?

The powdered flunkeys, the ginger-bread coaches, the pantomime processions, the trumpery orders and fatuous titles; are they any nobler or more sensible than the paint, the tom-toms and the Brummagem jewels of darkest Africa?

And the cost! We are too prone to reckon cost in cash. We are too prone to forget that cash is but a symbol of things more precious. We bear too tamely all the bowing and kotowing, all the fiddling and fifing, all the starring and gartering, and befeathering and begemming, all the gambling and racing,

the saluting and fanfaring, the marching, and counter-marching, all the raking in of dividends, and building up of mansions, all the sweating and rack-renting, all the heartless vanity, and brainless luxury, and gilded vice; we should think of them more sternly did we count up what they cost in men and women and children, what they cost in brawn and brain, and honor and love, what they cost in human souls—what they cost in bottom dogs.—From Robert Blatchford's "Not Guilty."

### THE CHILDREN

I'm very fond of roses, and I'm very fond  
of trees,  
And I know that there is gladness in the  
humming of the bees,  
And the wondrous works of nature that  
abound on every hand  
Have a lot of comfort in them for the  
souls that understand;  
But beyond a doubt or question, few of  
us would ever smile  
If there were no little children—they  
make everything worth while.  
It's the babies, pink and rosy, with their  
chubby little arms  
Stretching out to weary fathers, that  
make up for life's alarms;  
It's the smiling, bright-eyed toddlers  
with their trusting faith in men  
That give fathers who have fallen  
strength to rise and try again,  
It's the little ones—God bless them—  
that give joy to every mile  
That we tramp along the highway and  
make our care worth while.  
We could stand a world that never heard  
the sound of humming bees.  
Men have laughed out in the desert  
where there are no shading trees,  
And a world forlorn of roses men could  
bravely wander through,  
But a world without the children would  
be desolate and blue,  
And no man would care to struggle if  
there were no baby's smile  
Waiting somewhere to repay him and  
make everything worth while.

—E. A. Guest.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**T**HE International Typographical Union at its convention recently held in Providence, R. I., listened to a most brilliant address made by former general president, James M. Lynch, who is now commissioner of labor of the State of New York. The printers of America now realize the value of a man such as Former President Lynch. The convention gave him a most enthusiastic reception. It seemed to see, from the brilliancy of his address and the splendid character of the individual himself, what he might have continued to do had he remained at the head of the International Typographical Union. During the thirteen years that he was general president, there was no man on the American continent who had a more bitter or more spiteful opposition than Mr. Lynch. During the last few months this opposition has entirely vanished and the bitterness has been changed to regret for having lost him, and as a token of the esteem in which the printers of America regard him, the convention unanimously voted to present him with a check for \$10,000.00 for services rendered the International Union while at its head and for which it believed he was not duly compensated. The check was drawn on the same evening and given to Mr. Lynch by Secretary-Treasurer John Hays.

Our readers will perhaps be interested in knowing that C. P. Shea, formerly General President of the International Union, has been liberated or paroled from the Auburn State Prison of New York, where he was serving a sentence of from five to twenty-five years. He is employed by a contractor in the city of Auburn, and while he is only on parole he has practically been set at liberty. He must, however, remain in the State for one year unless he secures permission to leave.

**I**SUPPOSE if we did not write something about the war we would not be doing the same as all other writers. Today every one who writes, or has charge of a publication or magazine of any kind is filling it up with war news. Although undoubtedly our members are sick of the newspapers with their continual war news and would be as well pleased if no reference were made to it in our Journal, at the same time, owing to the position in which it places our people—the working class—it is impossible to pass over the situation without referring to the conditions now existing in this country and in Europe. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of civilized human beings, the first thing that strikes our mind is this: that the human race is no more civilized today than it was five thousand years ago. If there is any weight to be placed on the reports of the press which we are receiving daily, the most atrocious butcheries that can be imagined are being perpetrated now in the countries where war prevails. Far more disgusting and distressing spectacles present themselves than were ever imagined in the days of Caesar, nor could they hardly be duplicated by Nero in his destruction of Rome. The other day we read a

message in the paper where five thousand bodies were being burned up which were lying in trenches, as a result of one of the engagements in a certain country.

Perhaps it may be more sanitary to burn the bodies, but it certainly is brutalizing to think of such a condition. Man is no more civilized or advanced than he ever was. In prehistoric ages the human race slaughtered each other and they are doing the same thing today. Those who are the leaders in the world of thought and in the political world are the first to rush into the slaughter, or the last to agree to any kind of conciliation. The more highly educated men are, the more destructive they become. The only difference between the educated human of today and the savages of old, is, that the man of today, through his trickery, covers up his crimes in many instances. War is on and hundreds of thousands of men, women and children will offer up their lives to the Mammon of war as a sacrifice, before it is ended. Those who are not taken away by the bullet or shell will be destroyed by poverty, pestilence and famine. Famine is bound to result if the war continues, and famine brings disease which is almost unmentionable. In all the history of the ages never were there so many human beings involved before. It reminds one of the prophesy of old, that in time the human race would exterminate itself and as a result of the general destruction brought on by war and pestilence, it looks very much as though we were on the eve of this frightful occasion. Our country at the present time is not involved directly, but at any moment the agitators are liable to frame some excuse for pulling us into the conflict. We are, however, engaged in war economically and financially. Already at our doors starvation prices prevail on the actual necessities of life. The things that are used from day to day in our homes are getting beyond our reach as far as prices are concerned. No longer can the working man purchase food of any kind at anything near reasonable prices. Then also there is a slackness existing throughout the country in industries of all kinds. There is nothing going over or coming back across the water. The seaport cities on the Atlantic coast are suffering considerably at the present time. Industries throughout the nation will be forced to the wall within the next six months if this condition continues. It is an industrial war in this country. It is almost as bad as the war existing in Europe, and it is hard to say where it is going to end. Any way, from any angle it is a fearful condition of affairs. It is too serious to pass over lightly and our members should realize, if possible, the dangers that surround them; the necessity of being economical in their homes and making every dollar count; also the necessity of remaining at their employment during this fearful period, and under no condition bring about anything that would cause a stoppage of work. There seems to be no light in the horizon indicating that either arbitration or conciliation might be brought into use to settle this matter. There seems to be no encouragement from any side that it might be stopped. The greatest men of the nation have given up hope of a settlement of this question until some of the countries of Europe have been torn asunder and until rivers of blood are made to flow where green pastures should prevail and industries be in a flourishing condition. There is no use to discuss in this issue who is to blame for the war. It would not be fair, and we will only say that we think that all of the leaders of the different governments are to blame, because in this age of civilization, they should settle their difficulties by arbitra-

tion rather than place the entire world in the position it is today. There is but one hope left and that is, that perhaps this war, whoever lives to see its end, might be the means of destroying the conditions that are responsible for the war and establishing a tribunal composed of working people, especially as it is the blood of the working people that is offered in the war, in which tribunal all questions between nations in the future must and will be settled without having recourse to arms.

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The members of Local No. 735, in the employ of the Globe Rendering Co. of Chicago, have been on strike for several weeks past, because of the fact that the said Globe Rendering Company refused to comply with the conditions embodied in the agreement with our local union. The members are supported by our International Union. At the present time they have all obtained employment elsewhere with the exception of four men, and the union expects that these four men will obtain something to do or other employment in a very short time. We hope and trust that our brothers in Chicago will render the local union every assistance possible and that the teams and rigs of the Globe Rendering Company will be considered non-union until further notice is given.

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**O**UR membership will be glad to learn of the success of the former business agent and secretary-treasurer of the lumber teamsters' local of Boston, Peter J. Donaghue. Many of the members still in our organization will remember him as a delegate to the Chicago and Philadelphia conventions of the International Brotherhood. In Chicago he was elected as a delegate to the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor to represent our International Union. For years he struggled and worked for the lumber teamsters and the teamsters generally in Boston. During the day he worked for the organization and at night went to school, and after four or five years of hard grinding he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He acted as business agent for a short time after being admitted. He defended and had charge practically of the entire law business of Local No. 25 during the strike in 1907. After a while, however, he took an honorable withdrawal card from his local union and entered in the law business exclusively, locating his office in the Tremont building in Boston. He is today doing a most successful law business. His practice is not confined entirely to the labor unions and their friends, as he has a good many good clients outside of the movement. He is, however, the champion of the working people and proved this beyond the question of a doubt while serving in the Massachusetts legislature in 1913. His work during that session of the legislature was indeed a credit to himself and practical and beneficial to the working people of Massachusetts. His only boy this year finished his education in Harvard university, accomplishing the five years' course in four years. He is not attending the university this year, as he has finished, but will graduate with high honors with his class next year. Peter is indeed a credit and an honor to himself and his family and our organization is honestly proud that at one time he held membership within its folds. We wish him continued success and prosperity.

HERE is always a chance for the man who has any intention of doing something to help his organization. There is no man so small that he can not do something. It is not the fellow who has the most to say, although we favor an open expression of opinion, who does the greatest good all the time in the organization. The man who silently works with the word of encouragement to his fellow workman in the barn or garage; the man who helps his brother in the many different ways he can render assistance; the man who speaks the kindly word in regard to the trade union movement; the man who defends the officers of his local union when they have no chance to defend themselves, this is the man who does the real work that counts for the local union, always understanding, of course, that this individual will attend his meetings and help by his influence to show that he is deeply interested. The greatest trouble in our unions is that during times of peace we take very little interest. We need a strike, or a threatened strike, or a new wage scale, or the election of officers to encourage us to go to the meetings. This is entirely wrong. Members should go to the meetings whether there is any excitement on or not. The meeting can be made a gathering which will have a tendency toward educating our membership if each man will do his share. Local unions ought always to be doing something toward keeping the interest of the individual member alive. There is today great need of education. It is because we do not understand one another that we have so much discontent prevailing and sometimes much bitterness exists between so-called trade unionists. I have often found a more bitter feeling existing between two trade unionists, members of the same local union, than between either one of them and the non-union man on the outside. This is not right and should be prevented if possible, and the only cause for its existence is want of education. It is no cause for enmity to have the other fellow disagree with your opinion. We are entitled to our opinions and to the expression of same provided such expressions are made in a gentlemanly and legal manner. Let it therefore be the aim of our officials and our local unions in the labor movement to help along this line and endeavor to establish the proper spirit of brotherhood that does not seem to exist in many places.

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Local No. 379, Excavating Teamsters of Boston, were forced to pull out their men on strike in a certain barn within the last month. Business Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Jennings, was, however, successful in bringing about an agreement in three or four days. The men are all back at work and harmony prevails. He was assisted considerably by the other local union officials and by the officers of the cement workers.

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The independent movement started recently in Jersey City and incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, has been refused the injunction applied for against our International Union, to restrain us from revoking the charter of the Joint Council of Hudson county. The general office has issued a new charter to the Joint Council, which has been reorganized, and several meetings have been held under the auspices of the Joint Council, presided over by Vice-President Cashal, with the representatives of the local unions that had withdrawn, and we are pleased to report that

these local unions have decided to return to the International and pay all of their back tax and eliminate from their organizations certain individuals who were responsible for the establishment of the independent movement. This is indeed a clean-cut victory and we rejoice at the return of those organizations once more to the fold. We are also pleased to report that Local No. 641 and all of the other local unions in Jersey City are in good standing with the International organization.

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If the war has done nothing else, it has stopped the flood of immigration coming to this country. They say that "It is an ill wind that does not blow good for some one." This is true of the terrible condition brought about as a result of the war. It has stopped the flood of immigration coming to this country and undoubtedly it will be a great many years before we will again have the number of immigrants coming that we had previous to the war, as the country over there will be in such a deplorable condition after the war is over that it will take years for those who live to put the several countries back into a normal condition and try to establish the same conditions that existed before the war broke out. Everything now is in a state of destruction.

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#### PAID IN FULL

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

We have fed you all for a thousand years  
and you hail us yet unfed.  
There is not a dollar of all your wealth  
but marks the workers' dead.  
We have yielded our best to give you  
rest; you lie on crimson wool.  
If blood be the price of all your wealth,  
good God, we have paid in full.

There is not a mine blown skyward now  
but we are buried for you,  
There is not a wreck drifts shore-ward  
now but we are its ghastly crew.  
Go reckon our dead by the forges red,  
and factories where we spin;  
If blood be the price of your boasted  
wealth, good God, we have paid  
it in.

We have fed you all for a thousand years,  
but that was our doom, you know;  
From the time you chained us in the  
fields, to the strike of a week ago,  
You have eaten our lives, our babies and  
wives, but that was your legal  
share;  
But if blood be the price of your legal  
wealth, good God, we have bought  
it fair.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—An old saying is that everything comes to those who wait. I am pleased to state to the membership of our International that the local I have the honor to represent, after a strike of ten months against the first taxi-cab company in Philadelphia, known as the Bergdoll Company, the latter closed its doors. And pasted on the door is the notice, "Sheriff's sale." What brought this about was that when our agreements were signed by other companies in this line of business, Mr. Bergdoll refused to meet with his men. This was on November 3, 1913. Since that date he has tried to operate his company with strike-breakers, with the result as above, "Sheriff's sale." This company was the first company in the taxi-cab business and one of the best places for our members to work in.. To verify this it is gratifying to us to know that even the superintendent of the Bergdoll company, Mr. Charles Smith, who had a contract with the company for five years, which had not yet expired, broke said contract rather than remain with the company and operate the service with strike-breakers. I am not writing this article because I glory in the downfall and disruption of this company—far from it. I would rather see it a healthy business concern, so that our members would be working there under union conditions, but Mr. Bergdoll would not listen to organized labor and would not meet his employes, therefore his mistake was his loss and not ours. It makes me think

of the word often repeated at the present time—"War—What For?" So it is with the unfair employer, who would rather lose all than talk peace terms with his men, who make it possible for the employer to live in peace and enjoy all the luxuries of this world. The men employed in the taxi-cab business must face the rain and snow so as to make it possible for their employers to run a successful business. In our city, I am pleased to say, we have now all fair employers and working in harmony with each other, likewise the members of our union are loyal to the men who have been out on strike the past ten months against the Bergdoll company, paying them the same amount of money as the men received working at the craft. Some of you who read this will say, "How do you do it?" That is easy when you have learned the true principles of organized labor, that an injury to one is an injury to all. So when our members saw that Mr. Bergdoll, with all his money, was going to fight our union to a finish, the boys said, "Go to it; don't mind the cost, as victory is cheap at any price."

Our agreement expires November 1, 1914, with all the taxi-cab companies in Philadelphia, and as the American Federation of Labor convention will convene in Philadelphia the second Tuesday in November, I am convinced that we will have our agreements signed and all our members working under union conditions; when the delegates representing our International come to Philadelphia they will be met at the railroad station

by our members wearing the monthly button of Local 477.

I take this opportunity through the Journal to congratulate our members in Seattle, Wash., on the magnificent struggle for union conditions in that city, as I have been watching their fight, the same as our own fight, for the reason that we started together in the struggle, and I was anxious to see who would win out first.

With best wishes to all the members of our International, and trusting that the membership of our organization will be able to keep the conditions now existing in the trades union movement and at all times listen to the advice of our International President, Brother Tobin and our organization will go on in the successful stride that it has done under his wise administration. Fraternally yours,

ALEX. MAGUIRE,  
Business Representative, Local  
477, Taxi-Cab Operators.

#### BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The European war, with all its horrors of slaughter and maimed and wounded, coupled with the mother's sorrow for her son, and the wife's bereavement for the husband and provider, brings home vividly to the trade unionist the terrible crime of monarchy and we as American citizens and union men should always use the slogan, "America first" and the land of our birth afterward.

Reports of 20,000 longshoremen out of work in New York City, and a corresponding number of teamsters in all of our large industrial centers, through the stoppage of shipping on account of the war, makes it imperative that the trade unionists, through their Internationals and the A. F. of L., should exert their utmost influence on our

Senate and Congress in favor of American owned merchant marine, so our ships can fly the stars and stripes and our commerce and merchandise not be diverted and interfered with because of some fight between the crowned heads of Europe.

Some classes of business will undoubtedly temporarily receive a check in many directions while of others we have reports of increased activity, but in spite of the bitterness of war, many differences will be settled; forms of discontent will disappear, and men's better impulses are all ready beginning to rise and will be established upon a higher plane when passion and greed finally cools.

Happily, America is out of the struggle. We may and have felt the consequences in temporary business confusion, and it must not be overlooked that there are grave questions ahead which will call for wisdom and caution upon our legislators, business interests and labor union leaders.

But ultimately the United States will benefit materially, and it is to be hoped morally by this unprecedented and uncalled-for cataclysm.

It behooves every officer of our locals to use his influence on behalf of conservatism during this trying crisis and to congratulate himself and members upon the fact of being a United States citizen, and a voter in our glorious, peaceful republic guarded by the star-spangled banner.

With best wishes,  
Fraternally,  
M. A. ASHTON.

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#### JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Unionism should take an entirely different attitude toward industrial

conditions. It should reason as follows:

Society is divided into two classes—those who own the means of work but perform no productive labor, and those who do not own the means of work, but who alone carry on production.

Under this form of ownership the relation of the worker to the owners of the means of work is that of a merchandise. The merchandise that he has for sale is his labor power. This labor power is subject to the same economic laws that govern all merchandise: If it is plentiful it will be cheap; if it is scarce it will be dear. The owner of the means of work, or capitalists, being buyers of labor, it is to their interest to buy it as cheaply as possible; the workers, being sellers of their labor power, it is to their interest to sell it at as high a price (wage) as possible.

The buyers of labor-power are the only buyers of merchandise who have the ability to increase the volume of that which they desire to buy. They can increase the number of idle workers (idle labor power) by the introduction of machinery, by the "speeding up" of the workers, by offering bonuses, or by the piece system; by using women and children in competition with men, by the co-operative form of production, by immigration and in many other ways.

The relation of the workers to the capitalists being that of sellers of a commodity (labor power), the interests of the two classes can not be identical; there is a constant conflict between the two over a division of that which labor alone produces. As the wages of the workers come from the product of their own labor their struggle for a higher price (wages) for their commodity (labor power) is nothing but a struggle for a greater

share of the product of their own labor.

This struggle can be ended only by the workers organizing industrially and politically for the purpose of taking possession of all collectively operated means of producing wealth. With this goal ever in sight, a demand for higher wages and shorter hours of labor would be merely incidental to the main end.

Unless the workers recognize this fact and strive to bring this condition about, they need not expect that a mere change of officials, whether they be the officers of a union, a city, a county, a state or the nation, will make any material change in their condition. Changing officials can be of benefit only when the change is the result of a conscious act on the part of the workers, made for the purpose of placing the administration of political affairs in their hands, and when it is realized that such change is only one of the steps necessary to securing industrial freedom.

The industry must be the unit of organization. This would permit all the workers in any industry to quit work at the same time, if it became necessary to strike in order to enforce their demands. For instance, if a strike takes place in the teaming and motor car industry it is essential to completely stop distribution if the drivers are to succeed, therefore, united action on the part of the workers in the transportation industries is absolutely necessary to accomplish this purpose.

As the goal of the working class is the taking possession of all collectively operated industries the union labor movement has many problems to solve which no other organization can solve for it. The development of industries will make plain the future relation of

the workers to the industries and to each other.

Any one who gives even the slightest thought to the condition today confronting the working class can not fail to notice the lowly position which it occupies.

Even when regularly employed the majority of the working class merely exists; uncertainty of securing even the necessities of life is always present.

When on strike for better conditions or a slightly increased share of the product of our own labor, we, the really useful element in society, are immediately assumed by our lords and masters to be a disorderly and unlawful mob. We hold that the present deplorable condition of the working class is not due to natural causes, but is man-made, and can, by intelligent action, be remedied any time we so desire.

WM. LE MAY,  
Member of Local Union No. 179,  
Joliet, Ill.

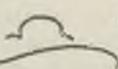


The above is a picture of a young man whose name is Clarence Dodge, and who was a member of our local union at Wheaton, Ill.—No. 381. He has been missing from his home since last November

and his parents are almost heartbroken, and by special request of the local we publish this picture, hoping that it may bring some account of him, or some relief to his aged mother. If any of our members throughout the country know of his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Mr. C. M. Dodge, Box 676, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Character is property. It is the noblest of possessions. It is an estate in the general good-will and respect of men; and they who invest in it—though they may not become rich in this world's goods—will find their reward in esteem and reputation fairly and honorably won. And it is right that in life good qualities should tell—that industry, virtue and goodness should rank the highest, and that the really best men should be foremost. Simple honesty of purpose in a man goes a long way in life, if founded on a just estimate of himself and a steady obedience to the rule he knows and feels to be right. It holds a man straight, gives him strength and sustenance, and forms a mainspring of vigorous action. "No man," once said Sir Benjamin Rudyard, "is bound to be rich or great—no, nor to be wise; but every man is bound to be honest." But the purpose, besides being honest, must be inspired by sound principles, and pursued with undeviating adherence to truth, integrity and uprightness. Without principles, a man is like a ship without rudder or compass, left to drift hither and thither with every wind that blows. He is as one without law, or rule, or order, or government. "Moral principles," says Hume, "are social and universal. They form, in a manner, the party of humankind against vice and disorder, its common enemy."—Samuel Smiles.

# MISCELLANY



## THE STRENGTH OF UNIONS

Those who carefully scan the field of trade unions must become convinced that there are great differences in the power and influence wielded by them. Some organizations with great natural advantages operating in their favor are weak and uninfluential, while others with great natural barriers hindering their progress are strong and influential in their dealing with employers.

The person who will take the trouble to search out the cause for this condition of affairs will generally find back of the weak unions a lack of willingness on the part of the membership to bear the necessary burdens of organization. The very fact that they are organized is evidence beyond dispute that they are willing to share in the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The world is full of people willing to accept anything that comes without effort on their part, but those willing to pay the price of progress and improvement are all too scarce, and in this regard the trade union movement is no exception to the general rule. The movement does not suddenly and entirely change the course of nature, though it does have a tendency to curb greed and stimulate unselfishness among its membership.

The working man who joins a union must bring himself to a realization that if he gets anything he must pay the price for it. While union men quite generally are willing to help their brothers in dis-

tress, the organization which depends upon such help instead of fortifying itself through self-help, must of necessity meet with many reverses and disappointments, because no man will guard the other fellow's interests as vigilantly and carefully as his own. It is because too many unions depend upon other unions for financial assistance in the hour of trouble that we are compelled to gaze upon so many sorry spectacles in the trade union movement.

The day of successful sponging in the labor movement is rapidly passing away. More and more is the trade unionist coming to realize that there is but little use in trying to help the fellow who will do nothing to help himself. The organization which fails to provide the means for sustaining a short strike, and which must call upon the labor movement for aid right in the beginning, starts with a tremendous handicap, and in the natural course of events must suffer as a consequence.

Another thing the labor movement has learned through experience is that the organization which is unmindful of its financial unpreparedness for trouble is generally just as careless in its efforts to avoid strikes, and recklessly plunges into them with a blind disregard of the possibilities for success. On the other hand the union which is thoughtful enough to provide in advance for such occasions is usually cautious in its dealings with employers, and is able to con-

vince the stubborn manager that if trouble comes the union is in a position to prosecute the strike with vigor and to a successful conclusion. Employers are not all fools and it does not take them a lifetime to determine what manner of union they are dealing with. When doing business with the careful, cautious and forward-looking union they are not quick to provoke a controversy. Thus doubly is the union protected which is willing to bear the burdens incident to the accomplishment of the purposes of the trade union movement.

In calling attention to the absolute necessity of those who desire strong unions paying the price such unions cost, it is not the purpose to encourage the prodigal expenditure of money. Rather do we believe that those who are thoughtful enough to know that if they dance they must pay the fiddler will also be shrewd enough to insist in the expenditure of funds there shall be a reasonable adherence to the rules of thrift. And by thrift we do not mean niggardliness. There should be wisdom back of every expenditure and profligate dissipation of funds should be religiously prevented.

In line with this same policy spasmodic efforts of short duration, which accomplish nothing except the waste of the resources of organizations, should be discouraged in favor of careful and systematic campaigns for improvement in industrial conditions.

The fellow who desires to reconstruct the world in the twinkling of an eye may have a place in the trade union movement, but the organization that follows his advice is generally left to wreck upon the plainly charted reefs that the patient and more sensible trade union pilots avoid.

The trade union movement is no field for the gambler, the dare-devil who is willing to risk all upon a single turn of the cards. There is so much involved in it and so much depends upon its success or failure that only sensible and careful men are fit to guide its destinies in order that it may be a useful instrument in reaching the goal of better things for the toiler and those dependent upon him.

The differences pointed out here are just those that distinguished the weak from the strong unions. They are the barriers that stand mutely between success at the brow of the hill of achievement and failure at its foot.

Wisdom, directing energy, succeeds; foolishness, guiding weakness, fails.

Never in the history of the American Federation of Labor was the employing class so strongly organized as it is at this time. Never was the system of espionage so thoroughly entrenched as at this time. Never was the American Federation of Labor so feared as at this time. Never was the pressure brought to bear on the officials of organized labor so great as at this time. Not only does evidence prove this, but the admission of the employers themselves substantiate it. This being the fact, organized labor as well as the unorganized should awaken to the necessity of emigration of the unorganized. It is essential that you, whether you be a union member or not, strive for the upbuilding of the American Federation of Labor, since this is the greatest gathering of the working class in this country today designed for the uplift of the producer—planned to bring all of the workers together into a great comprehensive body for industrial improvement.—Carpenters' Trade Journal.

The marching hosts of trade unionists on Labor Day is sufficient proof, if any further proof is necessary, of the strength of the labor unions of the country. But not alone in numbers do men count, but the quality of the individuals who comprise the membership.

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Each man should do his share. Never mind whether or not the other fellow is doing his duty. Do yours first, and then try to get the other fellow to follow your example. We can all see the faults of others, but none of us can see our own little shortcomings.

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There is nothing so encouraging as the manner in which the business of the trade unions is being conducted compared with what existed a few years ago. In many of the International Unions the strictest economy has been practiced and the greatest efficiency is being demanded by the membership in the men who lead in the organization. Good-fellowship is no longer a necessary quality. Truthfulness and honesty, combined with ability, are the qualifications that are today needed and demanded in the labor movement.

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Our membership is still on the increase but not so fast as it was a short time ago, owing to the general depression in business throughout the country, arising from many causes. We are, however, holding our own against great odds. We have some small strikes on, but in a majority of the cases, agreements have been negotiated and strikes have been settled. We hope that this condition will continue, at least, until the country emerges from its present unsettled state.

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Rome conquered the world by using one nation to subject another. "Divide and rule" was the maxim at that time and this is as true today as ever in history. The capitalist and employer recognizes this and makes the most of the opportunity when it offers to keep the workers fighting among themselves, knowing that organized labor is more easily broken from within than from without. This should also be understood by union members, just as well as it is by others, and every effort made to prevent internal dissension, which invariably tends to disruption. Every person who encourages internal strife is a foe to the organization of the working class and, knowingly or unknowingly, assisting the employer to make the union less effective. Those who have the interests of the union at heart will do all in their power to increase the effectiveness of organized effort of the working men and women and to prevent disruption through division.—Tacoma Labor Advocate.

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Employers in this country are being assessed 50 cents for each person they employ by the "Stop, Look, Listen League" to fight the proposed eight-hour initiative measure. The cry for financial help is accompanied by the prediction that the passage of an eight-hour law "will ruin our industries."

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"Gifts of ill-gotten wealth should be cast into the teeth of the giver until he gives evidence of repentance and restitution," declared Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, in an address in this city. "Such gifts cost society more than they are worth," he added. "The real fight to uplift humanity centers around the condition and the pay of labor, not upon reliance on private philanthropy."

**Official Magazine**  
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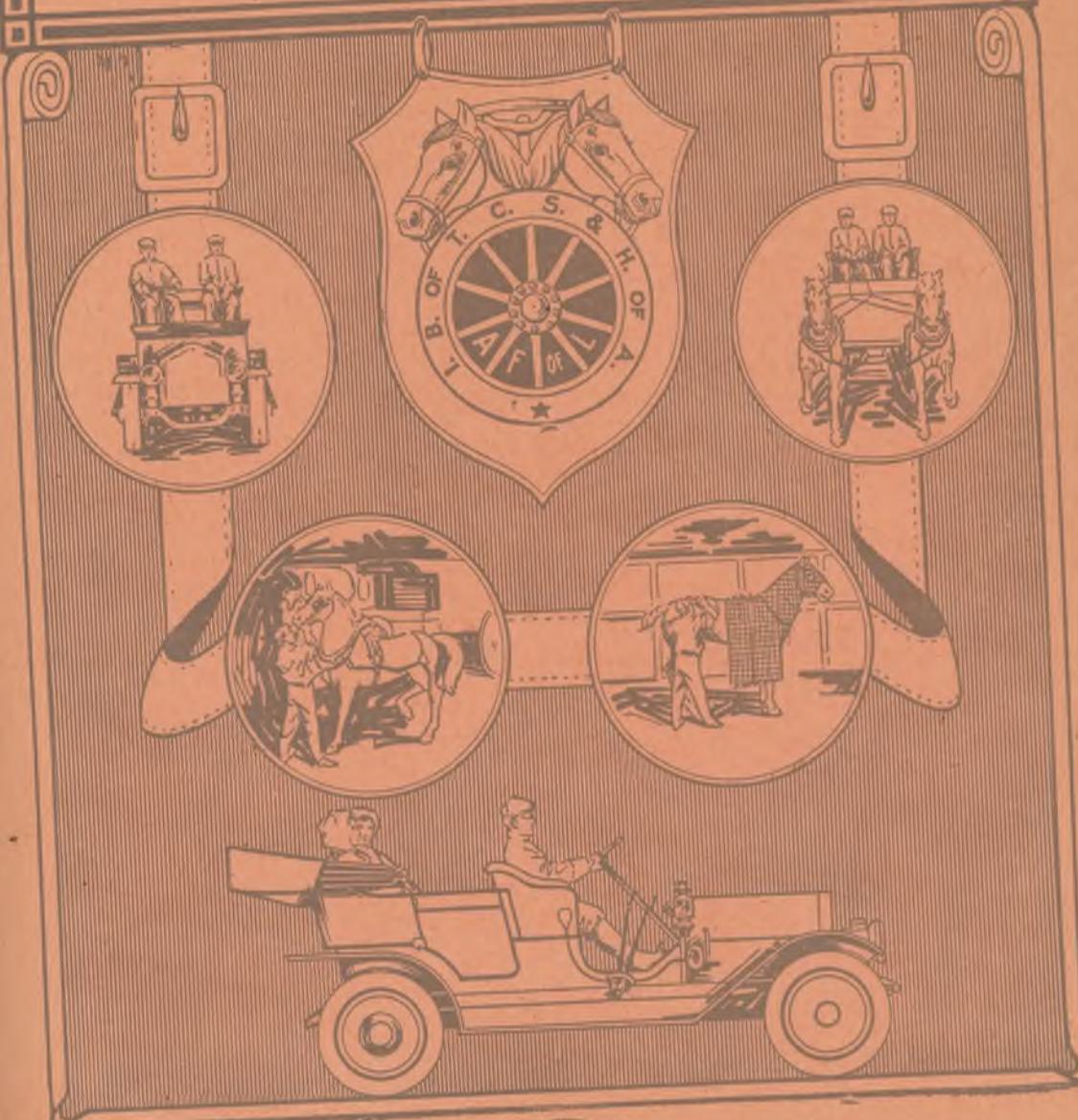
# THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

OCTOBER, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



Sometimes when unions have nothing else to do—no quarrel with their employers, no wage scale up, and no trouble on of any kind, they start a fight among themselves. The greatest curse that can befall a union is internal dissension. Unmanly, dishonorable, mean, is the individual who, for spite, is continually making trouble in a local union and who in many instances is successful in destroying the organization in order that he might obtain something to satisfy his spiteful disposition. Honest disagreement is something to be admired, but continual nagging and haggling over something that amounts to very little, is quite different from honest disagreement, and while the individual himself responsible for this condition may not know it, the truth is that the majority of the members attending the meetings become so thoroughly disgusted with this uneducational controversy that they stay away from the meetings and lose interest in their local union and in time become dissatisfied to such an extent that the union suffers greatly. Why can not men see this matter from this standpoint? Why can not the majority shut out those who are continually making trouble? Why can not the members who are guilty of this kind of procedure realize what they are doing and not be lowering their dignity and losing their prestige by continually disgusting their fellow members with their petty, spiteful arguments.

Some unions still have a foolish idea that they are fooling the International Office or deceiving the International Office by calling a strike a lockout. We are pretty well posted in this office as to the difference between a strike and a lockout. We can hardly be deceived, because we have paid for our experience, and a local union that believes that because it is isolated or because it is in a place away from Headquarters, that it can bluff the International Office by calling a strike a lockout are much mistaken. Where an employer refuses to sign an agreement although every other employer in the district has signed said agreement and the business agent of the local the next morning visits the place of employment of this employer and calls the men off the job—this is not a lockout. It is a strike brought on by the business agent without the sanction of the International Office, and in such a case the men are not entitled to benefits. To be brief, a lockout is a case where men are ordered off the premises in a body and told to remain off the premises because they belong to a labor union. Any local union that we find, and we nearly always do find it out, who has received financial benefits from the International Office because of the fact that they have represented a lockout to have taken place where it was a clear case of a strike, such a local union is thereby defrauding the International union and whenever the proof is placed in the hands of the International, the local union shall be held responsible for its action and the officers or individuals who have brought this about can be expelled from the general organization by the General Executive Board for such misrepresentation as an action of this kind is just about the same as stealing the funds of the International organization.

Since our last issue Local Union No. 753, Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago, has added another link to its chain of appropriations to local unions in need of assistance by donating to the chauffeurs of Chicago \$500.00 to help them pay their per capita tax, and also \$500.00 to the laundry drivers of Chicago. If there is any union in the country that deserves to be called a generous-giving local it is certainly due to Local No. 753. They always have their hand out to help some sister local union or good cause that needs help, and at the same time are continually climbing up and increasing in strength both numerically and financially.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE —  
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MINIMIZING LABOR DIFFI-  
CULTIES



ETHER the Industrial Relations Commission will find a panacea for labor unrest, unemployment and all the other ills that have grown up in our present industrial system remains to be seen. The personnel of the commission and the thoroughness with which it has gone to work thus far, however, gives color to the belief that it may arrive at some conclusions which will at least be interesting to both employers and employes. The chairman of the commission, Mr. F. P. Walsh, is of the opinion that the goal of industrial democracy and peace can be reached mainly through "a readjustment of mental attitudes." He believes that if every employer could get labor's point of view and vice versa, constructive remedies would be able to take care of themselves. Speaking recently along this line, he said:

"One of the ideas that the commission must attack most vigorously is the notion that an employer is only an employer and that organized labor is just a powerful, fighting organization. Organized labor consists of several millions of men, women and children—interesting, hopeful, appealing human beings, banded to-

gether in an attempt to improve their lot. And an employer is not just a pursuer of profits. He also is a human being. If the directors of a large corporation that was fighting the union during a strike could visit the assembly halls of the union and see there the families gathered together, could witness the sacrifices and heroisms and the fellowship, they would cease being directors and become just men, and they would understand the strike as never before. No employer, challenging with all his resources the right of a union to exist, could talk so coolly of fundamental principles if only he had visited the strikers' colonies, not as a corporation director, not as an employer, not as a representative of capital, but as a human being, reacting to the hopes and aspirations and sorrows of other human beings. He would understand then that fine-spun principles have nothing to do with it; that it is a struggle for more freedom, for better lives on the part, not of the mine workers, not of 'organized labor,' but of men and women and children.

"It will be a pity if our wage earners take it for granted that certain recent utterances regarding the recognition of the union are representative of the average employer's attitude. It has been gratifying and inspiring for this commission to hear very large em-

ployers testify to the moral, economic and social uplifting of men and women and children under union influence. The commission hopes to have the testimony of a very large number of employers from coast to coast, and to prove to labor and to employers that being an employer does not prevent a man from understanding labor, nor does it require him to live up to the role that has been set for him by a hazy, false classification of men into employers and employes."

With these words of the chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission no one will be disposed to quarrel. It occurs to us, however, that as things stand today it would seem as though workingmen understand the average employer's attitude much more clearly than the latter does that of labor. As a rule the employers' attitude toward trade unionism is far from being one of brotherly love; it is much more likely to be one of bitter antagonism. Trade unionism and anarchy are synonymous terms in the minds of many employers who can not be brought to see the good that trade unions do and the benefits they confer on the workers. If Mr. Walsh can ultimately bring such men to see the justice of labor's claims the Industrial Relations Commission will perform a great public service.—Carpenter.

#### "WHITE SLAVES" OF THE COTTON MILLS



HE attention of organized labor is directed to the splendid struggle being waged for the liberation of the "white slaves" in the cotton mills of the South. In the city of Atlanta, Ga., in the "Empire State of the South," where child labor laws are the worst in any State in the

union, or in any civilized country in the world, the cotton workers have organized, and revolted against the intolerable conditions imposed upon them by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Co. and under the directions of Organizer Miles are fighting for the elimination of child labor, recognition of the union, and the establishment of a fifty-four-hour work week.

The Fulton Bag and Cotton

Company, is supported by the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association and are resorting to the crudest tactics in their efforts to break the strike. It has been the rule of this company to hold back a week's wage, and when the workers struck, they had from a week to nine days' pay due; this money the company declared forfeited on the grounds that the strikers left without notice. Credit was cut off at the store, and starvation was immediately upon them. They are being evicted from the company's shacks by hired "niggers," and are blacklisted in the mills, intimidated in every possible way to force them back in subjection to the company.

For weeks before the strike, efforts were made by the employes' committee to get a conference with the mill officials, but they absolutely refused to meet any committee. Under these circumstances the United Textile Workers of America, the Georgia Federation of Labor and the Atlanta Federation of Trades have determined to come to the assistance of the cotton mill workers, and make this strike a national issue, the success of which

will eliminate for all time the disgraceful conditions of servitude imposed upon the textile workers in the cotton mills of the South.

Much has been written in an effort to describe the abject poverty of the textile workers in the southern cotton mills, but neither tongue nor pen is adequate to describe the awful wretchedness of their existence. Men, women and little children, thousands and thousands of them, are in a chronic state of poverty, always on the border of starvation from childhood to the grave.

Working in the company's mill, dwelling in the company's shacks, dealing at the company store, owned body, soul and boots by the company, they are robbed and exploited to the limit. Father, mother and little ones sacrificed to the cotton Juggernaut, crushed and broken in mind and body, they are fed to the flying wheels of the cotton mill, and spun into profits for the company.

Organized labor, all men worthy the name, should give their fullest moral and financial support to the fight, and blot out for all time this cruel injustice to the men, women and children in the cotton industry.

#### MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL BECOMES A LAW



GOVERNOR Walsh of Massachusetts has signed the anti-injunction bill recently passed by both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and Massachusetts is the first State in the Union to place in its code democratic and modern ideals relative to personal rights.

The theory that property rights are supreme is overthrown, and the position so insistently maintained by the American Federation of Labor is sustained in an act that

draws a clear line between workers and the products of their labor, and sweeps aside the dictum that one man has a property right in another's service.

Attorney-General Boynton failed to find anything unconstitutional about the anti-injunction bill, and in response to an inquiry by the State Senate, said: "The bill contemplates a radical change in our law and a new departure in the public policy of the commonwealth, but the right of property to the protection of the writ of injunction is a statutory right and is not guaranteed by the constitution. The re-

sult of my examination of authorities in connection with your inquiry is that I do not find that the bill is obnoxious to any constitutional provision."

In urging the passage of the bill, Senator Sheehan said: "The American Federation of Labor is only asking in this bill the right it supposed its members always had in this State—freedom of speech and the right to meet in lawful assembly."

The new law is as follows:  
"An act to make lawful certain agreements between employees and laborers, and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"Section 1. It shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements or combinations with the view of lessening the hours of labor or of increasing their wages or bettering their condition; and no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts or by any judge thereof in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, or any act or acts done in pursuance thereof, unless said injunction be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application which must be sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"In construing this act, the right

to enter into the relation of employer and employe to change that relation, and to assume and create a new relation for employer and employe, and to perform and carry on business in such relation with any person in any place, or to do work and labor as an employe, shall be held and construed to be a personal and not a property right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment by either the employe or employer where no irreparable damage is about to be committed upon the property or property right of either, no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law.

"Sec. 2. No person or persons who are employed or seeking employment or other labor shall be indicted, prosecuted or tried in any court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for entering into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between themselves as such employes or laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing their wages or bettering their condition, and for any act done in pursuance thereof unless such act is in itself unlawful."

The anti-injunction law just passed declares that the carrying on of a business and the performance of services are personal and not property rights.

This is the first time a State has taken this position, which is most significant, as it indicates the mighty mental changes men are undergoing, and clearly indicates a gradual abandonment of all feudalistic, slave-holding and serfdom theories that have filtered through the ages and have served to stamp the brand of ownership, even though dimly, on the brow of those who toil.

Our courts have not been free from this ownership germ, and while agreeing in the abstract with

freedom's theory, injunction judges have based their action on this belief in property rights as applied to labor, which is now thrown in the judicial ash heap by Massachusetts legislative action.

The long list of injunctions, issued only in times of strike, bear testimony to the abuses heaped on the men of labor by those who have disregarded every constitutional guaranty.

Massachusetts has made legislative history in its declaration for personal liberty.

Workers have been placed on a different plane by our legislators and courts. We have been denied rights ungrudgingly accorded others. Too often Blind Justice has not been blind when injunction relief is asked. If workers are to be enjoined in times of strike, the request is granted, even though law covers the case. If other classes of citizens are to be enjoined, the complainant is told equity cannot aid him, if law covers the case.

It is this inequality that the Eastern State has righted, and the injunction judge and those who profit by his practices have received a blow from which they will never recover.

The advanced position taken by Massachusetts will be followed by other States, now that "the ground is broken." It is only a question of time until other States accept the newly-declared theory of personal and property rights—of a difference between the worker and his product.

This doctrine elevates workers to their full social stature, and its effect will be noted in every field of activity, but more especially in courts of justice and in legislative halls where the voice of those who toil will hereafter strike a more responsive chord.

The injunction features of the new law are similar to the injunction sections of the Clayton anti-

trust bill, pending in the United States Senate. The action of the Massachusetts legislature and governor will strengthen the hands of those senators who are friendly to the cause of labor, and will inspire trade unionists everywhere to greater effort in their work of creating public opinion, by public meetings, resolutions and letters, to the end that the Senate pass the Clayton bill, as approved by the House, at this session of Congress.  
—Painter and Decorator.

The successful leader makes self-sacrifice as a matter of course. Results do not "happen" by chance. The harvest can not be expected without plowing and planting. The fools who have tried to make perpetual motion machines were wise men in comparison with the hopeless dreamers who expect a local union to run itself. No man has any right to occupy the president's chair unless he is giving thought and effort to his work—and enough good, honest time outside of the meetings to make his efforts count. No one can do an hour's work in five minutes' time.

And to him who so labors shall success come, for this ability to manage and direct others, known as "executive ability," can find no better opportunity than in the local union meeting and no more beneficial results than in the making of an active organization where all bear their part of a harmonious working whole.

Industrial depression is an economic disease, due to low wages and long hours of labor; it is due to the employment of children and young persons in occupations for which they are not physically fitted. Long hours and low wages undermine and restrict the purchasing power of the workers; the employment of children and young persons deprives the husband and father of steady employment.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

# EDITORIAL.

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**T**HE war is still on. There seems to be very little hope for a speedy settlement. In the meantime, although we are not in the war zone, we are suffering slightly from the effects of the war. There is a general depression in business in the eastern portion of our country. I look for still worse conditions next winter should the war continue. The very fact that the stock markets of the country are being closed up, something that has not happened before in years, will have a tendency to paralyze the nation's industries. There are hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stock in the hands of financiers and others that must remain there and can not be turned into money. There are thousands of business men who will find it hard to obtain sufficient money to keep their business running because they have investments that they can not turn into cash. Although we are liable to have a bad winter and spring as a result of non-employment; although it looks black now there is always hope for a settlement of the war and betterment of conditions. The nations involved in this death-like struggle may be forced in some way to listen to peace arguments within the near future. The enormous expense to each nation for carrying on the war is almost incomprehensible. From the standpoint of human lives and from the amount of money it takes each day, it would seem as though it would be impossible to continue it very long. However, some of our greatest war experts encourage us by telling us to look for a long-drawn-out conflict. In other words, that there is no sign of a speedy settlement. But, bad as it all is with us, we are, indeed, a most fortunate nation because of the fact that we are not involved in this fearful affair. At least, in this country we can sleep at night without being afraid of being murdered in our sleep by shells dropping on our household. Imagine, if you can, the condition of the countries where war is raging, where corn fields and vegetation of all kinds has been destroyed, where in the cities and towns nothing but misery and hunger prevail, besides having the best blood of the people offered up every day in the unholy warfare.

Wealth or position even in those countries is no guarantee of safety. The rich, of course, will make some provision for getting something to eat when the poor must starve, but as far as safety is concerned, there is no safety for any one. After the war is over whoever lives will also be made to suffer, endeavoring to put back in order the countries where everything has been destroyed. It is good to be in this country at this time. It is, indeed, sufficient cause to rejoice to be in the United States, and to the men who are responsible for this peace existing, the gratitude of the nation should always be tendered freely. It is, indeed, ridiculous to look back over some of the newspapers published six months ago and read the desperate things that were being said about our Washington administration because of its refusal to become involved in war with Mexico. Criticism of the meanest kind from men who are supposed to be better educated than the average person was piled high against the administration. President Wilson, if he has done nothing else, except to keep us from killing other men

and destroying another country, has accomplished wonders. We should rejoice that we are at peace. We should be happy that we are having at least a prosperous year in so far as the crops are concerned. We should not be discouraged, but should at this time especially, practice the strictest economy, saving every ten-cent piece that we can possibly save to provide for ourselves during the winter and spring, and, above all, try to have no stoppage of work brought on by a strike in any place until this controversy is ended.

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I THINK this will be the last of the great wars. Perhaps this has been said before in other days by other men. Undoubtedly numerous wise men have made this statement, but as this is the greatest of the great wars that we have ever read of and it involves the lives of more human beings and the expenditure of more money, over practically nothing, as there was nothing of a serious nature at issue; nothing that could not have been settled without war, I think we are safe in saying that this will have a tendency to end war. The action of the United States in signing peace treaties with many important nations proves conclusively that the pace has been set by the intellectual men of the world. War must stop after this. Workers will not consent to it any more. It is just as well for us to have revolution as to have war. We might just as well be mowed down by our own government as to be mowed down by a foreign government and be driven from one country to another to kill our fellow human beings. The men in the forefront of the nations of the earth are responsible for the war now on; for the lives of the millions of men whose blood is flowing in Europe. They blame labor organizations for not arbitrating the differences that involve an increase in wages, which means an added chance for the women and children of the country. The people of the country blame us for striking and say we will not arbitrate, then why is it that the highest class in the world, educationally and every other way, have not brains enough to arbitrate something that involves the destruction of civilization? After this war is over, it seems to me that some of the kings who are responsible for it will be looking for jobs. I think if we had more republics such as the United States we would have fewer wars. I think that the working classes will assert themselves a little stronger after the war is over and perhaps be successful in arriving at the conclusion, that there is no need of war.

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I WAS reading in a paper the other day where in several countries, and especially in England and Australia, city governments and town corporations are taking hold of the staple foods, that is, handling said staple foods and selling them at a nominal cost, thereby protecting the people against extortionate scalpers who take advantage of every situation to make an extra dollar. It seems to me that if this thing can be done in time of war it can be done in times of peace as well, and if it is being done in London, England, and Sydney, Australia, and other places throughout the continent of Europe, why could it not be done here? During the terrible fire in San Francisco, as a result of the earthquake, according to accounts given us by Vice-President Casey, something similar to this stated above was done in that city. The Melbourne government has passed a law tell-

ing those who furnish large supplies of food what they shall charge for such staple articles. They have made the price on flour, meat and sugar, thereby preventing open robbery of the people. It seems to me that this is just what we need in this country at this time. We have more flour, or rather more wheat, than we ever had. We have sufficient meat to send a lot of it into other countries and we have more sugar than we ever had before, still the price of those articles has been increased considerably, over night, if you please, as a result of the war. We have perhaps a different situation or a different condition confronting us than they have in other countries. Our chain of States each maintain their separate rights and the national government can not interfere with State rights unless they go beyond a certain distinct line. Again, our government is accomplishing a whole lot for us, and it is too much to expect the government to be able to do everything, but without any intention toward unjust criticism, it seems to me that in an acute situation, such as confronts us at the present time, the millionaires who control the staple foods should be prevented from raising the prices as they have, and this is true down along the line to the retailer, who is openly robbing the multitude. The great trouble in this country is, that each political party is looking for its own success and each political party is in need of every little help that they can obtain. The lines are so closely drawn and the margins are practically so small that the party in power in either the State or Nation does not dare make the fight even in the interest of the millions. But we are gradually getting away from this position, and we have had, what is called by the few rich people, more radical legislation within the last year than we have had for fifty years before, even though we are still in need of further so-called radical legislation and something to be done to prevent our being held up and being charged prices that are unfair and unreasonable for the things that we need every day in our homes. Some legislation preventing this condition is absolutely necessary at the present time.

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**I**N the September issue of the American Federationist a letter is published which was written by ex-President Taft, in which the following statement appears:

"I think labor organizations have had a tendency to reduce to a dead level all wage-earners in the same branches of industry, and to repress the motive for greater industry and greater skill involved in a difference in wages for individuals. It can never do good in a community to have the shiftless derive the same reward as those who exercise the prudential virtues. Some way must be found to avoid this deadening of individual effort."

"Then labor unions have frequently tended to factionalism. Factionalism means that spirit which would sacrifice the interests of the entire community to the supposed exclusive benefit of one class. The lenity with which leaders of organized labor have regarded unlawful and criminal acts committed in the assumed interest of labor is a symptom of this. The effort to paralyze by legislation the arm of courts to restrain lawlessness, the secondary boycott, the blacklist and other pernicious instrumentalities for winning industrial controversies is a short-sighted policy that I hope labor unions will learn to be unwise."

Is it any wonder that the gentleman named above, who is a very brilliant scholar and a man who has had exceptional opportunities for broadening his mind, is there, I say, any wonder, that he should have been successful in disrupting the party who made him the first man of the nation, and that he was ignominiously defeated for President of the United States in the last election?

In the same issue appears a statement from Theodore Roosevelt, also ex-President of the United States, and the man who was responsible principally for making Mr. Taft President, which is as follows. Read this carefully:

"I believe in workmen's compensation. I believe in the eight-hour day for men in continuous industries and for women and children everywhere, and eventually for all workers in all industries. I believe in social insurance. I believe in minimum wage legislation for those industries in which labor is not itself in a position to enforce fair living conditions. I believe in unions. I believe that labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage-earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship. The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation. The wise and farsighted employer will recognize this fact. He will appreciate that the men in the employ of a great corporation have the right of collective bargaining."

"When employers show themselves callous to the public needs, short-sighted and greedy of their own profit without regard to the welfare of the wage workers, it is essential that the community shall exercise its collective power, and by prompt national legislative action supply a remedy for the conditions of work and life among the employees."

There is no need of publishing anything from the statement of the real President, Woodrow Wilson, as actions speak louder than words. He has done things by advocating legislation favorable to the workers and by the appointment of the representatives of labor on boards, commissions and other important positions where they would be capable of doing good for the toiling masses of the Nation.

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**E**VERY now and then we hear an argument from some one who really knows but one side of the case, in favor of compulsory arbitration. It usually comes from the man who has had his business interferred with more or less as a result of a strike. It usually comes from a man who does not know the struggle of the workers. The labor movement stands opposed to compulsory arbitration, because it would drive us back to slavery. If compulsory arbitration, which would mean the abolition of strikes, prevailed, the workers would have to remain at work whether they wanted to or not. In other words, they could not stop work at the call of their union. They could not stop work under any pretext which would mean that they resented conditions under which they were working. We also every now and then hear of the splendid conditions prevailing in New Zealand where compulsory arbitration is in force. Read the following statement from one who knows; who lives in New Zealand, who is a trade unionist himself, and a worker—Mr. P. H. Hickey, general secretary-treasurer

of the United Federation of Labor of New Zealand, made on June 20, 1914:

"Let me say that I have read from time to time of your strenuous opposition to compulsory arbitration. Believe me, if you could see the curse it is in this young country with all its ramifications and oppression and repression your antagonism would be even greater. Here it is simply crushing the heart of labor and unless the repeal of some of the legislation is not swiftly secured in the direction of giving the right to the workers to use their own organizations in the direction the majority see fit, I am much afraid the result will be chaotic in the extreme.

"This from New Zealand, that has been heralded as the land of no strikes; that had solved the problems of industrial peace and justice! New Zealand, the 'land of industrial freedom,' passed a law on December 11, 1913, that provides a fine of \$100 or three months' imprisonment for workers found guilty of picketing!"

I believe that after hearing from Brother Hickey, who is on the job, our members will understand that compulsory arbitration, after all, is not the solution of the labor problem. We deny the charge that we are looking for strikes. The best proof that we are not looking for strikes is that at the present time our own International Union, for instance, has less than forty men on strike out of about fifty thousand members. If we were looking for strikes, we could have one in every city in the country of any importance every week of the year. We detest strikes. We hate them. We want no strikes and we will have no strikes if we can prevent them, but we want the right to strike against unjust conditions where our employers want to grind us down into the dust or destroy our unions that have done so much for us. The solution of this abolition of strikes, in my judgment, is the education of the employers to the necessity of meeting man for man, face to face, the representatives of the union and in an honest, straightforward manner, with justice in the fore-front, decide to be fair and render reasonable working conditions to their employes, meeting the arguments of the representatives of the unions, with other arguments to disapprove their position, if necessary, but at least be willing to do that which is right for those involved. This is the solution of the question. This is what will save the public from warfare and disastrous results from strikes. This education of the employers will make it unnecessary to enact compulsory legislation.

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The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are holding their convention in Indianapolis at this time. Their organization is in splendid shape. They have about two hundred and fifty thousand members in their International Union, and within the last two years they have paid out about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in death benefits and only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in strike benefits, proving that they are doing more good than they are given credit for by our enemies—the employers—who are unfair to labor. The very fact that they are relieving the families of their deceased members is helping in the several communities in which their members have passed away. It takes a lot off the State; it reduced pauperism and in general helps toward making better citizens as a result of the benefits attached to their organization and the moneys dispensed by the organization, which has a

tendency toward destroying poverty that otherwise the State would be expected to take care of. General President Tobin addressed the convention at its opening.

We are informed through direct sources that recently through the efforts of President Gompers the two Steam Shovel and Dredgemen's Unions have been brought together through a form of amalgamation that has been mapped out and agreed upon. This is indeed of material benefit to the membership of these organizations and an added link to the American Federation of Labor. Also we understand that the Cigar-makers' International Union and the Stogie Workers, who have always been outside of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement that is satisfactory to both sides, another amalgamation that will result beneficially for the men working at this trade. These grievances and misunderstandings have been existing for years, but it takes time and education to heal up those old sores, and this healing process eventually takes place.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN'S WORDS

"I confess without shame that I am tired and sick of war. Its glory is all moonshine. Even success the most brilliant is over dead and mangled bodies, the anguish and lamentations of distant families appealing to me for missing sons, husbands and fathers. It is only those who have not heard a shot nor heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded and lacerated that cry aloud for more blood, more vengeance, more desolation. War is hell."

#### JUDICIAL CONTEMPT OF THE PEOPLE

Defenders of judicial sanctity have an unusually hard job should they try to defend the act of Judge Strong of Trinidad, Colo. This judge has summarily convicted of contempt and sentenced to fine and imprisonment two citizens of the State who exercised their constitutional right of circulating a petition for recall of another judge, named McHendrie. Technically the charge of contempt was based not on the act of demanding a recall, but on the statement of reasons for such action. But the State constitution specifically al-

lows petitioners for a recall to state their reasons for the information of voters. Strong's act amounts to a claim that judicial authority is higher than that of the people of the State. Such a claim is not new, but has never been so openly flaunted before. It is now for the people of Colorado to say whether a judge's contempt of their rights shall go unpunished.—Public.

The Edison Electric Company will be called to account for its opposition to organization among its workers, and the discharge of active trade unionists. At a meeting of the New England district council of electrical workers, at which every State in this section was represented, it was voted to support the local electrical workers in any stand they may take. It was declared at the meeting that men who are known to be members of a labor union are discharged from the employment of the Edison company for trivial causes which in another man would be passed unnoticed. It was also charged that any man seeking employment is asked about his affiliation with organized labor, and if he says that he is a union man, he is not given employment.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—After reading our journal I could not help from trying to put before our membership the conditions that exist in Los Angeles. Local No. 208 is very little heard of, at least in four years that I have belonged to it I have never seen any writing about it in our Magazine. Perhaps our past secretaries thought that their letters were not welcome at the office of our Magazine on account of their poor grammar. I am very poor at writing, but I am going to risk it.

Local No. 208 has been going down hill for the last seven months, but I am glad to state that we are going up hill again, which I hope that before the first of May we will be thoroughly organized.

You must remember that Los Angeles is not an industrial city by any means. It is only great for its climate, and you can not eat climate. So you see when any one comes here and has no money he is going to work at anything he can get or at any price. So the first thing he does he goes to a barn and asks for a job. They will ask him if he is a teamster and he says "Yes" whether he is or not. The barn man will help him get out of the yard with his team whether he gets anywhere else or not. Mind you this man never asked what wages he was to get a day and the team owners are not going to tell him. At the end of two weeks or more he has found another job that he thinks is better than the one he has. He quits and goes to get his money then he finds out that he has been working for

\$2 a day and nothing less than twelve hours a day. In some cases they get \$2.25 a day. Even men that carry cards from other cities have done the same thing, and after they found out that we had a local here and we ask them to join the union here they say I am only going to stay here a week or two and then I am going north, and then they might work six months more or a year.

They take good care not to let us know what local they belong to. If they did I would notify their locals of the kind of union men they are. This is not only teamsters. You will find men doing the same thing from other crafts if they can not get anything in their line of work they will take a teamster job until they can get something else.

This is what we teamsters have to contend with. If the men that come here with cards in their pockets would deposit them in our local it would not be one-third as bad as it is.

Now, brothers, what do you think about it? I would like to hear a plan from some of the brothers how to remedy it.

Now, Brother Tobin, I hope that I have not taken too much space in our Magazine.

With best wishes to the International, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
PETER CARPENTER,  
Sec.-Treas. Local No. 208.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On July 20 I transferred from Hack Drivers, No. 116, to Chauffeurs, No. 129, and was elected secretary-

treasurer and business agent. At that time there were 225 names on the roll, but as the former secretary was driving every day and had not the time to give to his office that should be given and all the boys were young and had never been in a union before, many were behind in their dues and quite a number had never been initiated since going to work, but the boys are all paying up, some making weekly payments and others paid all at once. Those who had not been initiated have come in and paid all their back dues. We are taking in some new members at each meeting, and if business would pick up we would soon have one of the strongest unions in the city. Our membership is composed of livery and truck drivers, retail delivery, shop and garage men. The county hires all union men on its road trucks. The livery men are all fair except two and we will soon have them in and they will have to recognize us. Some of our boys have good, private jobs. We have been successful in getting the city council to pass an ordinance fixing prices to be charged for cars in livery and giving our drivers police protection in making collections, something we have not had before. For instance, if a crowd used a car all night and were mean enough to beat the bill the driver had no recourse but to fight, which is poor policy.

Our membership took an active part in the Labor Day celebration, which was the most successful one we ever held, both socially and financially. We had nine touring cars in line with fifty members and had the prettiest banner in the parade.

Every man has elected himself a booster for the local, as there are plenty of good men yet outside of the union and we have plenty of idle men that we are anxious to place. While I have been writing

all of this for the chauffeurs, I must say a few words for the Hack Drivers, No. 116, the boys who paved the way for the autos. There are only thirty-three of the boys left who have given up the best part of their lives to the work and have kept their end up in the union ranks and it is because they have made such a good impression on the public as union men and the record they have made as citizens of unquestionable character and the faithful service they have given their patrons is the reason that the chauffeurs are meeting with the success they are. This is not in self-defense, because I was a member of Local No. 116 for twelve years, but I feel grateful for having the honor of being a member and officer for such a noble bunch of men. It is to them that I owe thanks for the success that I have made.

I had the honor of being elected president of the trades council while a member of Local No. 116. Brother Wm. Hill was grand marshal in the Labor Day parade. I can truthfully say that he made the best we ever had. The officers of Local No. 116 rode in a decorated carriage drawn by four black horses that caught the eyes of all who are lovers of horses. All members rode in carriages.

With best wishes to all the boys,

I am, Fraternally yours,

JEFF FOREHAND,

L. U. No. 129.

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#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You will find inclosed a short story of the doings of Local 470 of Philadelphia:

On October 12, 1914, Local 470 will be organized two years, during that time the local has progressed with wonderful strides, considering the depression in all

lines of trade, skilled and unskilled. Then to climax it all, we have this terrible strife in Europe, which means the sacrifice of so many lives. Brothers, just think of it, lonely helpmates and fatherless children that will have to be taken care of. It is heartrending to think of it. This strife has a tendency to mar the progressing wheel of our industry. Local 470 in the two years' experience, has rendered yoeman service for her members by increasing their wages from 50 cents to \$3 and in some cases \$4 per week. This was all brought about by the continued energy and perseverance of our business agents who are always ready to arbitrate all grievances and adjust all differences in our barns, and with our employers. During the life of the present administration which took hold of the lines last January the funds have increased more than double the amount. This success is due to the untiring efforts of our executive board and business agents.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. A. TROUTS, Sec.

#### SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am writing to you once more in regard to our Local 181 of Springfield, Mass. We have a good, flourishing union built up and hope that the good work will keep up and I also want to thank the brothers of this local through our Magazine. They all have put their shoulders to the wheel and have kept it rolling and hope that they will keep up the good work.

When our local started we had forty-five members and now we have 243 members and we hope to add another hundred to that before the end of this year. The Central Labor Union of this city is certainly giving us a good lift and

doing all it can to help us along. Brother George Wrenn, the president of the Central Labor Union, is certainly doing all he can for us. I tell you that when the members of a local lay to the wheel they are bound to succeed. There has not been any trouble to amount to anything out here and I do think that when the time comes to make any demands that we will be in a position to get it without any trouble because we are going to build a good, sound organization and when the bosses know that we have a sound local there will be no trouble.

Hoping that I will be able to give you a favorable report each month after this, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,  
WM. J. T. WRIGHT,  
Sec.-Treas. and Bus. Agt.

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#### CINCINNATI, O.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I am taking the pleasure of writing to let you know how we are getting along here in "Cincy." We had a great turnout of teamsters in the Labor Day parade. I would like to inform you that we had the best bunch in the whole line of march. The boys wore olive-green shirts with white neckties and monthly working button pinned on a blue serge cap. We were headed by Smithe's famous band. We certainly did make them sit up and take notice of union teamsters in this man's town and if there had been a prize to be given away we certainly would have copped that prize. We had our new banner and our new silk American flag. This is the first time that the daily papers here gave us a good write-up. There was a good lot of boys in line. They were certainly a proud bunch of men and were stopped a few times by photographers to take a picture of them.

We have a few of the pictures here now and will send you one of them later which we would like to see appear in the Magazine so the brothers in the other towns will know that we are still on earth.

We have a lot of members out of work, but we expect to have them in the paid-up column in the near future. I know that the country is in a bad fix on account of the war.

I hope to see you in our town in the near future and the boys will all give you a hearty welcome when you arrive. We are getting along fine and expect to do a whole lot better next summer.

Well, I will close, hoping you and the rest are coming to see us soon, I remain, yours as ever,

THOS. W. KELLEY,  
Rec. Sec., Local 100.

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#### NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—On January 1, 1912, two years and eight months ago, I was elected secretary-treasurer of Excavating and Sand Teamsters, Local Union No. 506 of our city, under very unfavorable conditions, as our local, through the carelessness of my predecessor owed \$115 to a lawyer and \$497.50 in back per capita tax to our International Union. We only had a small membership when I took office but we had an agreement with the contractors' association to employ our membership and by diligent attention to business and the support of our Executive Board, we are pleased to report, through the medium of our Magazine, that we have always paid our honest per capita tax since my election and at the last audit of our International, we were able to draw a check to Brother Hughes for \$497.50 for back tax which places us in good standing, so our members are now entitled

to all the rights and privileges of the International Union.

Our average membership is between six hundred and seven hundred paid-up men and we trust that from this time forward we will continue to prosper and grow and be a credit to the American Federation of Labor, of which we are proud to be a component part.

In conclusion permit me to congratulate our general office on the magnificent financial report of \$156,000 in our treasury, which has been saved for the support of the rank and file of the members when involved in dispute to obtain improved working conditions.

Trusting this short note will be published in our next issue, showing what persistent effort can accomplish, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
DANIEL WEBSTER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

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#### SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The labor hosts of Scranton took part in the great Labor Day parade and the teamsters were a part of it this year. For the first time in the history of Local No. 229, I. B. of T. C., S. and H. they came out on this great Labor Day, September 7, 1914. The Central Labor Union and its delegates held their picnic and in order to get the locals affiliated to come out, the following prizes were offered:

\$50 for the largest number in line.

\$50 for the best-appearing local in line.

Well, our members went after one of the prizes and came in second with members in line. The carpenters took first prize with some four or five hundred men in line. Then came Local No. 229 with its 310 men in line, and while it did not get a prize, the coming

out of those 310 members of Local No. 229 made some employers sit up and take notice of the coming local of this city. Outside of the miners the stock of our organization has gone up 100 per cent. since September 7, and when our agreements come to a close at the end of this year, it will be easier to negotiate new ones when the employers stop to think they have a strong organization to back them.

Well, the boys feel proud of the showing they made even if they did not get a prize.

Fraternally yours,  
M. E. KANE, Sec.-Treas.

#### CIVILIZATION'S DISGRACE

Mid-West Magazine (Lincoln, Neb.), September.—We have been flattering ourselves that this is the greatest age in all the world's history; that this civilization of ours is the highest civilization the world has ever known. Yet this very day nations representing nearly one-half of the really civilized people on the globe are flying at one another's throats. Of the four most highly civilized and progressive nations of earth, three are engaged in a death grapple. We are sending missionaries to darkest Africa and benighted India and sleepy China and idolatrous Japan, our purpose being to teach them the gospel of love and peace promulgated by the Nazarene. And we who pretend to be so much better than the heathen are either witnessing or taking part in the most stupendous and most causeless war in history. If this is civilization, it needs fixing. If this is Christianity, we need a new religion.—Public.

The organization of labor—the most potent force in modern civilization—cannot grow steadily without the active co-operation and assistance of the rank and file of the trades union movement. It

cannot become the power which it is destined to be, in shaping social and protective legislation, without adding new recruits to the vanguard now paving the way for the uplift of labor by the influence of organization.

The working classes are, as a rule, not interested in any abstract questions governing the social relations of the human family. They evince no particular desire to study the books of philosophy and the essays of the ancient teachers of sophistry. What interests them most are questions which affect their material welfare—the rate of wages, hours of labor and better sanitary conditions in the factory and home.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

The power of the trades union movement for the promotion of the general welfare can be enhanced substantially by loyal adherence to the principles and policies, as outlined by the duly authorized delegates acting for the masses of organized workers. It is better to limit the scope of activities to the issues pressing for immediate solution, than the passing of numerous resolutions which fail to leave any impression in the minds of the leaders, and are totally ignored by the rank and file.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

When the organized labor movement first took up its activities, a favorite trick of the employers was to attempt to divide the workers along religious lines. While the sensible union men are fully alive to this early subterfuge, and refuse to be longer fooled by so mean and contemptible a trick, still there are some manufacturers and some workingmen who still resort to this despicable method of trying to divide the workers along religious lines.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

The strike in Stockton, Cal., resulting from the lockout of all trades, in which many of our members were involved, is still on. The manufacturers' association, which seemed to be determined to destroy labor unions in Stockton, is not making much headway. From the last reports received from Organizer Casey, the trade unions are holding their own and doing even better than that. When our last issue was published we had fifty men out of work as a result of the lockout. This number has been reduced to this extent, that at the present writing we have only about thirty-five men out, and all of the unions in the district are showing a more healthy condition than before as a result of the interest taken and the enthusiasm aroused by this uncalled for and unjust fight brought on by the enemies of labor.

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There is a tendency on the part of many of our members to feel that because they are receiving fairly decent wages and other reasonable conditions, that there is no need of their showing the usual interest in their organization. This is a mistaken position for any one to take. Now is the time to be interested in your union because you may rest assured that but for your unions, with the industrial condition as it exists throughout the country, you would be suffering, or threatened with, substantial decreases in your wages. Look sharp and see to it that you attend your meetings and do everything in your power to strengthen your union. Especially are you requested to endeavor to purchase at all times articles bearing the union label.

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Whenever we send the secretary-treasurer of a local union cards bearing the changed address of members of their local to whom we are mailing the Journal, sent to us by the postmaster, we demand that the secretary-treasurer or officers of the local union shall immediately answer the communication that they receive from the General President. At least have the common courtesy to acknowledge receipt of the communication and give us the desired information. It is not for our own special benefit that we take the trouble to send you this communication, but for the benefit of your members, as it costs some time and trouble as well as postage, and the least we should expect is a reply. I am sorry to say that there are many secretaries and local officers who are so far behind in their duties as to neglect giving the necessary attention to the communication and cards which they receive. Therefore, we ask that in the future you be more prompt with your answers.

**Official Magazine**  
OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS,  
STABLEMEN *and* HELPERS  
OF AMERICA**

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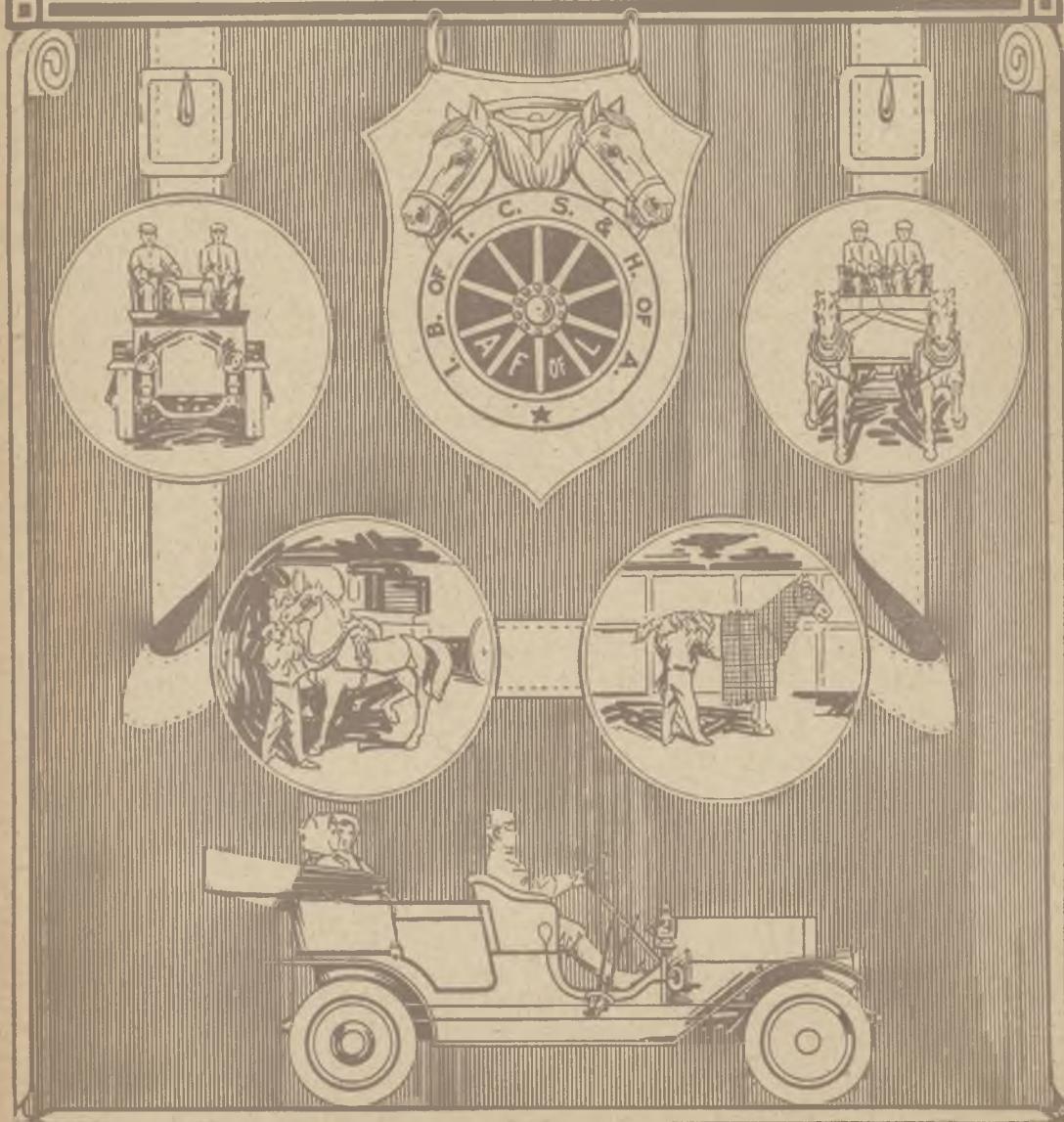
THOMAS L. HUGHES, *Secretary*

**222 East Michigan Street**

## **Indianapolis, Indiana**

NOVEMBER, 1914

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA



You understand that the duties of the trustees of a local union are that they audit the books of the local union once every three months. Very true, sometimes the trustees are not expert accountants but they are at least common-sense men and they can add a column of figures. They should pay a little attention to their duties and watch their work. Secretary-Treasurers are nearly all strictly honest. Once in a great while we have a secretary-treasurer that goes wrong, and it is due principally to the fact that the other officers, especially the trustees, did not perform their duties. It is a distinct honor to be elected to an office in our local unions and each officer should perform his duties. It is the duty of the president to see that the other officers perform their duties, and, above all, should he see that the trustees once every three months go over the financial accounts of the local union. Now do this, and you will not only be helping yourself but you will be helping the General Office and making it easier for all concerned.

John J. English, a member of Local No. 68, Coal Teamsters of Boston, was elected a delegate to represent the Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor at the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Philadelphia in November. Last year a coal teamster, member of the same local, was also elected to the same position—Brother John J. Fenton. If the teamsters are not running the ship down there in Massachusetts, we would like to know who is. This is certainly a distinct honor and we congratulate Brother English and our organizations in general in Massachusetts who are responsible for this condition existing. Brother Joe Hunt, Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 25 was elected second vice-president of the state branch. The Massachusetts state branch is perhaps one of the most progressive bodies of its kind connected with the American Federation of Labor. They have the largest numerical strength of any body of the kind with perhaps the exception of Illinois. A few years ago the members of our organization would not be considered as proper representatives of an institution of this kind, but we have educated the other trade unions, and by our attendance, our affiliation and our actions we have demonstrated that we are capable of representing in any capacity the united trade unionists of our country.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union is now holding its convention in the city of Indianapolis. It has eight hundred delegates present. It pays the expenses of all of the delegates from the general fund. The organization has five hundred thousand dollars in its treasury and thirty-five thousand members. It has a sick and death benefit attached to the International Union. It holds its convention and elects its officers every five years. It has gained nine thousand members in the past five years. From a financial standpoint it has the most money of any International Union in this country in proportion to the number of members. In other words, they have the highest per capita per member. The members pay the General Office 45 cents a month per capita tax and each local union pays \$2.00 to the International on each candidate initiated. They have very few strikes and those they have had within the past five or ten years, they have been successful in winning. They have reached the point where they believe that other things are necessary in an International Union besides strikes. The barbers are rather an intelligent body of men because, of course, they read considerable. They believe in benefits from the general office. They have given considerable thought to the establishment of additional benefits such as old age pensions, etc. General President Tobin addressed their convention and welcomed them to the city, extending to them the fraternal greetings of our brotherhood.

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OF TEAMSTERS·CHAUFFEURS  
·STABLEMEN AND HELPERS·**



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THE DYNAMITE PLOT



P. EMERSON, acknowledged by H. C. Brokaw, of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, to be an operative in the employ of the M. M. & E., has made a complete confession in the Martinez jail of the alleged facts of his connection with the association and the bringing of dynamite to Stockton to be "planted" here and later "discovered," the blame for the presence of the explosive in Stockton to be laid at the door of the labor unions.

As a result of the disclosures made by Emerson, Richard Carlisle and Fred Wilson, other operatives employed by the M. M. & E. through H. C. Brokaw, who had charge of the strikebreakers and "gunmen," have also been taken into custody. They were questioned at length by District Attorney Foltz and Chief of Police Briare, and finally locked in the county jail by order of District Attorney Foltz.

Warren Atherton, an attorney, who states that he is employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association, remained in the jail with Carlisle and Wilson throughout the night after their arrest.

Emerson, in his confession, de-

clared that H. C. Brokaw told him that members of the M., M. & E. were becoming dissatisfied and were beginning to complain. Brokaw said, according to Emerson, "We've got to pull off something or we won't be able to hold our jobs."

Emerson declares that he was given instructions by Brokaw to rob box cars containing dynamite and to bring the explosives to Stockton. Brokaw told him, he said, that it would be best to rob the cars "in transit." According to Emerson, the dynamite was to be brought to Stockton and planted in four places, to-wit: the Sperry flour mills, the Hotel Stockton, the Samson Iron Works and Totten & Brandt's mill. The men were instructed, Emerson says, to place no dynamite caps in the sticks of powder, but they were to provide fuse so that it would appear that the dynamite had been planted and was ready to be touched off. Emerson said he was instructed to be very careful and have no dynamite caps, for they didn't really want any explosion to occur. Emerson said a sensational expose of dynamite plants was to be made, and the unions were to be accused of doing the jobs.

Carlisle and Wilson, according to Emerson, brought quantities of the stolen dynamite to Stockton in a Ford automobile belonging to the M., M. & E. and registered under the name of H. C. Brokaw.

The license number of the automobile was 110,189. The authorities state that they have corroborative proof that this automobile was in Bay Point the day following the burglarizing of the box car.

Emerson states that a quantity of this dynamite was brought to Stockton and taken to the Hotel Stockton.

Emerson also confessed that he burglarized a powder magazine near Berkeley about four weeks ago

and brought quantities of the powder to Stockton, planting it in a local lumber yard, where it was subsequently discovered.

Emerson further confessed that he stole dynamite at Brighton, Sacramento county. Later some of the dynamite was discovered, according to Sheriff Veale, in a clump of cottonwoods near Brighton. The remainder of it was "discovered" by Emerson himself in a Stockton lumber yard.

Emerson gave dates and figures and explained the system by which Brokaw is alleged to have kept track of his operatives. He stated that each man had a number which he used in telegraphing or telephoning reports. Emerson's code sign, he said, was "2000."

Hans Le Jeune, a gun man, formerly employed by the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, has made a sworn statement to the effect that he and a number of other employes of the M., M. & E. were given paid instructions to assault and "beat up" a number of union leaders who were most prominent in Stockton's industrial strife.

Le Jeune declares under oath that F. J. Viebrock, one of Stockton's most prominent business men, a director of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive committee of the M., M. & E., paid him \$75.00 out of the cash register of the Austin Brothers' Hardware Company for the purpose of hiring men to "get" Anton Johannsen, captain of the union pickets.

Le Jeune also swears that R. Carlisle, an employe of the M., M. & E. taken into custody for complicity in the robbing of a box car containing dynamite at Bay Point last week, told him, on or about August 7th, that there was a plot by the unions to blow up the Sperry flour mills in Stockton, and that Anton Johannsen and Thomas J.

Mooney had been selected to do the job.

C. H. Mack also has made affidavit to the effect that he was hired by the M., M. & E. and given a "hospital list" by Carlisle, with instructions to assault those whose names appeared on the list. Prominent among those mentioned on the list were J. T. Woods, president of the Stockton Building Trades Council and chairman of the union executive committee in charge of the strike situation; J. B. Dale, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and others.

J. Rohn, a union painter, whose name also was said to be on the list,

was assaulted by unknown parties a few weeks ago and is now in a hospital with a fractured skull.

These affidavits, coupled with the story of the arrest and the confession of J. P. Emerson, charged with burglarizing a box car and stealing dynamite, which it was presumed was to be used in blowing up buildings in Stockton, furnished the principal sensations at last Saturday night's big union labor mass meeting at the Yosemite Theater in Stockton. The theater was packed from gallery to orchestra pit, and several hundred people were crowded upon the stage.—Labor Clarion.

### A VERDICT THAT SURPRISED NO ONE



ILL those people who are surprised because the report of the militiamen's kangaroo court-martial exonerates all the militiamen please stand up

and be counted?

What: None of you rise to your feet; none of you are surprised? Well, neither are we!

In fact, the Free Press all along predicted just what would be the outcome of this silly farce. The court-martial cost something like \$20,000, and the expense is still piling up because many of the defendants and witnesses are still being housed in Denver's best hotels at State expense. But what is a little matter of \$20,000 among friends, especially when it is only taxpayers' money?

And you know the militiamen are all friends. They have all been tarred with the same stick. They must all stand to it and protect the other crook and thug so that they, too, may be protected in their own day of stress.

According to the kangaroo

court's report the horrors of Ludlow were wholly justified from the militiaman's standpoint. It is perfectly proper for men, armed to the teeth and backed by machine guns, to attack, shoot, burn and suffocate helpless women and children.

The militiaman has said as much in his report and the fact that no one is surprised shows that no one expected anything else from the militiaman, and incidentally proves that he has fallen pretty low and cuts an infinitesimal figure in the affairs of Colorado.

The militiaman also discovered that Lieutenant Linderfelt, another so-called militiaman but really a 44-caliber thug and gunman, was quite justified in breaking his rifle butt over the head of Louis Tikas on that terrible day when Ludlow went up in flame and smoke and the militiaman went down in disonor and disgrace.

Tikas, the report holds, applied some name to Linderfelt, angering the doughty gun wielder. But if Louis called Linderfelt anything which Linderfelt is not, then the dead Greek must have discovered some word which died with him,

for that name or word is not known to the living.

Of course the report does not deal with the brutal and wanton murder of Tikas and others after they were taken prisoners or the application to them of the fugitive law, a barbarous custom that would shock the finer sensibilities of a Fiji Islander, but which seems to suit the Colorado militiaman very well, especially when he happens to be the one who is applying the savage code.

The report was never intended to handle such small things as deliberate murder. It was only expected to cope with mighty subjects such as where a prisoner had the hardihood and temerity to speak impolitely to his august captor.

Even Linderfelt himself did not expect exoneration. It will be recalled that he plead guilty to certain of the assault charges. But then the militiaman doubtless thought that while they were spreading the whitewash they might as well daub some on him. They might be in need of it some day themselves, and it is well to have friends, you know.

The astounding part of it is that no one is surprised. It was all expected. But even more astounding than that is the fact that the militiaman still takes himself seriously. Instead of doing that, he should take himself and his farcical but highly expensive reports into that oblivion which has been yawning for him ever since that awful Monday at Ludlow.—Trinidad (Colo.) Free Press.

#### BUY A BALE OF LABOR



**N** many of the store windows in this and other cities there are on exhibition bales of cotton.

The storekeepers do not believe in "hiding their light under a bushel." They wish the public to know that they are "patriotic," as they term it. That they have aided in a movement to preserve the value of one of the staple crops of this country.

In one store in particular the card on one bale of cotton reads: "Our employes have invested in this bale." We can understand by this that the clerks in this particular store also saw the necessity for being "patriotic." Especially so since some of their number were being laid off on account of poor business.

We have no fault to find with any attempt to prevent the value

of a staple product, necessary and valuable to the country in normal times, from depreciation that would mean ruin to those engaged in the production thereof. Further than that, considering the present complicated methods through which the industries are financed, brought about by careful manipulations during many years of control of this government by bankers and usurers, we can see the wisdom and the necessity of the government coming to the rescue of panic-stricken business in the present emergency by the issuance of millions of emergency currency.

But why stop at that?

There is another "product" upon which depends the very life of the land, that is being threatened with deterioration, cheapening of value, absolute disuse. Labor has also become a drug on the market for the same reason that capital has been withdrawn.

If it is "patriotic" to aid the cot-

ton growers of the South by buying, or aiding to buy, a bale of cotton at the price it commanded prior to the European conflagration; if it is right to issue emergency currency in order to prevent the collapse of great financial institutions, why not declare an emergency and come to the rescue of the millions of willing workers who are being thrown on the streets and the roads at this time of industrial uncertainty.

Without even considering the undeserved suffering of the unfortunates who have thus been deprived of their means of making a living for themselves and those dependent upon them; considering only the effect upon the country as a whole, it would appear to us that just clear good "statesmanship" should advise that the "labor power," the very life-blood of the country, should not be allowed to deteriorate, to be destroyed at this time when the necessities demand that we must reconstruct our industries to meet the new conditions. For it is well known that the honest, self-respecting worker, once forced to pauperism, in most cases does not come back to his original efficiency.

Idleness, lack of food, eviction from their rented homes will soon make criminals or tramps of the erstwhile honest workers. Their families! God knows what may become of them.

Then what may be done—what should be done in the present emergency?

If any great number of men could be profitably employed it would go far to take the extreme pressure from all of the industries.

In this emergency the government could and should begin some of the great reclamation work that has long been recognized as possible and profitable.

Along the Mississippi, the Ohio

and other rivers great embankments could be built that would forever avert dangers of flood.

The great, dry plains of the West could be made fertile by the building of reservoirs in the mountain foothills on such a scale as only the federal government could successfully carry out.

The workers so employed, paid a fair wage, would create a demand for many of the products of other industries.

The fair lands that would be opened to the agriculturists would take more from the unemployed. Railroads would be built to haul the necessities to the men so employed, to carry away the products that would certainly be produced on these waste lands of today.

The means? America is practically isolated from the rest of the civilized world today. Without being consulted she has been made to suffer hardships. Whatever steps is necessary for our own preservation we must take. If it is necessary to use revolutionary methods for raising the capital necessary for the preservation of great numbers of her citizens, such methods must be adopted.

But the way is open. If millions of emergency money can be issued to save the banks and other financial institutions, millions more could be issued, invested in a sound, profitable undertaking, and at the same time relieve the pressure which, if left to its natural conclusion, will plunge the entire working class into hardships equal almost to that of the citizens of the nations at war.—United Mine Worker.

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For carrying additional baggage on automobiles, an Englishman has invented a trailer, to be attached to the back corners of a car and supported by a single wheel at its rear.

## ORGANIZED LABOR FOR PEACE



LTHOUGH the war has temporarily submerged civilization, yet in no other war has there been such anxiety on the part of those responsible for war to justify their course upon a moral basis. In no other war has there been such interest in locating responsibility. Never before has there been such general and vehement protests against the inhumanity of war or such intelligent and critical scrutiny of every destructive action and policy of the armies engaged in the war. Never such alert and intent watchfulness for an opportunity when the agencies of mediation and peace will be acceptable. Never before such insistence by the people upon their right to information as to what was really taking place in the field and in the government cabinets. The people insist upon publicity for diplomacy.

Though international agencies for economic and social welfare have broken down before this terrible emergency, yet they are not without their influence. The workingmen of England cannot forget that the workingmen of Germany sent them assistance in the time of strike and vice versa. The representatives of the workers who are now in the cabinets of the warring countries cannot escape the influence of that peace conference of the workers which ceased its efforts only when war was inevitable. The influence of these and the many ties of peace that have united men and women of many countries for common purposes has not been eradicated. They constitute a mass of feeling, experience and conviction that will be a power for securing peace at the earliest opportu-

nity and that can be appealed to by any movement to establish permanent peace.

Events and conditions have so shaped themselves that our nation occupies a peculiarly advantageous position for promoting the cause of peace. From our nation alone can come disinterested proposals. We have avoided entangling alliances and participation in the lists of competitive armaments. Aloofness from the machinations engendered by the "Balance of Power" frees us from any suspicion of prejudice or selfish motives.

The European war must not be permitted to become a war of extermination. Human lives are too precious to be sacrificed to passions of greed or revenge which might prolong the war indefinitely. Now is the time for the humanitarian, peace-loving men of the United States to inaugurate a movement that shall be able to do constructive work for peace and civilization at the first opportunity.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor holds itself in readiness either to initiate a movement for peace at the opportune time or to assist in any effort to bring the terrible war to a close. Work along this line is already in progress. The working people of America will do all in their power to protect their fellow-workers of all nationalities—the organized labor movement voices their desire.

If the forces of peace and civilization demand the right to control terms of peace and the constructive work which will follow the war they can put an end to militarism, to autocracy, and to the "Balance of Power." They can usher in a new period of peace and greater possibilities for humanity.

GOMPERS.

# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

**O**N Monday afternoon, October 12, the General President attended the funeral of Louis Kemper in Cincinnati. It was, indeed, a most impressive affair. The funeral services were attended by nearly all of the general executive board members of the United Brewery Workmen of America. That organization certainly loved and respected the late Brother Kemper. The floral tributes could not be more beautiful or more elaborate. The majority of the local unions of the brewery workmen, scattered throughout the country, sent floral pieces to the family of Brother Kemper.

He deserved every mark of respect that was shown him. He had been international secretary of the United Brewery Workmen of America for several years. The writer and the late Brother Kemper disagreed in their respective opinions about the trade union movement, but it must be said that he was representing the interests of his organization, and it must also be added that he was a generous, fair-minded, honorable opponent. No matter how he disagreed with any individual he was always a true type of the firm trade unionist. The united brewery workmen owe him as much as any one man for the splendid organization they now enjoy with its one-million-dollar treasury.

It was his desire that cremation prevail in the disposal of his body and immediately before the cremation took place an oration was delivered by a business man of Cincinnati that could not possibly be improved upon, if it could be duplicated at all. I have heard many an oration of a similar kind on occasions of a similar nature, but the language used and the truthful tribute paid to Brother Kemper were such that those who listened to the words of the speaker were deeply impressed with their truthfulness and significance. Louis Kemper was born in New York in 1870, engaged in the brewery trade at an early age, and was 44 years of age at the time he passed away. He worked faithfully and conscientiously during all the years in which the brewery workers were struggling for an existence and was engaged in an advisory capacity or otherwise in all of the great changes and battles of the organization. True to his colors at all times he never surrendered, and when the brewery workmen had their charter suspended early in 1907, he still remained faithful to his obligation as a trade unionist. He was elected as a representative of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Congress two years ago and at that time he made an extensive trip throughout Europe, under instructions from the united brewery workmen, and since that time his health has been somewhat impaired. While attending the convention of his organization a few weeks ago he caught a cold which developed into pneumonia and was only sick a few days when he passed away. He has gone for the time being, but there is one thing certain that the united brewery workmen's union will never forget him.

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The General President and General Secretary will be in Philadelphia during the greater part of November. If there is any delay in answering correspondence, this will explain the cause.

THE General President and General Secretary-Treasurer visited our local unions in Cincinnati last Sunday and addressed the meeting of Local Union No. 100, where some slight misunderstandings seemed to exist between the membership and the officers. The meeting was most successful and as a result of the visit we believe now that harmony will prevail. Cincinnati, like many other cities, has considerable unorganized teamsters within its fold and the only way the organized teamsters of Cincinnati can better themselves is to put their shoulders to the wheel and work, man for man, in an endeavor to get the unorganized into the organization, thereby, strengthening their ranks so that they may be in a position to resist any encroachments of the employers. The local unions have accomplished wonders since they were organized. They have leased a building in which they hold their meetings and have their offices. They also rent space to several other organizations. In fact the teamsters' organization in that city is a self-sustaining, first-class institution. The members of the unions in that city have done more in the short time they have been organized than has been done in other cities where the membership has been organized for several years past. Great credit is due the men responsible for this condition. Organizer McArthur was also present at the meeting and made a most splendid address, encouraging the men to remain loyal to their organization and to always remember that the parent body—the International Union—was responsible for sending him into Cincinnati one year ago that he might organize the teamsters. He also advised the membership to cease wrangling among themselves and to work faithfully to the end that they might make their organization more beneficial to themselves than it is today. Brother McArthur was given a rising vote of thanks for his talk to the members, and the same was also extended to the General Officers.

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IT is very comical to read every now and then about the statements made by President Emeritus Charles Eliot, formerly connected with Harvard University. Every now and then Eliot, the greatest labor union hater in the country, lets loose of some statement that is gobbled up immediately by the press of the country and given prominent space in the newspapers. His last ravings are the same as we have heard before. He now claims that labor unions are responsible for the limitation of individual output by the establishment of uniform wages and that they cause a surrender of individual liberty. It would be foolish to endeavor to answer this man. In fact, space is too valuable to attempt to answer, except to say that the intelligent world understands and the workingmen themselves understand, that we establish no maximum wage. We establish a minimum wage, but we do not prevent the employers paying more wages than that called for by our wage scales, and as far as liberty is concerned, any of our readers who remember what conditions were before we organized and will compare them with the conditions of today, will agree with us, that the unions have given their membership the only real liberty they have ever had. Before we joined our organization, we could hardly breathe a word of discontent with our employment. The man who objected to anything was immediately discharged, but now we have a grievance man in our place of employment and we protest to him, or we can go direct to our employer

and protest to him, or we can call in our business agent and protest; we now have some real semblance of liberty.

In our union meetings, the world knows, that in those meeting places that each man has the right to stand up in the hall and express himself—yes, denounce his employer, if necessary, and request the officers of the organization to immediately rectify any wrongs existing. So we believe that Mr. Eliot does not understand much about our unions or he would not make such foolish statements. Of course, he could not be expected to understand. He never had to work for a living. He was brought up and educated in the most bigoted district in our country among the greatest bigots, religiously, politically, and every other way. The writer lived for many years in close proximity to Dr. Eliot. The writer understands considerable about his surroundings—more than he cares to express. Having lived in Cambridge, he understands the surroundings of Harvard university, where at one time, the son of a workingman was not given the same consideration in educational matters as the son of the so-called blue-blood, that class to which Eliot claims allegiance. Understanding that side of the situation, with prejudice and malice existing under the very nose of Dr. Eliot, we can not expect him to be able to understand the wailings, the aspirations or the sufferings of the working people of our country.

We remember his statement, made some years ago, that a scab or strikebreaker was a hero in his opinion. That statement has been discredited by many able men, who have never held membership in a labor union. Common rumor had it a short time ago that Eliot did not write half of the matter that was credited to him, but that he had a list of able writers who wrote this matter for him and he just signed his name to it. It is also rumored in and around Boston and Cambridge, that he was mentally deficient, so that really we do not know whether or not we should take any notice of his ravings. Undoubtedly he is very well paid by the employers' association, as was Mulhall and Emory, for every one of the attacks he makes on labor. Of course his sputtering has some effect, because the educated class, especially the women, who consider themselves educated and those who attend church services every Sunday in the winter, those people believe everything that is signed by the wonderful Dr. Eliot, and as their husbands and relatives control industries, or may be employers, they help to prejudice many fair employers against us. They never read a labor publication. They read literature aimed against labor and written by bigoted individuals and consequently it has a disastrous effect on our organization. They will not read, or believe, that the employers are responsible for 80 per cent. of the crime committed during strikes, as has been proven by the placing of dynamite by the employers in and around the homes of individuals in Lawrence, and also by the placing of dynamite by strike breakers and detectives employed by the manufacturers around Stockton. But, let us hope that the day is coming when all those things will be given the light and when all people, whether of the employing class or the working class, will understand the necessity of treating each other justly and working hand in hand together toward the end that prosperity might prevail in our nation.

Since our last issue, Jim Duncan, head of the Granite Workers' International Union and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has met with a heavy loss in the death of his only child, his son, Stanley, who was one of the most able surgeons in and around Boston. Young Stanley Duncan was 27 years old, had just gone into practice for himself, having been identified with some of the leading hospitals in that part of the country. He was stricken with something similar to a blood vessel bursting in the brain, caused by over-study and over-work. He became unconscious almost immediately after being stricken and died within a few hours. You can imagine the feelings of his father and mother, who had looked up to him with so much pride, their only child, taken like this within a few hours. I am sure we all extend Jim Duncan and Mrs. Duncan our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sadness.

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James Dougherty, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Bookbinders' International Union, was laid at rest a few days ago. About two years ago the bookbinders moved their general headquarters from New York City to Indianapolis. The then two general officers of the organization, Brother Glocking, president, and Brother Dougherty, secretary, were strong, healthy men. Both of them have passed away since, both having died in the city of Indianapolis and their bodies have been returned to New York. A secession movement started in their organization in New York, which caused the officers considerable worry and may have had something to do with affecting their health. It was, indeed, the unpleasant duty of the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer of our organization to attend as pall bearers at the funeral of both of the International officers of the bookbinders.

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**T**HE mine owners of Colorado have not yet decided to accept the offer of President Wilson in bringing about a settlement of the strike in that district. Very likely they will refuse to be governed by the suggestion of President Wilson. The mine workers in the district of Colorado, by a unanimous vote, decided to be governed by the suggestion of the President of the United States and return to work as per the agreement offered by his Excellency, but the bosses, in their doggedness, refuse to listen to reason. On the contrary, we understand that they are secretly importing arms into the district so that should the national government withdraw the troops, it will no longer be said, with truth, that peace prevails in our country and we are free from war, because we look for a condition of civil war in Colorado which will equal in cruelty the war now in Europe.

It seems a shame and a crime that in this civilized age, when even our government itself is refused recognition by a few wealthy individual mine owners or employers, that there is no provision in our law whereby we could compel those people to do business. It is, indeed, a shame that with all the wonderful progress we are making toward the establishment of peace with our neighbors in European countries by the signing of peace treaties, it seems almost impossible to imagine that we can not establish peace within our own borders. If the troops are withdrawn and the national government is unable to make the mine owners

listen to reason, undoubtedly the strike breakers will start war again in Colorado and blood will flow and lives will be offered up so that magnates controlling the mines might still reign in power at the expense of the best blood of our nation. Why will not Congress, or the President, endeavor to have enacted a law whereby the national government may take over those mines and run them in the interest of humanity. The government could use the coal very conveniently in our great battle ships, instead of buying from coal operators in other districts thousands and thousands of tons of coal each year. The national government ought to be its own operator. A good way to become an operator and have plenty of coal at hand at all times would be for the government to take over some of the mines where no agreement can be reached and thereby prevent the shedding of blood.

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THE expected has come to pass. That great exponent of law and justice, Judge Daniel Thew Wright, has been ignominiously forced to resign as the result of a threatened exposure relative to his dignified actions in accepting consideration and favors from friends and individuals whom he had the power of favoring while on the bench. This is the man, whom you will remember, so bitterly assailed Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison at the time he was passing sentence on them. He called them everything but honest men. Of course he knew nothing of the sufferings of the working classes, of the wail of children, and the grief of parents. He knew nothing of the hardships endured by the laboring man struggling under the lashings of an unjust employer to live on a salary of \$10.00 or \$12.00 a week and make both ends meet. When he sentenced Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison his bitterness was so great that it attracted the attention of the entire nation and caused even Congress to blush on account of his unjust action on these three men. Later on charges were made by Representative Park of Georgia, in the form of a resolution, instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire and report whether action by the House is necessary concerning the alleged official misconduct of Judge Wright; whether he had accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him; whether he had permitted counsel for a street railway to endorse his notes while said counsel was engaged in business before his court; whether he had collected and wrongfully appropriated other people's money; whether he had purposely changed the record in order to prevent reversal of cases wherein he presided; whether he has arbitrarily revoked, without legal right, an order of a judge appointing three receivers so as to favor his friend by appointing him sole receiver; whether he is morally and tempermentally unfit to hold judicial office and whether he has been guilty of various other acts of personal and judicial misconduct for which he should be impeached. This was the substance of the resolution embodying so many charges against his honor, the judge. Perhaps knowing that he would be found guilty, because he must know, he decided to resign rather than face the charges. Perhaps he had some understanding to the effect that the charges would be dropped if he resigned. His resignation anyway has been accepted and the charges against the honorable gentleman has been suspended. Such men as Wright are the cause of the dissatisfaction existing against

the courts. You will notice from the above list of charges that this individual and many of his ilk are the real criminals who should be before the bar of justice. Instead of being on the bench they should be in the dock awaiting trial. However, the labor movement never forgets individuals of this kind and the honest-thinking men of our government usually become determined to administer justice to an individual such as described above when they step beyond the bounds of common decency in their antagonism of labor unions and labor officials.

We have another judge in Indianapolis, the famous Judge Anderson of McNamara trial fame. He has recently issued an injunction against the street carmen's union prohibiting them from striking, because of the fact that in his judgment a strike of the street car employes might injure the property of the stockholders. The injunction was served on the union while the organization was holding a meeting at 1:30 in the morning. Although the company has violated nearly every section of the agreement entered into with the men, there has been no action taken against the officials of the company, but because of the fact that some consideration was being given by the union to the fact that the agreement was being violated and some talk about a strike was in progress, Judge Anderson issued this temporary injunction. Well, of course, he is King of the Court for the time being, but all those kind of misrulings and decisions from judges such as Anderson will have this effect, that they will more solidly organize the workers for the purpose of eliminating unpleasant and unjust decisions and individuals. The best way to get rid of an obnoxious law is to enforce it. The best way to get rid of an obnoxious judge is to have him show his hand. Wright did this, and we are rid of him forever more. Perhaps the Manufacturers' Association or Organizer Jas. Emery will give him a job. At least his name is forever dishonored. Anderson ought to take notice. Roosevelt appointed Anderson to the bench when he was president. Anderson afterward rendered some decision against the interests of Roosevelt, and common rumor has it here that in a speech made by Roosevelt in Indiana afterward he called Anderson either a knave or jackass, or something similar to this. Teddy should have investigated him more thoroughly before he made him judge. However, most of our judges are created by the political parties according to their pull, and because of this condition we have had many a man on the bench placed there through the influence of his friends who was entirely unfitted for the position. But the people are coming to their own. The multitude, the so-called mob, despised by men like Anderson, will soon be in the lead and will have the decision of the question as to who will be placed in the judgeships of the country to dispense justice and fair play to the people. Of course, when that time comes some of the men who are now on the bench expect to be taken care of by the wealthy street car companies and other corporations whom they have been favoring in their decisions.

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**T**HE European war is still attracting the attention of our people on this continent. We are more or less interested because we are more or less affected. However, as time progresses perhaps conditions industrially may improve. Since our last issue we are also threatened with another disturbance in Mexico. President

Wilson is still bending his efforts toward the establishment of peace in that southern republic so close to our borders. He is surely exercising diplomacy and patience with the Mexican people. As it looks now, this last uprising or dissension might be adjusted without dangerous war-like conditions resulting. If it does it will be another added laurel to the already splendid achievements of the present administration. Our membership might think from this expression that we are endeavoring to preach politics. Nothing of the kind. But we feel so happy and enthused as a result of the peace existing in our nation that we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation to those responsible for this condition when we take into consideration the enormous destructive, almost horrifying condition, existing in the European countries as a result of the war. We have no friends in politics except those who stand for the trade union movement and for the peace and prosperity of our country. Locally or nationally, the trade unionists and their friends should support only those who are found to be honest, faithful and trustworthy, irrespective of political affiliation or party profession. It will indeed be cause for regret to the workers if at the coming elections, which I suppose will be over when you receive this Journal, if, we say, at the coming elections our friends, the friends of humanity, are defeated in their aspirations. All you can do is to do your one man's share. That we know you will do and that is all that will be required throughout the nation.

At this writing there are thousands of people on the verge of starvation as a result of non-employment, but even at that there is a light appearing on the horizon which speaks courage and hope to the people of our country, and that is, that this conflict now raging in the old world will be the torch by which will be set afire and burned into nothingness all the old doctrines of monarchy and supremacy and give to the world a new form of civilization, which will result in the disestablishment of old practices and prejudices, thereby abolishing forever the murdering of human beings by other human beings in the game called war.

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**E**MIL EHRMANN is on trial for the murder of Edward Wade in Rockville, Ind. Edward Wade was a member of our local union in Terre Haute, Ind.—a true trade unionist. During a strike of garment workers one of the girls on strike had been assaulted by a thug in the employ of Ehrmann. Wade stepped up and attempted to save the girl from being beaten up by this hired thug or strike breaker. Ehrmann, a rich manufacturer, in whose place of business the strike existed, pulled out a revolver and shot to death Brother Wade. All this happened about a year ago and the trial is now on, and Ehrmann, with his immense wealth, has hired a string of attorneys, who will prove before they get through, undoubtedly, that he is a martyr, or that he shot Wade in self-defense, or something to that effect. Any way, we have very little hope of having him found guilty of wilful murder because, of course, as stated above, he is a manufacturer and very wealthy, and the poor fellow he murdered was only a union teamster. The prosecution showed that Wade held no weapon of any kind in his hand and that he had already been struck by the strike breaker, but

the defense is now showing that Wade had a billy or club in his hand. The evidence so far has been given by girls who were strike breakers, or who were "scabbing it" in Ehrmann's place of business. We can not write the verdict at this time, although we can guess it. We will let you know in our next issue. Wade also left a wife and family.

Just learned that Ehrmann was discharged.

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**T**HE Industrial Workers of the World have certainly done things in Butte, Mont. One of the best organized cities in the country was Butte. Every union man was proud of his union, and every man and woman working for a living was in an organization of labor in that city. The organizations are now torn asunder and destroyed in many instances, and surely they are good for nothing to many of the members, and discontent, arguments and bitterness prevails in a majority of the unions. This is what the employers have been looking for for years. This is what the employers have been endeavoring to bring about. Common rumor has it now that the money necessary to conduct this unholy warfare from the side of the I. W. W.'s must be coming from the Employers' Association. The miners' union in Butte was one of the strongest unions in the world. It is broken up into sections and the majority of the men employed in the mines are paying no dues at all, as we get the information. Open shop conditions prevail in the mines. It is surely a bad time for a fight. Common sense would tell anyone that hostilities ought to cease, especially now when in the metal mine industry there is very little doing. The man who talks I. W. W. in any of your meetings may not know this truth, but he is a bigger traitor to organized labor than a Pinkerton detective. Any man who talks about disbanding or breaking up the union is the worst kind of a traitor to the toilers of the nation. Beware of him. Look out and do not let this creep in. As I have told you before in our publication, month after month, the game of the bosses is to create discontent inside of the union by getting in their paid spies and informers, who take out membership in our unions and then start discontent, fault-finding with the officers and fault-finding with everything that takes place in the union. Unfortunately they have many an innocent individual who agrees with them and listens to their malicious, cut-throat preachings.

We have had very little trouble with them in our organization because our membership are too highly intelligent and too thoroughly Americanized—we have an English-speaking organization. We are free from prejudice and we are not fanatics or bigots. We boast of being free men, consequently there is very little room for those wonderful workers within our fold except in isolated districts. But we do not want them in the other labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, because if the other organizations are weakened or destroyed, any one of them, it will have a tendency toward destroying or weakening our organization. Therefore, beware! Beware, attend your meetings and watch out for the so-called miracle performer who preaches against every American institution with which we are now affiliated.

# CORRESPONDENCE



## SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to thank the International, and you, Brother Tobin, for the aid the sister locals and the International gave Local No. 174 during our strike, and may the membership of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. gain each day and may every member in the near future pick up his International Journal and read same carefully. If every teamster in the United States and Canada did belong to the best organization in the land—our International Brotherhood—and was wearing the big button on his hat, then would our troubles with our employers end.

Thanking you again for your assistance and with kindest regards, I am,

Respectfully yours,  
GEO. BELL,  
Rec. Sec. L. U. No. 174.

## MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We wish to inform you that we have been able to get our agreement signed by four of the biggest creamery companies in this city without any further trouble. The agreement signed is practically the same as was approved by you. It calls for a closed shop, a \$5.00 raise and twelve days' vacation.

There is one company that has not signed as yet. The boys and the employers at that certain creamery played a trick on us. The boys are going to be stockholders in the creamery, and according to our local constitution stockholders cannot be members of our union.

We are considering putting this creamery on the unfair list.

Last but not least we wish to thank the International Office for the splendid help we got through Brother Geary. He handled the case to the full satisfaction of the boys and we got away from the companies without any serious trouble.

With the best regards for Brother Geary and our International Office, we remain,

Fraternally yours,  
ALBERT PETERSON, Pres.,  
R. A. BURGLAND, Sec.-Treas.,  
Milk Wagon Drivers' Union 471.

## PARAGOULD, ARK.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The keynote of the union system is opportunity. The chance to work, to rise in the world, to run the race with others, to measure one's own ability, is the greatest privilege that this republic has ever conferred upon its citizens. Here the truest democracy, which is the democracy of effort, has found its complete expression. No one is too humble to aspire to the highest honors, none too poor to hope for wealth. Vast industrial enterprises are always open to competent men. Skilled union men are continually in demand in the arts of trades. The learned professions are ready to shower their honors upon those who have training and skill to use them. The twentieth century is filled with opportunities, but only for those who know how to do something, and to do it well. It has no place for the man who half knows a subject, or who half tries to do a thing. The day of

smattering is over, but for the capable and willing the rewards will be certain. The man of ability will quickly find his place, and the man without it will quickly find his, too. The quality of getting the right man in the right place has developed American industries to colossal proportions. It is the secret of union labor men. It explains the sure-footed climb of the laboring class of people the only way to get their rights. In no other way could Lincoln, the farm hand, have become a lawyer and President; Carnegie, the Scotch weaver's son, a giant in the financial world, or Edison, the newsboy, the greatest of his age, if they had not pushed forward. The union idea is to bring intelligence, enterprise and energy to the front. But do not forget that with opportunity comes competition. Only the brightest and best can win in a contest where all are competitors, and don't forget that they are the union men, so that when the opportunity of a lifetime comes the reward goes to the one who is best equipped. The idle, the careless, the ignorant and the timid are left far behind and are forgotten. To be prepared is a necessity if you wish to make the most of your opportunity when it comes, and it will surely come some day. Join the union if you do not want to be left behind. Join for the sake of your children.

Fraternally yours,  
JOE CANNON,  
Business Agent No. 280.

#### JOLIET, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Hoping you can make a mother happy by trying to locate her lost son, Brother John Hallberg, who disappeared from his home in Joliet fourteen months ago. At the time he disappeared he was a member in good

standing in our local union. He did not get a transfer or withdrawal card from our local union, but his mother says he had his union card when he left the house in the morning to go to work.

Will you please put the following in the Magazine a few times:

Information wanted of the whereabouts of Brother John Hallberg, sometimes going by the name of John Ross, age 29 years, blue eyes. His mother is heartbroken to think she does not know what has become of him, as he is the only boy. She is left alone to make her living here in Joliet. So brothers please help to find him. Notify Mrs. Hallberg, 114 Fourth Ave., Joliet, Ill., or

WM. LEMAY,  
R. S. and B. A. Local 179.

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#### ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION

Organization and education are the keys which will unlock the doors to better conditions for those who sell their labor in the open market. Ignorance has enslaved labor for generations and permitted capital to exploit and tyrannize over the wealth producers. Each year a larger percentage of the children of working people are found in school, and the State universities and technical schools are getting in closer touch with the working class, thereby affording broader opportunities for learning.

Organization of labor without educational features has and always will prove unsuccessful. Brute force alone no longer conquers on the field of industry. Those unions which seek only to increase wages without regard for the social, moral, physical and intellectual well-being of their members soon go upon the rocks.—Denver United Labor Bulletin.

Be sure and read the statement in this issue copied from the Labor Clarion, dealing with the dynamite planting in Stockton. It is, indeed, interesting, but awful when you consider that intelligent, educated men would hire thugs, murderers and blacklegs to beat up union officials and to dynamite buildings so that the same might be charged to labor organizations. Our Vice-President, Brother Casey, as we get it here, has played an important part in extracting the confessions from the individuals who have turned traitor on the manufacturers' association. We still have a few of our members on strike in this fight in Stockton and Brother Casey is down there looking after their interests and also giving his attention to the lockout in general, assisting in every way possible the labor movement in that locality.

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Men are always more apt to stay away from the meetings of their local union when they have no grievance existing. This is noticeable in our organization as in many other organizations of labor. It is rather strange that men can not realize the importance of attending their local union meetings, which truthfully could be termed, educational gatherings for the purpose of exchanging thoughts. It is rather strange, we say, that men will not attend those meetings unless they have a grouch. It is, indeed, to be deplored that our membership can not realize the importance of attending during the days of peace as well as in time of war. We ask you to attend at least one meeting a month. You have promised to do this in your obligation, then live up to it and be a man.

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Are you not ashamed of yourself that the business agent has to go after you all the time for your dues; that you allow your dues to run three or four months behind, or that you neglect to pay your dues on the first or second day of each month and get the monthly button? You go into a refreshment parlor and spend more in one hour than what your monthly dues are and you say nothing about it. You do not kick about what the inn-keeper charges for his entertainment, but you object to the dues of your union, the same union that has increased your wages four or five dollars a week within the last ten years and reduced your working hours and has given you the right to hold up your head as a free man should.

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If this Magazine reaches you in time to read the following item, we desire that you remember on election day to vote only for those men who have been true to labor and against those who have been opposed to the conditions demanded by the working people, and if a senatorial election is taking place in your district be sure and look up the record of the man who is a candidate for the United States Senate before you mark a cross at his name. If only trade unionists and their friends were loyal to the cause of labor on election day we would not be today struggling for the demands that we are struggling for. We would not be begging, we would be demanding and insisting upon getting that to which we are entitled.

Official Magazine  
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